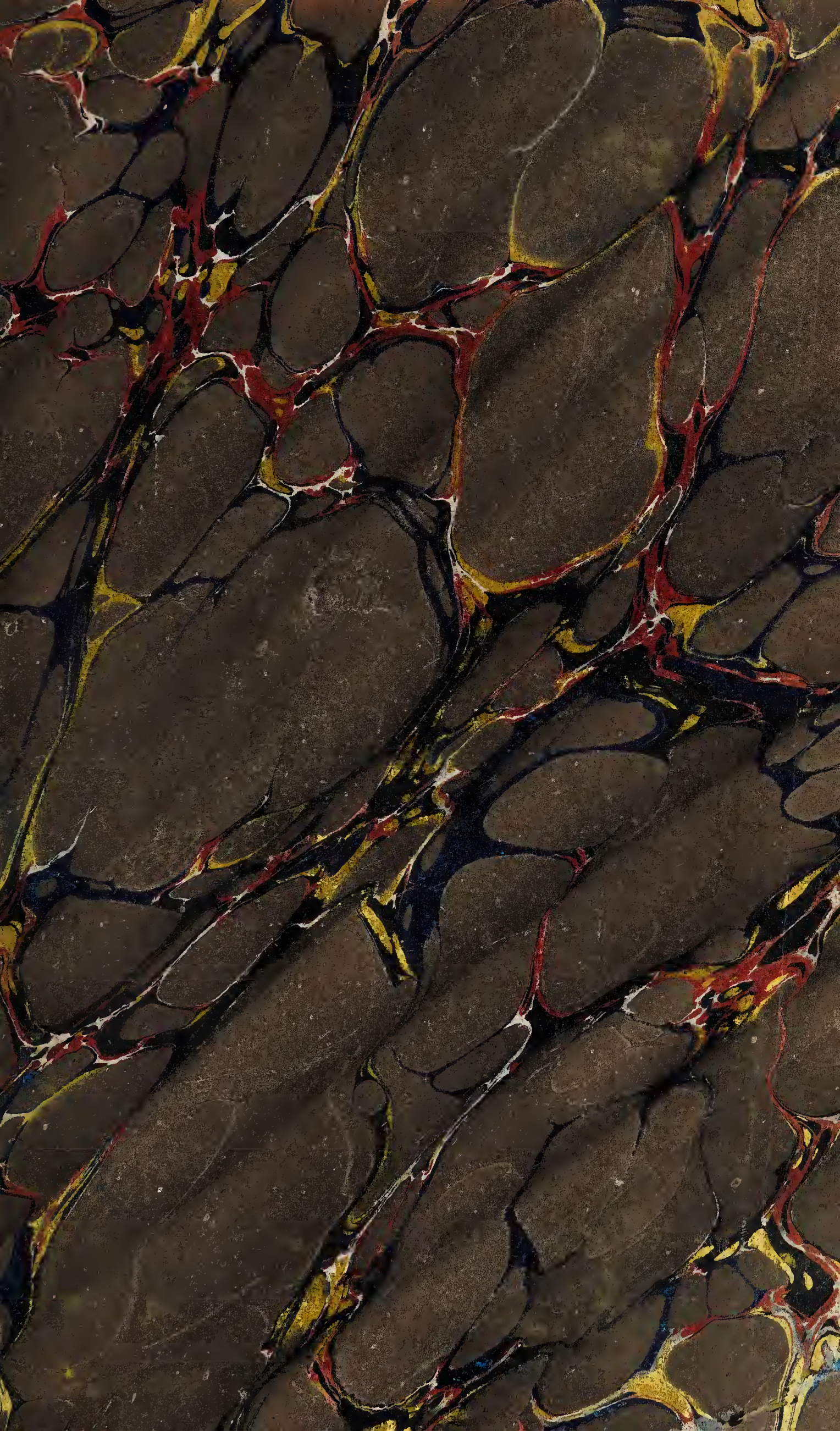




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JUGDALES ENGLAND AND WALLS,

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CURIOSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND & WALES
DELINEATEDHistorical, Entertaining & Commercial,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

BY THOMAS DUGDALE, ANTIQUARIAN.

Assisted by William Burnett.

VOL. II.



Engraved by

H. A. Hemmings.

TINTERN ABBEY.



CURIOSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES DELINEATED:

HISTORICAL, ENTERTAINING, AND COMMERCIAL.

VOL. II.

G.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu- lation.
54	Gabaffa .....ham	Glamorgan..	Llandaff ....1	Llantrisant..7	Cardiff .....4	164	
23	Gaddesby .....pa	Leicester....	M. Mowbray 6	Leicester ....9	Mkt. Sorrel..8	105	276
18	Gaddesden, Great ..pa	Herts	Hemel Hemp3	Dunstable...7	Luton .....8	25	988
18	Gaddesden, Little *.pa	Herts	Berkhamsted 4	.....6	.....9	28	492
56	Gaer .. .....to	Montgomery	Llanfair .....4	Welch Pool..5	Montgomery 7	179	340
50	Gafflogian .....hun	Carnarvon..	.....	.....	.....	..	4501
13	Gainford †.....pa & to	Durham....	Barnard Cas..9	Staindrop ...4	B. Auckland10	244	7954

* GADDESDEN. The church of Gaddesden, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a small building, and contains several monuments to the Egertons, the lords of the manor, who have been interred here. John de Gaddesden, a famous physician, who flourished in the beginning of the fourteenth century, was a native of this place. He was an ecclesiastic, and was physician to King Edward II. His treatise on medicine, called “Rosa Anglica,” is curious, for the information it affords relative to the state of science and practice at the period when it was written. In it he relates that he cured one of the royal children of the small-pox by wrapping him in scarlet cloth, and hanging scarlet curtains round his bed. As a remedy for epilepsy, he advises the patient to be carried to church to hear mass four times during the ember week, and afterwards to suspend round his neck a scroll, inscribed with a verse from the Gospel of the day. Yet, it appears, that this superstitious practitioner was acquainted with the method of rendering salt water fresh by distillation, a process supposed to have been a modern discovery.

Curious remedies for the small-pox and epilepsy.

† GAINFORD. This parish is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Tees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Egfrid, Bishop of Durham, in the eighth century. It has a tower containing a clock and three bells. Here is also a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The manor, which is extensive, is mentioned by ancient writers to have comprised great part of that side of the county. In the

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Gainsborough* m t & pa	Lincoln	Spittal..... 10	Lincoln.....20	Kirton .....10	151	7335	
40	Gaisgill .....ham	Westmoreld.	Orton..... 3	K. Stephen .10	Shap .....9	276		
34	Galhampton .....ham	Somerset	Castle Cary..1	Bruton .. .4	Wincanton ..6	113		

reign of Edward I., the Baliols, by the marriage of Hugh Baliol with Agnes de Valencia, obtained possession of it ; and besides other privileges of a royal franchise, they had a free warren here. Sir Samuel Garth, of some of whose family there are monuments in the church, was born in this parish. He was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1691. He greatly contributed to the carrying into execution the project for the establishment of dispensaries, but was strongly opposed by the whole body of apothecaries, whom he severely lashed, for their venal and mercenary spirit, in his poem of " The Dispensary," which was very generally read and admired at the time. At the accession of George I. Dr. Garth was knighted, and appointed King's physician in ordinary, and physician-general to the army. He died in 1719.

* GAINSBOROUGH. This ancient market-town is situated on the eastern bank of the Trent, over which there is a good stone-bridge. The town consists principally of one long street, running parallel with the river, and is clean, well paved, and lighted. The town-hall is a substantial building, situated in the market-place, and having shops beneath. Courts leet and baron are holden here ; and also a court for the recovery of small debts. The theatre is a small but neat building of modern erection. Gainsborough enjoys an extensive trade in shipping. By the Trent, which is navigable here for vessels of considerable burthen, it commands an extensive coasting trade to London, Newcastle, Shields, Boston, &c. Wool, pottery, salt, nails, &c., are brought down the stream, in small craft from Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire ; where they are re-shipped for London, and other parts. On the other hand, the canals of Readly, Chesterfield, Aire, and Calder, open to it a communication with the West Riding of Yorkshire, by which immense shipments of wool are constantly made to the manufacturing districts ; and through the same channel, cargoes of coal, iron, &c., are brought back. By the Ouse it has a direct communication with York ; and by the Fossdyke, with Lincoln. Though admirably adapted for the seat of foreign trade, the port of Hull has been suffered to engross the entire trade of the Baltic. Steam-boats have lately been established between this place and Hull, for the conveyance of passengers, &c. This cheap and expeditious mode of travelling, has induced strangers to depart from their ordinary route, and has greatly benefitted the town. The church of Gainsborough being in a very ruinous state, was taken down, about eighty or ninety years ago, and rebuilt in a style of modern architecture, the expense of which was defrayed by a duty on coals. The tower, a fine specimen of the Gothic order, was suffered to remain. This forms a curious contrast with the new church, and their union exhibits a singular and grotesque appearance. A handsome stone bridge was thrown over the Trent, at the southern extremity of the town, in 1791 ; and in conjunction with it, a new road was cut to form a communication with Retford and Bawtry, which before was very circuitous. This improvement has been of incalculable advantage to the town, and has materially benefitted the projectors. In digging to lay the foundation of the bridge, a dagger of a singular construction was found, which was supposed to be Danish. The old hall, formerly a palace of John of Gaunt, and late a residence of the Hickman family, lords of the manor, is worthy of a slight description. This edifice is constructed chiefly of oak, forming three sides of a quad

Dr. Garth, author of "The Dispensary."

Extensive trade in shipping.

Contrast of the Gothic tower with the new church.

John of Gaunt's house.

range, open to the south. At the north-east corner is an embattled tower, with small windows of the flat pointed style. The western exterior consists of a huge stack of chimneys built of brick. On the northern side is a handsome building, once the chapel. It was formerly encircled by a moat, which in some places may be distinctly traced. The interior of this ancient structure has, within these few years, suffered considerable dilapidation, and no longer displays an uniformity of character correspondent to its external appearance. Since its desertion by the Neville family, the apartments have been mostly converted into small tenements and workshops, and the large hall, with an adjoining room, has been converted into a theatre. On a ridge of hills that run along the eastern bank of the river, and about a mile to the north of the town, are considerable embankments, called the Castle-hills, where, according to tradition, a castle formerly stood; but, to what origin to refer it, or at what period it existed, history appears to be altogether silent. The principal of these embankments form three concentric circles, with deep fosses intervening; and, near these, are others of a subordinate kind. The circular part is conjectured to be of Roman origin, and the rest is attributed to the Danes. This station appears to have been occupied by the contending armies, during the civil wars; for it is well known, that in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, Lord Cavendish was defeated and slain by Cromwell. Gainsborough appears to be of great antiquity. The Danes, under the conduct of Sweyne, sailed up hither with a numerous fleet, seized upon the place, and extending themselves through different parts of the country, committed the most dreadful ravages. On the return of Sweyne from this bloody expedition, and when he was about to embark, a dagger from a secret hand, inflicted due vengeance on this sanguinary monster. On the south part of the town, formerly stood a stone chapel, in which many Danes are said to have been buried. Here is a grammar-school and a free-school, upon the Lancastrian system; the latter was built in 1813, and its endowment is upon the foundation of two ancient charity-schools. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this town has given birth, are William de Gainsborough, a learned Franciscan friar, at Oxford, and the learned and pious Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, who was born in 1626, at which time his father carried on business here as a mercer. After being well grounded in grammatical learning, he was sent, in 1644, as a sizar to Queen's-college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1647. In 1651, he obtained the degree of M.A., and took orders from Dr. Hall, the ejected Bishop of Norwich; and in 1658 he graduated B.D., and became vicar of Battersea. In 1661 he was elected, by a majority of the fellows, master of Queen's-college, in opposition to a royal mandate; but the affair being brought before the king in council, he was ejected. He was presented to the living of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in 1662; and endeared himself much to his parishioners, by remaining with them during the plague. In 1666 having received some slight at Cambridge, he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, and became chaplain to the king. About the same time he composed a treatise, intended to expose the character and manner of preaching of the nonconformist ministers, entitled, "A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Nonconformist," which he subsequently with much candour allowed to be too indiscriminately severe. He followed this publication with his "Christian Sacrifice, shewing the successful end and manner of receiving the Holy Communion;" "The devout Christian;" "Advice to a Friend;" "Jesus and the Resurrection Justified;" "The Glorious Epiphany;" and various other pious tracts. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 Dean of Peterborough, where he completed the "History of the Church of Peterborough," which had been begun by Simon Gunton. During the reign of James II. he was one of the ablest defenders of the Protestant religion; and in 1686 took his part in a conference with two Romish priests, in the presence of that king and his brother-in-law, the Earl of

GAINS-
BOROUGH.The great
hall made a
theatre.Massacre
by the
Danes.Bishop of
Ely.His conduct
during the
plague.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Gallow *.....hun	Norfolk					9378
29	Gallow Hill .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth .. .9	Newcastle .15	Blyth.....15	289	33
12	Galton.....ti	Dorset	Dorchester .9	Wareham ...8	Bere Regis ..8	121	....
43	Galtres †.....fo	N. R. York.	York .....7	Sutton .....2	New Malton 10	206	....
9	Gambelsby .....ham	Cumberland	Wigton .....3	Carlisle... .9	Longtown ..12	310	301
5	Gamlingay .....pa	Cambridge .	Caxton.....5	Potton .....2	St. Neots ...5	51	1319
11	Gampton .....ham	Devon.....	Brixham ...2	Dartmouth .2	New Bushel 10	201	....
30	Gamston .....ham	Nottingham	Nottingham .3	Hickling ...7	Bingham ...6	122	107
30	Gamston .....pa	Nottingham.	East Retford 3	Tuxford ...4	Ollerton... .7	142	306
17	Ganerew .....pa	Hereford ...	Monmouth ..3	Ross .....7	Goodrich ...3	126	148
4	Ganfield .....hun	Berks					3411
8	Ganilly, Great and } Little .....isls }	Scilly Isles } Cornwall }	St. Mary's ...3	Bryer .....5	St. Martin's..1	283	....
46	Ganstead.....to	E. R. York.	Hull .....4	Hornsea ....8	Beverley ...6	179	79
43	Ganthorpe .....to	N. R. York.	New Malton 7	York .....10	Helmsley ...9	210	110
46	Ganton.....pa	E. R. York.	Scarborough 8	Rudstone...7	Hunmanby ..7	205	275
27	Garboldesham.....vil	Norfolk	East Harling 4	Diss.....6	Thetford ...7	85	718
23	Garendon ....ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Loughboro' ..2	Kegworth ...4	Breedon ....7	111	51
4	Garford .....to & chap.	Berks	Abingdon...5	Faringdon ...9	Wantage ...5	61	209
45	Garforth, Church...pa	W. R. York	Leeds .....6	Wetherby ...8	Pontefract ..7	184	} 782
45	Garforth Moor .....to	W. R. York	.....7	.....7	.....8	185	
45	Garforth, West.....	W. R. York	.....6	.....7	.....8	185	
45	Gargrave †... pa & to	W. R. York	Skipton ....4	Broughton ..3	Keighly ....9	222	2810
13	Garmonsway Moor, to	Durham	Durham ...7	Sedgefield ..3	Hartlepool..11	249	43
43	Garraby .....ham	York	Pocklington .5	York.....10	New Malton 9	210	....
55	Garn.....to	Merioneth ..	Bala .....1	Corwen .....9	Llanwchllyn 5	201	478
37	Garrett §.....ham	Surrey	Kingston ...5	Tooting .....4	Brentford ...5	7	....
GAINS- BOROUGH.		Rochester, whom that monarch wished in vain to make a Catholic. After the revolution he was advanced to the see of Chichester, whence, in 1691, he was translated to that of Ely, where he died in 1707, in high reputation for learning, talent, and piety. Besides the works already alluded to, Bishop Patrick wrote "Commentaries" on the historical parts of the Old Testament, and "Paraphrases" on the books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, &c., which are deemed the most valuable of the whole.					
		Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday and October 20th, (if the latter falls on a Tuesday it is kept on the Tuesday after) for shows, toys, cattle, &c.—Bankers, Smith, Ellison, and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.—Inns, the Blackmoor's Head, and White Hart.					
Forest in- fested by robbers and wild beasts.		* GALLOW. This hundred is fifteen miles in length and seven in breadth, and contains thirty-one parishes, including the town of Fakenham. It comprises a rich tract of soil, and the features of the country are pleasantly diversified.					
		† GALTRES. The forest of Galtres formerly extended from the walls of the city of York to Aldborough. Toll was then taken at Botham-bar for the payment of guides, who conducted passengers through the forest, and protected them from wild beasts and robbers. There are coal mines in this neighbourhood, the working of which employs most of the inhabitants of Galtres.					
Cotton ma- nufactory.		‡ GARGRAVE. The town of Gargrave is situated on the river Aire, which abounds with good fish, and runs so tortuously, that Camden observes, it seems undetermined whether to run to the sea or back to its source. A cotton manufactory situated on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes here, gives employment to many of the inhabitants. A court for the recovery of small debts is held here under the Duke of Devonshire. Gargrave is much frequented by sportsmen during the shooting season. About half a mile from the town are traces of the foundations of a Roman villa, 300 feet in length and 180 in breadth.					
		§ GARRETT. The hamlet of Garrett is on the road from Wandsworth to Tooting. About two centuries since, it appears to have been a single house, called the Garvett; this house was pulled down about fifty years ago. Garrett now contains about fifty houses. This used to be for many					

years, the scene of the celebrated mock election. The truly ridiculous custom of electing a Mayor of Garrett, originated, says Mr. Massey, of Wandsworth, "in a party of Watermen, belonging to Wandsworth, dining at the Leather Bottle, a public house at Garrett, and, while spending a merry day, it being the time of a general election, in the midst of their frolic, they took into their heads to choose one of their company a representative of that place; and having gone through the usual ceremonies of an election, as well as the occasion would permit, he was declared duly elected." In the Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1781, it is said "several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrett-lane, had formed a kind of club, not only to eat and drink, but to correct measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent others from being made for the future, as the members were, most of them, persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute some small matter, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the encroachers, in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the Mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the encroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called the Mayor of Garrett. This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of choosing out-door members for the borough of Garrett, has been, till lately, constantly kept up. From this beginning, the mock usage gradually increased; but little account was taken of it till about 1750. Sir John Harper was elected 1777; and in 1781, he was again returned, the burlesque election being conducted with uncommon pomp and magnificence, in the plebeian mode of pageantry. At this election he had six rivals to contend with; among whom was that formidable opponent, the celebrated Sir Jeffrey Dunstan, who was then unsuccessful. Sir John Harper was by trade a weaver, and qualified, by power of face and speech, and infinite humour, to sustain the burlesque character he assumed. In the year 1785, Sir John Harper vacated his seat by death, when Sir Jeffrey Dunstan again became a candidate, and issued his celebrated address to the electors. On the day of election, Sir Jeffrey left London in a splendid phaeton, his procession extending a mile in length; and he was triumphantly returned by an immense majority; it was his good fortune to retain his seat for Garrett until the general election 1796, when he was ousted by Sir Harry Dimsdale, a man as much deformed as himself. Sir Jeffrey Dunstan was a child of chance, a foundling. He was picked up, in the year 1759, at a church-warden's door, in St. Dunstan's in the East, and not being owned, was reared in the work-house, so as ultimately to attain about two-thirds the usual height of manhood, with knock knees, and a disproportionately large head. At twelve years old he was bound apprentice, for nine years, to the "trade and mystery" of a green grocer: this period was too long for Jeffrey's soaring ideas of true independence, and having adopted the idea that "time was made for slaves," he broke through his servitude, and ran away to Birmingham. At an early period of his life, he too frequently sacrificed at the shrine of "Sir John Barleycorn," and very seldom saw the inside of a pot of beer without going to the bottom of it; indeed, his love for the quart-pot was so great, that after drinking the beer, he sometimes took the liberty of carrying away the pot, which unfortunate propensity got him into many scrapes, and his body suffered imprisonment, as well as severe castigation at the cart's tail round Covent-garden market. What rendered Sir Jeffrey so very conspicuous in the metropolis, was the vending old wigs (which he used to carry in a bag carelessly thrown over his shoulder), and the singularity of his cry. He wore his shirt open, and the collar turned

GARRETT.

Origin of the custom of electing a mayor.

First election.

Sir Jeffrey Dunstan chosen.

Sir Jeffrey flogged at the cart's tail.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
9	Garrigill *... to & chap	Cumberland	Penrith ...18	Aldstone Mo.7	Kirkland ...10		277	1614
46	Garrison Side, ex pa } lib }	E. R. York .	Hull .....1	Beverley...7	Hedon .....6		175	366
44	Garriston... ..to	N. R. York.	Middleham ..4	Richmond ...5	Scorton .....5		229	60
45	Garsdale ....to & chap	W. R. York	Settle .....13	Hawes .....10	Sedberg .....4		247	679
41	Garsden.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury..2	Wot. Basset 8	Tetbury .....6		94	234
31	Garsington †.....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....5	Thame .....10	Abingdon ...7		48	597

GARRETT.

His usual habits.

His funeral

Election of Sir Harry Dimsdale.

down, exposing his breast. In life, his face was dark and dirty, but when coffined, his skin was remarkably fair and clear. After the toils of the day, Sir Jeffrey would retire to the Horse and Leaping-bar, Bethnal-green, where he amused the company by singing the “London Cries,” reciting his mock speeches on the corruptions of parliaments, and, placed in an arm-chair on the table, nightly afforded sport to a merry company. We come now to the close of the life of this never-to-be-forgotten Mayor of Garrett. Having called at the Red Lion, (opposite the London Hospital) he was so abundantly supplied with liquor that he soon became insensible, and being placed in a wheel-barrow, was carried to the door of his house, situate on the north side of the “Ducking-pond,” and there left to perish, for he was found a corpse the next morning. It was strongly suspected that Sir Jeffrey’s death was purposely caused, by giving him drugged liquor; and the surgeons of the day were eager to obtain a prize, but their hopes were disappointed by the late John Liptrap, Esq., who had the body removed to a place of safety. This gentleman paid all the expenses of Sir Jeffrey’s funeral: a grave, ten feet deep, was dug close to the north wall of the watch-house of St. Mary, Whitechapel. His lady lies at his feet; and Miss Dinah, his daughter, “sleeps the sleep of death” at his side. Sir Jeffrey was succeeded by Sir Harry Dimsdale, a “cosmopolite and-muffin dealer,” the last remarkable member for Garrett. This odd production of injured nature was well known about the streets of London. He was born in Shug-lane, Haymarket, in 1758. Of his early pursuits little is known; but we find him, in 1788, receiving parochial relief from St. Martin’s parish: his trade, at that period, was vending “bobbins, thread, and stay-laces, for the ladies;” he next commenced dealer in muffins. His harmless behaviour gained him many customers; and life rolled on gaily and smoothly till “ambition fired his soul,” when he aspired to the honour of representing the Borough of Garrett; to which honourable station he was elected, and he continued to fill the important office during four parliaments. His last procession exceeded any thing of the kind ever seen in London. He was placed, or rather tied, on an eminence in a carriage somewhat resembling a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, which were profusely decorated with dyed wood shavings, a substitute for ribands. The dress of Sir Harry displayed much of the “unreal mockery” of finery, being disposed in a manner which could not but excite laughter. In a short time the popularity of this last representative of Garrett ceased; the novelty of his person lost most of its attractions; he became neglected; illness seized him; and he died March, 1810, in St. Martin’s watch-house. No candidate starting, of sufficient originality of character, the borough of Garrett has since remained vacant.

* GARRIGILL. Near this place are situated the Lead-works belonging to the London Lead Company, which employs most of the inhabitants. Divine service is only performed here every third Sunday, by the Vicar of Aldstone: but there are three chapels of the dissenters, namely, the Independents, the Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists.

† GARSINGTON. On a screen in the church of this parish, which is dedicated to St. Mary, are the arms of Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity-college, who, during the prevalence of the plague, built a house for the accommodation of the students, who carried on their studies here as when at college.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Garstang *....mt & pa	Lancaster ..	Lancaster .. 11	Poulton... ..10	Kirkham ... 10	229	7856
22	Garstang, Church	Lancaster ..	Garstang ....2	..... 3	..... 9	228	....
	Town.....chap }						
22	Garston †to & chap	Lancaster ..	Liverpool . . .6	Warrington 13	Prescott . . .7	181	1147

* GARSTANG. This town, which is said to derive its name from an ancient Saxon to whom it belonged, is situated on the banks of the Wye, which abounds with fish, especially trout, chub, gudgeon, and smelts. The town is very irregularly built, and has rather a mean appearance, the town-hall being the best building it possesses. It was incorporated by Charles II., and is governed by a bailiff and seven capital burgesses, who have power to try misdemeanors committed within the liberty. The chief manufactures of this town are in hats and sackings. Flax dressing likewise gives employment to many of the inhabitants, and in the vicinity of the town are many printed cotton and calico manufactories. The river which flows near this place was once so swollen as to inundate the church, in consequence of which, the foundation became so much injured, that it was found necessary to take it down in 1746. There is now only a chapel of ease within the town, the parish church, dedicated to St. Helen, being situated a mile and a half distant from the town, at a place called Garstang-church-town. There are in Garstang several places of worship for dissenters, and several charity-schools. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here and at Preston alternately. The country in this vicinity is famous for its fine breed of cattle, which, though smaller than what are usually called the Lancashire breed, are remarkable for elegant shape. On the north-east side of the town are the ruins of Greenhaugh-castle, consisting now of only one tower. It was built by Stanly, first Earl of Derby. The Lancaster canal, which passes by the town, is of essential advantage, in a commercial point of view, and with the other canals, opens a communication with all the principal rivers of the country.

Principal manufactures.

Fine breed of cattle.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for cattle and pedlery; July 9th, for cattle, cloth, wool, and pedlery; and November 21st, for cattle, horses, cloth, onions, and pedlery.—Mail arrives 8.47 afternoon, departs 2.59 morning.—Inns, Royal Oak, Eagle and Child, and King's Head.

† GARSTON. On the banks of the Mersey, in this township, are some extensive salt-works, which give employment to a considerable number of persons. In the neighbourhood is Toxteth-park, the seat of the late William Roscoe, who was born at Liverpool, of humble origin, in the year 1752. His father and mother were both in the service of a gentleman of the most amiable and generous disposition, who, dying without an heir, left the greatest part of his property to the subject of this memoir. Through an obstinacy of temper, which in some minds is the forerunner of genius, Roscoe could not be prevailed upon to submit to the drudgery of scholastic discipline; and, consequently, did not avail himself even of the small advantages of education which his parents were able to afford him. It was, however, his merit to discover in time the means of self-education. At the age of sixteen his poetical productions would have done credit to one who had enjoyed all the advantages of education; and he was at that time found qualified to be admitted as an articled clerk to Mr. Eyres, an eminent solicitor of Liverpool. Soon after he had entered on the duties of his office, he was induced to undertake the study of the Latin language, in which he found means to acquire a proficiency by his own unassisted efforts; and he subsequently obtained an acquaintance, in the same manner, with the French and Italian. The best authors in each of those tongues soon became familiar to him, and perhaps few of his countrymen ever acquired so general, so extensive, and so recondite an intimacy with Italian literature as did Mr. Roscoe. At the expiration of his clerkship he entered in partnership with Mr. Aspinwall, as a lawyer: and he soon became invested with the entire management of an office extensive in

Seat of Wm Roscoe, the poet.

GARSTON.

Inquiry into
the slave
trade.Principal
literary
works.Elected
member of
parliament.Valuable
library sold
by auction.

practice and of high reputation. In December, 1773, he recited before the society formed at Liverpool for the encouragement of drawing, painting, &c., an Ode, which was afterwards published, with "Mount Pleasant," his first poetical production, composed at the age of sixteen. When the projected abolition of the slave trade became a topic of public discussion he warmly interested himself in the success of that measure. A Spanish jesuit, named Harris, having published a tract with the title of "Scriptural Researches into the Licitness of the Slave Trade," he answered it with great spirit and acuteness by "A Scriptural Refutation of a Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Raymond Harris," 1788. He afterwards published the first and second parts of his principal poem, "The Wrongs of Africa." With an ardent imagination, and a sincere love of liberty, Mr. Roscoe's feelings were naturally excited by the opening prospects of the French revolution, and on that occasion he celebrated the charms of freedom, in a translation of one of the odes of Petrarch, which was inserted in the "Mercurio Italiano." He also composed, under the influence of the same feelings, his two songs "O'er the vine covered hills and gay regions of France;" and "Millions be Free," which were equally popular both in France and at home. The great work on which the fame of Mr. Roscoe chiefly rests, his "Life of Lorenzo de Medicis, called the Magnificent," was commenced in 1790 and completed in 1796. He now employed his leisure in studying the Greek language, in which he made considerable progress; and, in 1798, he published "The Nurse, a poem, from the Italian of Luiga Tansillo," 4to. In 1805 appeared his second great work, "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X. the son of Lorenzo de Medici," in 4 vols., 4to.; in collecting materials for which, he is said to have been liberally assisted by Lord Holland and the Earl of Bristol. About this period he became a banker at Liverpool, in partnership with his friends Messrs. Clark and Sons. When the general election took place, in 1806, many of the inhabitants of Liverpool, displeased with the conduct of General Tarleton, one of their late members, in opposing the abolition of the Slave Trade, determined to place Mr. Roscoe, who had written against slavery in every form, in opposition to him. Accordingly many of his friends, consisting chiefly of the Quakers and Unitarians, resolved to put him in nomination, and to return him solely at their own expense. A very large subscription was consequently raised, and, after a most severe contest, the election terminated in his favour. After the dissolution of Parliament, in 1807, he retired from the representation; and from that time confined his political exertions to the publication of occasional pamphlets. Among these may be mentioned, "Remarks on the Proposals made to Great Britain for a Negotiation with France," 1808; "Considerations on the Causes of the present War," 1808; "Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq., on a Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament," 1811, &c. &c. The last work in which he was occupied related to botany, a science in which he had displayed his skill by various papers which appeared in the "Transactions of the Linneæan Society." Mr. Roscoe was also the author of the well-written preface to Daulby's "Catalogue of the Etchings of Rembrandt." In his commercial pursuits Mr. Roscoe proved unsuccessful, the banking-house to which he belonged failed, and his property was wrecked. The creditors would liberally have allowed him to retain his valuable library, but his sense of justice would not permit him to avail himself of their generosity. His books, including many valuable Italian works, were sold at Liverpool for £5,150, his collection of prints for £1,880, and the drawings for £728. A portrait of Leo X. was purchased for £500, by Mr. Coke, of Holkham. His death, which was occasioned by a disorder partaking of the nature of cholera, took place at his seat, June 30th, 1831. His funeral was attended by committees of the Royal Institution, the Philosophical Society, and the Athenæum, and by nearly two hundred gentlemen on foot, besides those in carriages.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Garston, East *....pa	Berks.....	Lambourn...2	Farnborough 6	Hungerford ..6	62	699
14	Garstones †... ..ham	W. R. York	Settle .....12	Hawes .....4	Sedberg .....9	247	....
56	Garth .....to	Montgomery	Welsh Pool..2	Llanymynech 7	Llanfair .....8	177	767
54	Garth .....ham	Glamorgan .	Cardiff .....10	Llanfabon ...2	Caerphilly...4	154	577
51	Garth & Ystrad ...to	Cardigan ...	Lampeter...6	Aberaeron ...6	Llanhir .....2	217	102
48	Garth Brengy .....pa	Brecknock..	Brecon .....3	Hay .....12	Bualt .....11	168	163
56	Garthbeibio †.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair .....7	Dinas Y. M. 10	Llanfyllin ..10	190	342
51	Garth-Ely.....pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter...6	Llanhir ....3	Tregaron ...6	217	277
52	Garthewin.....to	Denbigh	Denbigh ....7	Llanrwst ...10	St. Asaph ..9	220	...
54	Garth Gynydd .....ham	Glamorgan .	Cardiff .....14	Merthyr Tyd. 8	Caerphilly ..7	167	129
40	Garthorne .....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby ....4	Shap .....6	Orton .....4	270	....
23	Garthorpe .....pa	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray 5	Wymondham 2	Waltham....4	110	117
24	Garthorpe .....to	Lincoln	Barton on H 12	Burton .....2	Luddington..2	170	454
46	Garton .....pa & to	E. R. York ..	Hull .....13	Hornsea .....2	Leaven .....6	198	469
46	Garton up the Wolds, pa	E. R. York ..	Gt. Driffield 3	Sledmere...4	Bridlington .11	193	428
23	Gartree .....hun	Leicester ...	.....	.....	.....	...	17059
24	Gartree .....wap	Lincoln ....	.....	.....	.....	...	6963
27	Garveston .....pa	Norfolk	E. Dereham .5	Norwich ...13	Hingham ....3	103	333
17	Garway .....pa	Hereford ...	Monmouth ..8	Ross .....10	Orcopp .....3	134	513
34	Gasper .....ham	Somerset ...	Wincanton .4	Frome .....10	Bruton .....6	113	312
27	Gasthorpe .....pa	Norfolk	East Harling 4	Thetford ...7	Diss .....9	87	113
16	Gatcombe .....pa	Hants	Newport ....3	Brading .....7	Newtown ...6	92	263
40	Gatebeck .....ham	Westmorlnd	K. Lonsdale 6	Milthorpe ..4	Burton .....6	257	....
24	Gate Burton.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' ..5	Lincoln ....12	Kirton .....11	146	110
30	Gateford .....ham	Nottingham	Worksop ....2	Blyth .....5	E. Retford .10	150	....
31	Gate-Hampton ...ham	Oxford	Wallingford 7	Caversham ..7	Henley .....11	39	....
27	Gateley .....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham ...5	Foulsham ...4	Castle Acre 10	104	120
12	Gatemerston ....fields	Dorset	Wareham ...7	Corfe Castle .8	Osmington .10	124	....
43	Gatenby .....to	N. R. York ..	Aldbrough 10	Bedale .....4	Masham...4	216	62
9	Gatesgill .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....6	H. Hesketh .6	Wigton ....9	295	294
13	Gateshead §. .bo & pa	Durham	Sunderland .9	Durham...13	Newcastle ..2	272	15177

* GARSTON (East) manor, now the property of Sir Francis Burdett, formerly belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife Blanch. It was held by the service of finding a knight clad in plate armour to serve in the king's army for forty days, at the lord's cost, whensoever he should be in the territory of Kidwelly, in Wales, of which manor this was a member. Garston church contains memorials of the families of Gastrell, and of the Elsyngs, descended from Henry Elsyng, clerk of the House of Lords, in the reign of Charles I., and keeper of his majesty's records in the Tower of London.

Property of
Sir Francis
Burdett.

† GARSTONES.—A large market is held here every week for flour and corn.

‡ GARTHBEIBIO. This little village, which lies between the rivers Twrch and Banwy, has its church dedicated to Tydecho, a saint who lived at the close of the fifth and commencement of the sixth century. Adjoining the church is a well, constructed so as to form a cold bath, the water of which is said to be serviceable in rheumatic complaints. Near this village, whilst the bridge was being erected for carrying a new road over the river, a large kist-vaen, or stone chest was found, containing two skeletons, and an urn, with ashes and burnt bones: it was supposed to have been of British origin.

Skeletons
found.

§ GATESHEAD is situated on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge. It consists principally of one long street, ranging along a steep descent, and terminating by the bridge over the Tyne. The church is an ancient and spacious building, in the form of a cross; the aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches, supported by very light and well proportioned octagonal columns without capitals; the tower, which is lofty, was rebuilt in 1740, but the upper part has been since altered. On the east side of the church-yard is a free-school, where the children are taught arithmetic and navigation, and the Greek and Latin languages. The trade of Gateshead is less extensive than its favourable situation would appear to indicate, and, in this respect, its contiguity to Newcastle is, perhaps, of disadvantage. It, however, possesses several manufactories, particularly of cast and wrought iron, whiting, &c.; and a great number of its

Principal
manufac-
tories.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
51	Gatherley .....to	Cardigan ...	Tregaron ....4	Llanhir.....4	Lampeter .. 5	217	216	
45	Gatsforth .. ..to	W. R. York	Selby .....4	Snaith .....7	York..... 13	213	223	
37	Gatton *pa	Surrey	Ewell .....8	Bletchingly .4	Ryegate ...3	21	145	
23	Gaulby.....pa	Leicester...	Leicester....8	Skeffington .4	Tugby.....5	90	118	
24	Gauntlet .....ham	Lincoln	Boston .....7	Donnington .2	Swinehead .2	112	....
24	Gautby .....pa	Lincoln	Horncastle .6	Louth .....10	Wragby.... 7	142	109	
5	Gawcott ..ham & chap	Buckingham	Buckingham 1	Brackley...7	S. Stratford..8	55	566	
7	Gawsworth †pa	Chester	Macclesfield 3	Bosley.....3	Congleton ...5	166	847	
39	Gaydon .....pa	Warwick ..	Kineton ...3	Warwick ..10	Southam.... 7	84	213	
5	Gayhurst .....pa	Buckingham	N. Pagnell .3	Olney.....5	S. Stratford..6	53	118	
44	Gayles .....to	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge 5	Richmond ...3	Darlington..10	237	223	
29	Gaystead .....pa	Northumber	Haltwhistle 16	Bellingham .5	Elsdon ...13	305	250	
43	Gaytenby .....to	N. R. York.	Bedale .....4	N. Allerton..3	Thirsk.....6	223	88	
7	Gayton.....to	Chester	Great Neston 3	Liverpool...7	Eastham ...6	195	110	
27	Gayton. ....pa	Norfolk ...	Lynn Regis..6	Castle Acre 6	Castle Rising 7	102	711	
27	Gayton Thorpe ....pa	Norfolk ...	.....7	.....5	.....8	101	....
28	Gayton.....pa	Northampt .	Towcester ..4	Northampton 6	Daventry ...11	64	461	
35	Gayton.....pa	Stafford	Stafford .....5	Uttoxeter ...7	Abbot's Brom 6	135	296	
24	Gayton in the Marsh, pa	Lincoln	Alford .....4	Louth .....7	Saltfleet ....9	144	306	
27	Gayton Thorpe ....pa	Norfolk	Swaffham ...8	Cas. Rising .7	Lynn Regis ..7	101	169	
24	Gayton on the Wolds, pa	Lincoln	Louth.....6	Mkt Raisin 10	Horncastle .10	146	127	

GATES-
HEAD.

Great im-
provement
in the road.

Formerly a
considerable
town.

Quaint
verses.

inhabitants are employed in the coal mines in the neighbourhood, which are numerous and extensive. A great improvement was made here some years ago, by forming a new and wide street from the head of the narrow and steep descent, called the Bottle Bank, and carrying it round in a curve line to the bridge, by which means the former dangerous, and, in winter, almost impassable road for carriages, may be entirely avoided. The view of the river Tyne, and town of Newcastle, from the brow of the eminence, a little to the north of the Hexham-road, on the Gateshead side, is uncommonly grand. Gateshead-fell, a bleak and elevated ridge, extending southward from the town, is famous for its grind-stone quarries, which are exported to all parts of the kingdom. The charities of Gateshead are numerous, consisting of a free grammar and several other schools; an alms-house for six poor women, and various other bequests, from which the poor are periodically relieved. Here was formerly a monastery, to which was attached a hospital, these having been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, were burnt down by the populace during a riot. Near Gateshead, William the Conqueror gained a decisive victory over Malcolm, King of Scotland. This place returns one member to parliament.

* GATTON is situated under the range of chalk hills above Reigate, and obtained its name of Gate-tun, or the town on the road, from being built on an old Roman road, whence by corruption it derived its present name. Though now only a small village, it is supposed to have been formerly a considerable town, and from the many Roman coins and other antiquities discovered here, to have been a Roman station. Gatton was an ancient borough by prescription, and had sent members to parliament since 1451, in the reign of Henry VI., but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The lord of the manor has a beautiful residence, called Lower Gatton, surrounded by an extensive park, tastefully arranged, and containing a lake, formed by a previous possessor, of the extent of thirty acres, in the midst of which are two islands, planted with trees and shrubs, and the resort of numerous wild fowl, which breed there. The parish church, which is a small ancient building, is included within the limits of the park. Upper Gatton is also a handsome mansion, situated on a hill near Chipstead, and surrounded by a park of 150 acres.

† GAWSWORTH. In the church of Gawsworth, which is a handsome structure, are some monuments of the Fittons, a family in which the manor was long vested. The monument of Sir Edward Fitton, who died 1619, has some miserable verses, the last of which eulogises the deceased and his family, as “ Fitt-ons to weare a heavenly diadem.”

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Gaywood *.....pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis..1	Castle Rising 4	Castle Acre.10		97	924
36	Gazeley .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket .5	Bury St. Ed. 9	Mildenhall ..8		66	737
34	Gear Hill .....ham	Somerset ...	Frome.....5	Bruton ... .8	Shep.Mallet 12		101	....
28	Geddington †.....pa	Northampt .	Kettering....4	Rockingham 7	Thrapstone ..7		78	795
36	Gedgrave .....ham	Suffolk	Orford2	Aldborough 7	Woodbridge 9		87	....
30	Gedling.....pa	Nottingham	Nottingham .3	Hingham... .6	Newark ....13		127	2343
24	Gedney .....pa	Lincoln ...	Holbeach....2	Long Sutton .3	Lynn Regis 14		111	1862
24	Gedney Hill, ham & }ch }	Lincoln....	Crowland ...6	Spalding ... .9	Holbeach....9		89	371
32	Geeston .....ham	Rutland....	Stamford ....4	Enningham ..5	Ketton .....1		85	....
27	Geldeston .....pa	Norfolk	Beccles ....2	Loddon.....5	Bungay.....4		110	340
24	Geldestone .....ham	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...7	Newark... .9	Sleaford ....9		117	....
48	Gelli .....ham	Brecknock..	Merthyr Tyd.2	Vaenor ... .2	Llanelly ... 10		176	248
54	Gelli Gaer †pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....14	Llanvabon . .5	Llantrisant .7		159	1825
46	Gembling .....to	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield. 6	Bridlington .8	Rudstone ...8		202	78
8	Gennys, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...9	Stratton.....8	Launceston 15		229	761
51	Genur Glynn.....hun	Cardigan ...	.....	.....	.....		...	12592
12	George .....hun	Dorset.....	.....	.....	.....		...	....
52	George, St., or Llan } St. Sior §.....pa }	Denbigh....	Abergele...3	St. Asaph ...6	Llanrwst ...15		224	376
15	George, St. ....pa	Gloucester .	Bristol .....2	Marshfield ..9	Sodbury ... .7		112	6285
54	George, St. ....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....6	Llantrisant .6	Cowbridge ..6		166	252
27	George St., Colle- } gate.....pa }	Norfolk	Norwich ....1	Reepham .. 12	Loddon .. .10		109	1513
21	George St., the Mar- } tyr.....pa }	Kent	Canterbury .1	Dover .....16	Wingham ...6		55	1277
37	George St., the Mar- } tyr.....pa }	Surrey.....	Greenwich ..4	Clapham... .3	Bow... ....4		1	39766
27	George St., Tombland }pa }	Norfolk	Norwich ....1	Reepham .. 12	Loddon .. .10		109	710
11	George Ham. ....pa	Devon.	Barnstaple ..7	Ilfracombe ..6	Bideford...13		199	925
11	George Nympton .. pa	Devon.....	South Molton 2	Atherington .7	Barnstaple .14		183	268
8	Germaines, St. || bo, m t } & pa }	Cornwall ...	Saltash.....5	East Looe ...7	Liskeard ...9		225	2586

* GAYWOOD.—*Fairs*, June 22d, for horses; and October 17th, for cheese.

† GEDDINGTON. This village is situated in a chase, about five miles long, and two broad, on the small river Ise. In the centre of this village stands one of those elegant crosses, erected by Edward I., as tributes of affection for his beloved Eleanor. This cross is in a more perfect state, and freer from modern incumbrances, than any of the remaining ones. A triangular pedestal of eight steps forms the base. The lower story is charged with shields of arms, and adorned with a variety of sculptured roses, foliage, &c. In the second story are three niches, with crocketed pinnacles, containing female figures; a variety of pinnacles, tabernacle work, &c., adorn the upper story. On a spot, called Castle-close, formerly stood a royal palace, where Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have held a parliament for the purpose of raising supplies to carry on a crusade to Jerusalem. In the church are some relics of ancient times; among which a piscina in the south wall, and three stone seats, deserve notice.

Palace of
Richard
Cœur de
Lion

‡ GELLI-GAER. This parish is watered by the rivers Rhymny, Taf, and Clydach, and abounds in coal and iron, which principally employs the inhabitants. In Brith-dir hamlet is a chapel of ease and a free-school, founded by Edward Lewis, Esq. in 1715, where fifteen poor boys are taught, clothed and apprenticed. In a field, near this church, are the ruins of an oblong building, the origin and uses of which are nowhere explained.

§ ST. GEORGE, or Llan-St. Sior. In this parish is the military station of Pen-y-Pare, said to have been occupied by Owen Gwynedd, after his skilful retreat before Henry II., at Cil Owen. Here is also a *Ffynon Vair*, or Holy-well, to which great restorative powers are attributed.

Holy-well.

|| ST. GERMAINS. This market-town is situated on an eminence near the river Tidi, a branch of the Lynher creek. It consists chiefly of one long street, running, from the nature of the ground on which it is built, nearly parallel with the roof of the church, which is the principal

ST.
GERMAINS.The abbey
lands gained
by stra-
tagem.Fall of the
chancel.A magni-
ficent tomb.

object worth notice in the town. This church was originally conventual, and was included within the body of a priory, supposed to have been founded by King Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, or Germanus, Bishop of Auxere in France, a famous preacher, and strenuous opposer of the Pelagian heresy, for which purpose he came over into Britain with Lupus, Bishop of Troy, in the year 429. Carew, in describing the town of St. Germans and the priory, relates, in the following words, the manner in which the site was obtained by Champernoune:—"The Church Town mustereth many inhabitants and sundry ruins, but little wealth; occasioned either through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned by the religious people, as the greater sort imagined: for in former times the Bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petrock's, in Bodmyn, removed hither, as from hence when the Cornish diocese united with Devon, it passed to Crediton. But this first loss received relief through a succeeding priory; which, at the general suppression, changing his note with his coat, is now named Port Eliot; and, by the owner's charity, distributeth *pro virili* the arms accustomedly expected and expended at such places. Neither will it, I think, much displease you to hear how this gentleman's ancestor, of whom Master Eliot bought it, came by the same. John Champernoune, sonne and heire apparent to Sir Philip of Devon, in Henry VIII. time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, won some good grace with the king. Now when the golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rayned well near into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and Master Champernoune's acquaintance, waited at a doore, when the king was to pass forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. One gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart. This while out comes the king: they kneel down, so doth Mr. Champernoune! they prefer their petition, the king graunts; they render humble thanks, and so Champernoune. Afterwards he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeales to the king: the king avoweth his equal meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." St. Germans church was originally more extensive than it is at present; but the necessary repairs having been neglected, the ancient chancel fell suddenly to the ground in the year 1592, only a short time after the celebration of divine service. It now consists of two aisles, and a nave; the latter, and the south aisle, are of nearly equal proportions; but the north aisle is lower and more narrow. The church, within the walls, is 104 feet 6 inches in length; and 67 feet 6 inches in breadth. In the part which is now employed as a chancel, is a rude ancient seat, generally called the bishop's chair; but, probably, it was nothing more than a stall-seat of one of the monks; several of the same kind being yet preserved in the church at Bodmin. Its height is about three feet. Beneath the seat is carved a figure of a hunter, with game on his shoulder, accompanied by dogs. The chair is now placed on part of a tessellated pavement, found about fifty yards from the present east window. St. Germans church contains several monuments to the memories of the Eliots, Scawens, and Glanvills, all of whom had considerable property in this neighbourhood, which is still possessed by their surviving representatives. The most considerable, is a magnificent tomb to the memory of William Eliot, executed by the celebrated Rysbrack, who copied part of the design from the monument of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinham, in Westminster abbey. On a monument belonging to one of the Glanvills, is a Latin inscription in eight lines, so contrived, that the initial letters of the words at the commencement and in the middle of the lines, form the words Johannes Glanvill, and the terminating letters, the word Minister. The church now possesses a neat modern font of white marble, which was presented by Lord Eliot. The old Saxon font, which appears to be as old

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	German's Week pa	Devon	Oakhampton 10	Holsworthy . 9	Hatherleigh . 9	205	370
8	Germot, St. pa	Cornwall . .	Helstone . . . 5	Merazion . . . 5	Camborne . . 8	279	1175
8	Gerrans * pa	Cornwall . .	Tregony 8	Truro 8	Falmouth . . . 5	260	766
14	Gestingthorpe pa	Essex	C. Headingha 3	Sudbury 4	Clare 6	52	801
30	Gibsmere ham	Nottingham	Southwell . . . 4	Newark 4	Bingham 8	132	....
36	Gidding pa	Suffolk	Stow Market 7	Bury St. Ed. 8	Ixworth 9	68	147
19	Gidding, Great . . . pa	Huntingdon	Stilton 5	Huntingdon 10	Ramsey 10	68	452
19	Gidding, Little . . . pa	Huntingdon	..... 6	..... 9	..... 9	67	48
19	Gidding Steeple . . . pa	Huntingdon	..... 6	..... 10	..... 11	68	86
21	Giddings ham	Kent	Dover 6	Canterbury . 9	Ramsgate . . . 9	64	....
11	Gidley † pa	Devon	Oakhampton 7	Chagford . . . 3	Exeter 15	188	155

as the church, has been thrown by in a dark corner, under one of the towers. The pulpit is curiously veneered and inlaid. The altar-piece is of oak, and very fine. It was given by one of the Eliots. The burial-ground was formerly attached to the church; but about the year 1780, Mr., afterward Lord Eliot, procured a faculty from the bishop for levelling the church-yard, and making a new cemetery at a little distance west of the church. Since that time the ancient burial-ground forms a lawn between the mansion-house and the church, which is not more than fifty yards from the former, and is included in Lord Eliot's gardens. Before the removal of the church-yard, the curious ornaments and columns of the western entrance were obscured by earth and rubbish, which had been suffered to accumulate to the height of several feet round the door-way. This is now protected by iron pallisadoes, erected at the expense of his lordship. The entrance-door for the parishioners is on the south side of the structure. St. Germain's is indebted to William Eliot, Esq., for a parochial library, which he founded and endowed for the purchase of books. Here is also a free grammar school, supported by the Eliot family, who are the chief benefactors of the place, and have been settled here ever since 1565. Their handsome seat, Port Eliot, occupies the site of the ancient priory, and is delightfully situated, surrounded by extensive grounds, the beauty of which are greatly heightened by a part of the river Tidi, which spreads itself into a lake at the north front of the house. One of the ancestors of this family, Sir John Eliot, was a distinguished patriot in the reign of James I., an active opposer of the court and the Duke of Buckingham, especially in their unconstitutional measures of raising money by taxes without the consent of Parliament. For some of his bold speeches on this subject he was sent to the Tower, where he died, 1632. The parish of St. Germain's is the longest in the county, its circumference being more than twenty miles. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employed in fishing, and the farmers around are noted for excelling in the culture of turnips. This place was formerly a borough, returning two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform bill.

ST.
GERMAINS.

Burial-
ground converted into
a pleasure-ground

Death of Sir
John Eliot
in the Tower

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 28th and August 2d, for cattle.

* GERRANS. In this parish, anciently called St. Gerrans or Gurons, is the remains of an ancient fortification called Dingerein, supposed to have been the residence of a King Gerennius. Rosteage, in this parish, is an old family seat, which, in the time of Elizabeth, belonged to the family of the Mohuns.

† GIDLEY. The royalty or park of Gidley lies on the north eastern borders of Dartmoor. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was possessed by the Prouzes, and seems to have been obtained by grants from the crown to its subjects, under annual quit-rents, and it still pays an annual sum of £3. 13s. 4d. The Park, an extensive tract of rocky ground, is of singular appearance. On three of its sides it is bounded by stone walls, and on the fourth by the Teign, to which it is united by a steep descent, diversified by immense crags of rock, on the tops of which are

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
12	Gillingham lib	Dorset	Shaftesbury . . 1	East Stour .. 1	Stalbridge .. 7	101	3059	
12	Gillingham * pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury .. 4	Stalbridge .. 8	East Stour .. 3	104	3330	
21	Gillingham † pa	Kent	Chatham 1	Maidstone ... 9	Rochester ... 3	33	6734	
27	Gillingham, St. Mary† } } vil }	Norfolk	Beccles 1	Lowestoff ... 9	Yarmouth .. 14	113	369	
43	Gillmanby to	N. R. York.	Barnard Cas. 5	Brough 9	Bowes 2	251	98	

* GILLINGHAM. This parish is the largest in the county, being forty miles in circumference. It is situated on the river Stour, over which there are two stone bridges. In the neighbourhood are some silk mills, but the place is principally famous for its grazing land and dairies. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient edifice, it possesses a large free-school, of very early foundation. About half a mile from the town formerly stood a palace of the Saxon and Norman kings. Here also Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes, in 1016. In this neighbourhood was White-hart-forest, so called from the favourite white stag of Henry I., which having been accidentally killed by Thomas de la Lynde, a heavy impost was laid upon his estate, which, to the present day, pays an annual fine to the Treasury, called White-hart silver. In the reign of Charles I. it was disafforested and enclosed, to the great discontent of the peasantry.

Favourite
white stag
of Henry I.

Fairs, Trinity-Monday, and September 12th for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

† GILLINGHAM. This place is delightfully situated on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the Thames and Medway, in every direction. The streets are wide, and, from the sloping nature of the ground, remarkably clean. A great part of the inhabitants are employed in the dock-yard, at Chatham, and the remainder in different trades. The whole of the neighbourhood is well fortified, as being the outposts of the arsenal of Chatham. Near Brompton are extensive barracks for infantry and marines, where, in time of war, it is customary to have an encampment of regulars and militia. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel; on each side of the latter is a chapel, and at the west end is a square tower. There are several ancient monuments in this church, and in a niche formerly stood the image of the famed Lady of Gillingham, to which many pilgrimages were made. The archiepiscopal palace formerly stood on the south side of the church-yard, the only remaining part of which is a building, said to have been the hall, but now converted into a barn. Gillingham, from its proximity to the Medway, was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes, and it is recorded in history, that 600 noblemen who came over in the retinue of Edward and Alfred, were here murdered by Earl Godwin. William de Gillingham, a Benedictine monk, of Canterbury, was born here, and gained great celebrity, for the history of Britain, which he wrote in the reign of Richard II. William Adams, an enterprising seaman, and the first Englishman who effectually discovered Japan, was also a native of Gillingham; he commenced his voyage to that island in 1598.

Our Lady o
Gillingham

Fair, Easter-Monday.

‡ GILLINGHAM. This extensive parish had formerly two parish churches, St. Mary's and All Saints; but in 1748, the latter was taken down, and the two livings united. The church of St. Mary's, is a small ancient building, having a semi-circular east end, thatched, and a square tower, rising from the centre of the church. The latter consists of only a choir, and the tower is decorated, near the top, with a series of semi-circular arches each face having zig-zag mouldings. A vast tract of marsh-land here, has been converted into excellent grazing land, by a recent enclosure. Gillingham-hall is a handsome seat of the ancient family of the Bacons, situated near the village.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Gillmorton pa	Leicester . . .	Lutterworth 3	Leicester . . . 10	M. Harboro' 11	92	830
21	Gills ham	Kent	Dartford . . . 2	Gravesend . . 5	Rochester . . 9	17	....
23	Gilroe ex pa lib	Leicester . . .	Mount Sorrel 5	Kegworthy . . 8	Ashby de la Z 9	110	11
39	Gilsdon ham	Warwick . . .	Coleshill . . . 1	Birmingham . 8	Middleton . . 5	104	....
45	Gilstead vil	York	Bradford . . . 6	Addingham . . 4	Otley 2	207	....
18	Gilston pa	Hertford . . .	Sawb'rworth 3	Hoddesdon . . 5	Standon 6	22	233
21	Gilton ham	Kent	Wingham . . . 2	Sandwich . . . 3	Ramsgate . . . 7	64	....
27	Gimingham pa	Norfolk . . .	N. Walsham 4	Cromer 5	Aylsham . . . 10	129	353
36	Gipping pa	Suffolk	Stow Market 4	Debenham . . 6	Needham . . . 6	85	87
24	Girsby ham	Lincoln	Louth 8	Gt. Grimsby 9	Castor 12	156	....
43	Girsby to	N. R. York . .	Yarm 6	Darlington . . 4	Stokesley . . 11	233	83
3	Girtford ham	Bedford	Biggleswade 4	Potton 5	L. Barford . . 5	49	....
6	Girton pa	Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . 3	St. Ives 8	Caxton 9	54	338
30	Girton pa	Nottingham . .	Tuxford . . . 7	Newark 8	Kneesall . . . 8	132	183
45	Gisburn * . . . m t & pa	W. R. York . .	Skipton . . . 10	Clitheroe . . . 6	Colne 8	223	2913
45	Gisburn Forest to	W. R. York . .	..... 10	..... 6	..... 8	223	400
36	Gisleham pa	Suffolk	Lowestoff . . 4	Beccles 7	Halesworth 12	110	262
36	Gislingham pa	Suffolk	Eye 5	Ixworth . . . 10	Stow Market 9	84	660
27	Gissing pa	Norfolk	Diss 4	Buckenham . . 4	Harleston . . . 7	84	598
11	Gittesham pa	Devon	Honiton . . . 3	Colyton . . . 12	Ottery St. M. 3	159	370
4	Giuge, East man	Berks	Wantage . . . 3	Clifton 3	Farnborough 3	57	....
4	Giuge, West man	Berks . . . . .	..... 4	..... 2	..... 3	56	....
44	Givendale to	W. R. York . .	Rippon 2	Aldborough . . 4	Ripley 6	212	31
43	Givendale, Little, ham	York	Pocklington 3	Gt. Driffeld . . 8	York 17	194	....
58	Gladestry pa	Radnor	Kington . . . 5	New Radnor 5	Bualt 14	160	385
43	Glaidsdale pa	N. R. York . .	Whitby 8	Gisborough 10	Pickering . . 15	241	1004
54	Glamorgan † co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	126612

Original
portrait of
Cromwell.

* GISBURN. The market-town of Gisburn is of small size, and distinguished by no trade or manufacture of importance. The church, which is a plain erection of the reign of Henry VII., with a tower, side aisles, and choir, contains some painted glass, and several tombs of the Listers. The manor of Rimington, in this parish, is remarkable for a rich vein of lead ore, which also yields a considerable portion of silver. Gisburn-park, finely situated at the confluence of the Ribble and Stockbeck, is the beautiful seat of Lord Ribblesdale, lord of the manor of Gisburn ; and contains, among others, an excellent portrait of Cromwell, by Lely, in which all the warts and other deformities of his face are pourtrayed with disgusting minuteness. In the park is a herd of wiid cattle, indigenous to the county of Lancaster. They are white all over, except the nose, which is black, and rather mischievous, but breed with tame cattle. On the bank of the Ribble is a small square fort, uninjured by time ; and a barrow, which, when opened, was found to enclose a rude urn.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, and 2d, 4th, and 5th Mondays after, and Saturday before the 5th Monday, for horned cattle ; 5th Monday after Easter for pedlery ; and September 18th and 19th, for horned cattle and pedlery.

The air tem-
perate and
salubrious.

† GLAMORGANSHIRE. The maritime county of Glamorgan is bounded on the north by Brecknockshire, and part of Carmarthenshire ; on the west by Carmarthenshire ; on the east by Monmouthshire ; and on the south by the Bristol channel. Its form is extremely irregular : the greater part of the sea coast forms a semicircular sweep, the western extremity forming a narrow beak between the open channel on one hand, and an arm running round to the Carmarthenshire coast on the other. Its greatest length is about forty-eight miles, from east to west ; and it varies in width from about twenty-eight miles to seven ; and contains, according to the government returns, 526,080 acres. The air, in the south, towards the sea, is temperate and salubrious ; but the northern part, which is mountainous, full of thick woods, and extremely barren, is cold and piercing. The mountains, however, afford pasture for herds of cattle, and send forth streams which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Between the mountains there are some fertile valleys, which afford good pasture ; and the level part produces remarkably sweet grass, and fair crops of corn. The south part is indeed so fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is frequently denominated the garden of Wales. Kenrig

10

4°

50

GLAMORGANSHIRE

SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

B

C A E R M A R T H E N S H I R E

50

45

40

35

51°

30'



B R I S T O L

EXPLANATION

City as	LLANDAFF	Stations.....	STA
County Town.....	CARDIFF	Canals.....	—
Market Towns.....	Llantrissant	Rivers & Watercourses.....	—
Villages Hamlets &c.....	Penmark	Woods & Plantations.....	—
Seats & Parks.....		Polling Places.....	†
Turnpike Roads.....		Boundary of Boroughs.....	—
Cross Roads.....		Ditto Hundreds.....	—
Rail Roads.....		Ditto County.....	—
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London			

20

10

West from 4° Greenwich

50

40

30

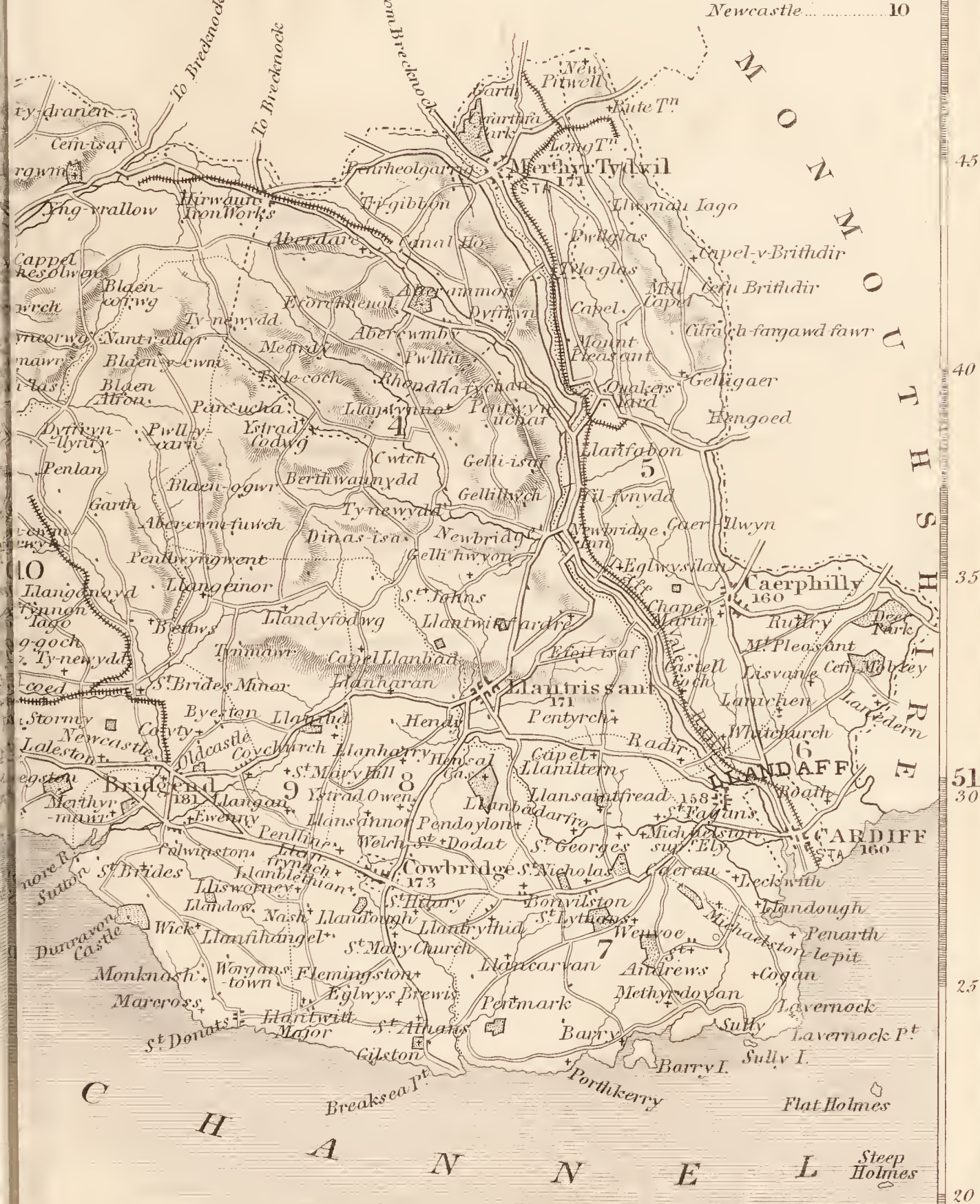
20

10

HUNDREDS

Swansea	1
Llangevelach	2
Neath	3
Miskin	4
Caerphilly	5
Kibbor	6
Dynas Powis	7
Cowbridge	8
Ogmore	9
Newcastle	10

E C K N O C K S H I R E







VALLEY OF THE

pool, between Margam-park and the sea, is the only piece of water in this county that can fairly be termed a lake. Though of small extent, an idle tradition is entertained, that it is the site of a city which was swallowed by an earthquake. This may be termed a hilly county; the neighbourhood of Cardiff presenting the only extensive level tract. On the north, the land swells into mountains of considerable elevation; some of which are detached eminences; but, mostly, they extend in chains of various lengths, which take a southerly course, and are separated by the deep and broken valleys that form the beds of the principal rivers. This county is rich in mineral stores, particularly coal: it has also an abundance of iron, and some copper. Limestone is burnt, and exported to a great extent: in some parts it is sufficiently hard to bear a bright polish, and is manufactured into handsome chimney pieces. Gypsum is likewise found, both in veins and in detached masses. The calcareous rocks along the coast contain numbers of majestic caverns, which are ornamented with stalactites and crystallized spars of great beauty. It is remarkable, that this county has no springs of great medicinal celebrity. The water of Taf-well, near the Taf, a few miles above Cardiff, is tepid, and has been applied to the cure of rheumatic affections with considerable success. The soil of a large portion of the hills is a black peat, varied in the drier situations by a brown gravelly earth. In the vallies it improves into a brown fertile loam, adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. In the south, comprehending the tract which reaches from the lower extremity of the mountainous region to the sea, and denominated "the vale of Glamorgan," the soil is a fine loam, improved by a substratum of limestone. As it approaches the shore it changes into a rich clay. The usual crops, grown in this county, are wheat, barley, and oats. The most general green crops are beans, turnips, vetches, and pease. A large portion of the mountainous country is unenclosed, and used for pasture. The tenants of the neighbouring farms possess the right of common to most of these, without any limitation. These wastes are computed to comprise about 12,000 acres; most of which might be converted into profitable farms. The farms are, in very few instances, appropriated exclusively to the dairy. Nearly an equal proportion is devoted to arable purposes; but grazing is prosecuted on a large scale. On the larger farms, horses are frequently employed in tillage, but the most common teams are oxen, yoked in pairs, and sometimes led by a pair of horses. The cattle are of an excellent kind. They are of a middling size, handsome in their make, and of a fine brown colour, occasionally presenting black and other varieties. Their milk is rich, and yielded in large quantities, and they readily fatten. In the hilly parts, however, the breed is smaller, and more hardy. The horses are of various kinds; in general handsome, strong, and active, and well calculated for draught or for the saddle. Great attention has been paid, for several years, to the improvement of the native breed for both purposes. The sheep may vie, both as to form and quality, with the best English breeds, and afford wool of excellent texture. The farm buildings are good and commodious; consisting of substantial stone erections, sometimes covered with thatch, and sometimes with stone tiles. The cottages are similarly constructed. The general practice of whitewashing these buildings, with all the walls which lie adjacent to the houses, gives to the whole an air of neatness, and produces a pleasing effect. Several parts of Glamorganshire are well wooded; but the progress of its manufactures has of late years created a large consumption, and caused a considerable havoc in particular districts. The chief manufacture of this county is that of iron. The most extensive works are at Merthyr Tydvil, where there are four establishments on a large scale; having, together, about sixteen or eighteen blast furnaces. One furnace will generally yield about fifty tons of iron in a week. Some of these furnaces are blown by steam engines. The Cyfartha works, alone

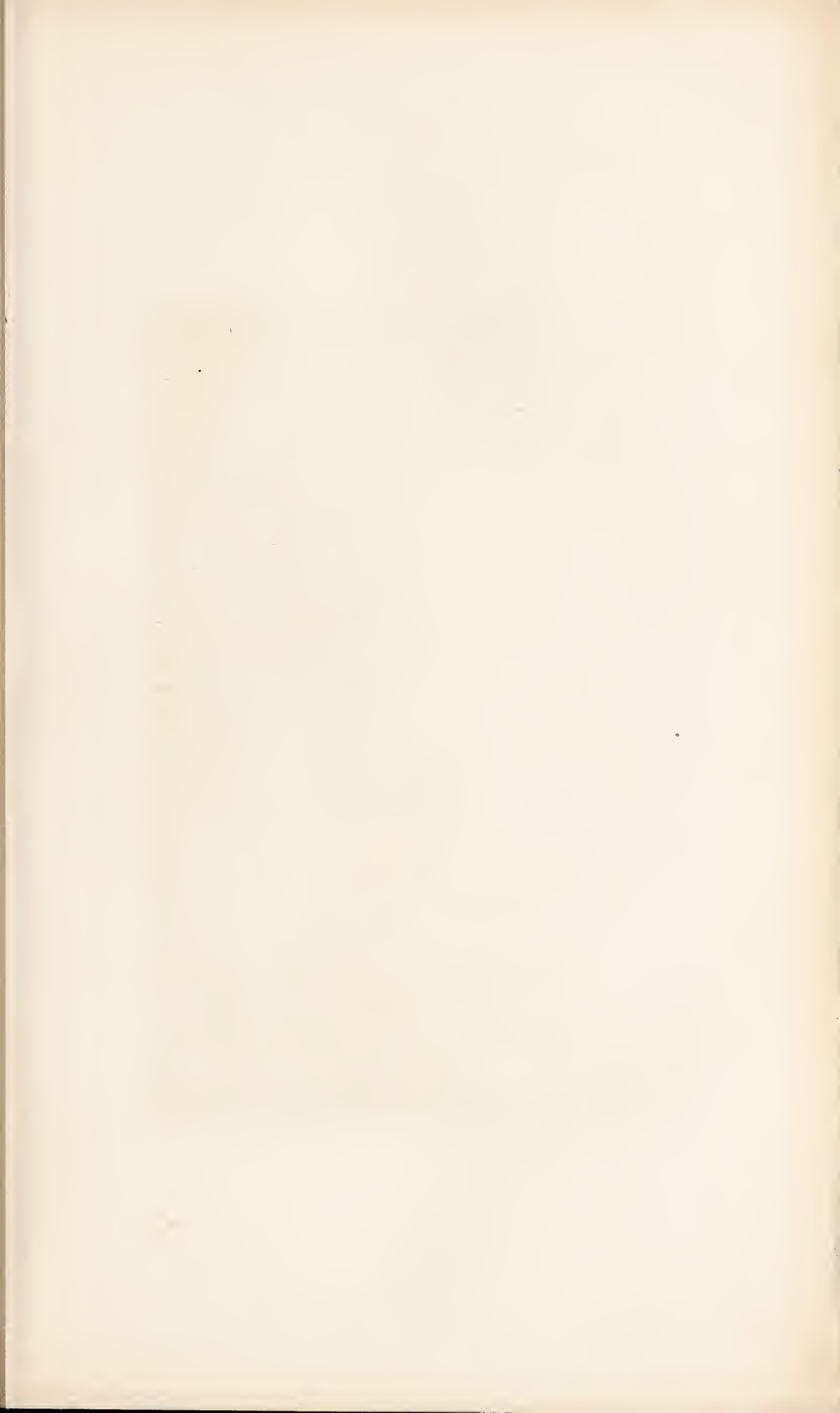
COUNTY OF
GLAMOR-
GAN.

City swal-
lowed by an
earthquake.

Oxen used
for plough-
ing.

COUNTY OF
GLAMORGAN.Extensive
copper-
works.Numerous
canals.Facility for
travelling.

produce annually about 11,000 tons of pig iron, and 12,000 tons of bar iron; and the number of men employed by this establishment is usually from 1,500 to 2,000, making, with their wives and children, at least 5,000 persons. There are several other iron works in the county. Tin plate manufactories are also numerous. The next manufactory in point of importance is that of copper. The ore is conveyed to this county from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland, for the convenience of coals; and there are smelting works, on an extensive scale, in the neighbourhoods of Aberavon, Neath, and Swansea. At the last mentioned place there is an extensive manufactory of earthen ware; and a manufactory of a similar kind has been established at Eglwysilian, amongst the mountains to the northward of Cardiff. A woollen manufactory was established some years since at Bridgend, chiefly for Welsh shawls. Coarse cloth is manufactured in small quantities at some private establishments; and a considerable quantity of flannel, which forms the chief clothing of the peasantry, is made throughout the whole of the county. The chief article of produce, for exportation, is coal; of which large quantities have, for many years, been shipped annually from the ports of Neath and Swansea. The commercial consequence of Glamorganshire has, however, been derived from its canals, which have led to the establishment of new manufactories in the heart of the country, and furnished means for transporting to its harbours the produce of the interior. The first canal formed here was that from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, which was commenced in 1791, and finished in 1798. Its entire length is about twenty-six miles: it has forty locks in that distance, and the elevation, at the head, is about 570 feet above the level of high water at Cardiff. From Cardiff it has been continued on a larger scale, to the entrance of the Taff near Penarth. This part admits of ships of 200 tons to the town quays, built on its banks. A branch from this canal communicates with the works in the neighbourhood of Aberdare. To avoid interruption in transporting the produce of the Merthyr works in dry seasons, when the canal is scantily supplied with water, a rail-road has been constructed at the upper end for the length of about eight miles, along which, the iron, &c., are conveyed in waggons. A canal, begun at Neath in 1791, was carried up the vale nearly to the confines of the county. It was afterwards extended south to Briton-ferry, where a convenient shipping-place has been built for loading the vessels with the coal, and other articles of exportation furnished by the neighbourhood. The length of this canal is thirteen miles, and it has sixteen locks. From the upper extremity a rail-road has been formed to communicate with the iron works of Hirwain and Aberdare. Soon after the Neath canal was constructed, another was made along the vale of the Tawy, from Swansea up to the Brecknockshire hills, above Ystrad-gunlais. The length of this is sixteen miles, the depth about five feet. Numerous rail-roads communicate with this canal in various places. Near Swansea are two other small canals, which are private property. This county is intersected by a great number of good roads, which afford easy and convenient communications between the different towns and villages. The high road to Milford runs, through its whole extent, in an east and west direction, from Rumney bridge to Pontarddulais, on the river Loughor. A mail coach, to and from the metropolis, passes this way daily; and two other coaches, one from Gloucester, the other from Bristol, proceed as far as Swansea on alternate days. Stage waggons are unknown in the county, its numerous ports superseding their use, and affording every necessary facility for supplying the chief towns with merchandise of every description from England. What is now termed Glamorganshire formed anciently a part of the province of Siluria, supposed to have comprehended also the whole of Monmouthshire, with portions of the counties of Hereford and Gloucester. The British name, which the Roman writers thus latinized, was Syllwg, or Essyllwg, supposed to signify "beautiful





PENRICE CASTLE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated





COWBRIDGE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

<i>May</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
56	Glan-Eithan .....to	Montgomery	Newton ....3	Montgomery .6	Llanfair ....11	173	....
27	Glanford .....pa	Norfolk	Clay .....1	Holt .....3	Wells .....9	122	102
24	Glanford Bridge * .. }	Lincoln	Castor .....10	Kirton .....6	Lincoln ....23	156	1780
	..... mt & chap }						
29	Glantlees .....to	Northumber	Alnwick ....8	Morpeth ....8	Rothbury ....9	296	....
29	Glanton .....ham	Northumber	Felton .....4	..... 10	..... 5	298	....
29	Glanton †to	Northumber	Alnwick ....9	New Bewick 4	Wooler ....10	310	534
28	Glaphorne .....pa	Northamp .	Oundle .....2	Duddington..8	Kettering ..13	80	353
30	Glapton .....ham	Nottingham	Nottingham .4	Mansfield ..14	Hingham ....11	121	....
10	Glapwell .....to	Derby	Mansfield ..5	Bolsover ....3	Chesterfield..7	142	99

aspect, comely, sightly ;” or, in other words, a fair and agreeable region ; a denomination to which the country is, unquestionably, fully entitled. The same territory was also occasionally called Gwent ; a term which has been considered to be nearly synonymous with Essyllwg. The modern designation, Morganwg, Gwlad-Morgan, or Glamorgan, is traced to a descendant of the great Caractacus, of the name of Morgan, who, sometime after the departure of the Romans, held this district under his dominion. From this time the three names were used indiscriminately, until the arrival of the Normans under Fitzhamon, and their occupation of the possessions of Jestyn ab Gwrgan, when Morganwg became restricted to the tract which was bounded by the river Usk on the east, and by the Neddon on the west. Others have supposed it to be composed of Mor, the sea, and Geni, to be born, which would be “Sea-born,” a term which might be applied to a man, or to a country on the sea coast. Owen derives it from Mor, sea, and Cant, an edge or brink, which is certainly characteristic of the situation of this county. The county is now included in the south-east circuit, in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of Llandaff. It is divided into the ten hundreds of Caerphilly, Cowbridge, Dinas Powis, Kibbor, Llangwelach, Miskin, Neath, Newcastle, Ogmores and Swansea. The chief towns and remarkable places are the ancient city of Llandaff, now a contemptible village, Cardiff, the capital of the county, a handsome flourishing place, Swansea, the most prosperous town perhaps in South Wales, besides the market-towns of Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cowbridge. Llantrissant, Loughor, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, and Penrice. British, Roman, and Norman antiquities are scattered over the surface of the county, and many beautiful ecclesiastical remains adorn the landscape, among which, those of Margam and Ewenny stand pre-eminent. Noble castles present their mouldering turrets in every direction ; all, however, yielding in the merit of deep interest to the beautiful and perfect military residence at St. Donatts. The county returns two members to parliament.

COUNTY OF
GLAMOR-
GAN.

Origin of the
name.

Ecclesiasti-
cal remains.

* GLANFORD BRIDGE. This market-town is situated on the banks of the river Ancholme, over which it has a small, but strong stone bridge. The river is navigable from the Humber to Bishop-bridge, about ten miles above the town. The chief trade of Glanford is in corn, coals, and timber, which, with Hull, is very considerable. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat commodious building. The petty sessions are holden here. In this neighbourhood was formerly an hospital, subordinate to the abbey of Selby, Yorkshire ; a monk of which house was master. No remains of this building are now visible.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, August 5th, for horses.

† GLANTON. In the neighbourhood of this township, Glanton-pike rears its lofty head, on which was formerly placed a beacon, used to alarm the country in times of danger. Glanton-house is a handsome seat near this place. Here is a Presbyterian chapel, erected in 1786. Several stone coffins and urns, and also some weapons were found here in 1716, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Britons.

A beacon to
alarm the
country.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
48	Glasbury * pa	Brecknock..	Hay 4	Talgarth . . . 3	Bualt 13	160	1587
26	Glascoed ham	Monmouth..	Usk 4	Pontypool .. 4	Caerleon . . . 5	149	197
39	Glascoth to	Warwick ..	Tamworth .. 1	Atherstone .. 7	Nuncaton .. 12	114	414
58	Glas-cwm † pa	Radnor	Bualt 8	Gladestry .. 5	Hay 6	165	514
8	Glaseney .. coll church	Cornwall ...	Penryn 1	Redruth . . . 8	Helston . . . 10	265	....
22	Glassbrook ham	Lancaster...	Warrington.. 4	Newton 4	Manchester 13	188	....
21	Glassenbury' ham	Kent	Cranbrooke . 2	Lamberhurst 4	Battle 12	50	....
22	Glasson ‡ ham	Lancaster ..	Lancaster . . . 4	Garstang . . . 7	Hornby . . . 12	236	....
9	Glassonby to	Cumberland	Penrith 8	Al. Moor .. 10	Kirk. Oswald 2	293	167
32	Glaston pa	Rutland . . .	Uppingham . 3	Morcott 2	Ketton 5	86	229
34	Glaston TwelveHides }	Somerset....	.....	.....	.....	...	6366
	..... hun }						
34	Glastonbury § m t	Somerset . . .	Shep. Mallet 8	Somerton . . . 2	Wells 5	124	2501

Ruins of a
British en-
campment.

* GLASBURY. This parish, situated upon the banks of the Wye, comprises the most fertile land in the county of Brecon. The church and vicarage house are in the county of Radnorshire, being situated on a small tract of land, on the southern side of the river, pertaining to that county. The chapel of Felindre, in this parish, is in ruins, as well as the church of the adjoining parish. Aber-lyfri, near the church of Glasbury, on an eminence, are some ruins of a British encampment. The petty sessions for Talgarth hundred are held in this parish.

† GLAS-CWM. In this parish are the wells of Blaen-Eddu, efficacious in curing cutaneous diseases. In the year 1806, a number of silver pieces, of the reign of King William III., were discovered here in a small hillock, resembling a mole-hill.

‡ GLASSON. In this hamlet is a wet dock, communicating with the river Lane, capable of receiving twenty-five sail of large merchant vessels, the cargoes of which are forwarded, in barges, to the town of Lancaster. Here also is a short cut, uniting the Lancaster canal with the Lane.

Town de-
molished by
the Danes.

Destroyed
by an earth-
quake.

§ GLASTONBURY. The town of Glastonbury is situated in the isle of Avalon, so called from its apples, or from Avallac, a British chief. The island was called Inis Witrin, or the Glassy-island, either from the "glasten" or "blue green" colour of its surface, or because it abounded with "glass" or "woad." Glastonbury is indebted for its origin to its monastic institutions, which claim the honour of having existed from a period nearly coeval with christianity. Glastonbury-abbey is said to have been first instituted by St. Joseph of Arimathea, who buried the body of our Saviour, and whom Philip, the apostle of Gaul, sent to preach the gospel in Britain. The town was first built about the year 708. In 873 it was demolished by the Danes, but was rebuilt by King Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch, who exempted its inhabitants from all civil impositions and oppressions, and rendered it entirely dependent on the abbey; in which state it remained till 1184, when both town and abbey were burnt. It was again rebuilt by Henry III., and once more destroyed in 1276, by an earthquake, which laid the whole town in ruins, and precipitated the church of St. Michael from the top of the Tor-hill. Glastonbury, at present, consists of two streets, the principal of which runs from east to west, where stands the market-cross, while the other intersects it at the cross, which has been some years in ruins. Both of these streets have many of their houses entirely built of stones from the abbey. Out of the ruins of the old abbot's lodging, on the east of the second street, the house called the Abbey-house was constructed in 1714, and adorned with arms and other ornaments, in alto relievo. The great gate, which formerly led into the abbey and the great church, is now an inn. In this house the abbot's bed was formerly shown to strangers. The George-inn, in High-street, was formerly an hospital for the entertainment of pilgrims resorting to the shrine of St. Joseph. Above the George-inn, is a house having a window called the tribunal, formerly ornamented with painted glass,

escutcheons, and arms of the abbots, kings of England, &c. On the south side of the same street, is an hospital, or poor house, founded and endowed in 1512, by abbot Beer, for the maintenance and accommodation of ten poor women. Adjoining is a chapel, having a room paved with Roman bricks. At the east end of the street stands an old chapel, or cell, dedicated to St. Margaret. On the west side of the second street is the hospital of St. John, erected in 1246. Glastonbury comprehends two parishes, St. John the Baptist, and St. Benignus, or Benedict. The church of the former is a neat building, surmounted by a lofty tower, light and beautiful. In the lower division of the church are many niches, which appear to have been filled with statues as large as life; but only five of them now remain. The church of St. Benedict, in the west-street, was erected by abbot Beer, whose initials are inscribed on a carved shield, in the centre of a garland, surmounted by a mitre over the north entrance. On a battlement above is a cross, and two cups, with the letters R. B. at the bottom. The abbey was at first built only of wattles and wreathed twigs. This having fallen to decay, another was raised on the same site, larger, and more permanent. St. Patrick, who visited Glastonbury about the year 439, was a munificent patron to this abbey. In 530, St. David, Archbishop of Canterbury, came here, accompanied by a number of his suffragan bishops, and laid out vast sums in adding to, and adorning, the buildings of this monastery. King Ina demolished the whole of the buildings formerly erected, and constructed a monastery in honour of Jesus, and the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, which he most sumptuously adorned. He also erected a chapel, the silver plate and garnishing of which, weighed more than 2640 pounds. On the altar were 260 pounds weight of solid gold. The church-plate was set with jewels, and other precious stones of incredible value. He granted to the abbey a great extent of territory, and confirmed all privileges, civil and religious. He also rendered this monastery independent of the episcopal authority, and annexed to its jurisdiction seven of the neighbouring parishes, a measure which gave rise to continual disputes between the abbot and the bishop, during a period of 450 years. These parishes afterwards composed the archdeaconry, and are still called "the jurisdiction of Glastonbury." During the depredations of the Danes, this monastery declined; but its ancient grandeur was restored in the reign of Edmund, who appointed St. Dunstan to preside over it, and gave him the free use of the royal treasures to rebuild it. The new foundation was laid in 942; and, soon after, a numerous congregation of Benedictine monks were introduced from France, who brought with them immense riches. The monks continued in peace till the abbacy of Turston or Thurston, who so tyrannized over them, that they refused obedience to his commands. Enraged at this contempt, he ordered a party of soldiers to enforce submission, who impetuously rushed through the monastery, driving its religious inhabitants before them into the great church, where they killed two monks, and wounded many others who attempted to defend themselves. After this outrage, many of the monks left the monastery, and did not return till the death of Thurston, in 1101, when Herlewin succeeded; who expended a large sum in raising a new church on the site of the old one. The abbey at length fell into the hands of Henry II. In 1184, the greater part was reduced to ashes; but the king soon enabled the monks to rebuild it. The last abbot was Richard Whiting, who received his appointment through the friendship of Wolsey. The riches of Glastonbury-abbey, joined to the obstinacy of Whiting, were the immediate causes of its dissolution: its pastor was executed on Tor-hill, his body quartered, and exposed in different parts of the country. The estates of this monastery alone, now produce nearly £300,000 annually; but the heritable property of this church afforded only a small part of its actual revenue, which was chiefly derived from the donations of pilgrims, and the pious munificence

GLASTON-
BURYValuable
ornaments of
the chapel.Monks
killed by the
soldiers.Abbot of
Whitney
executed.

GLASTON-
BURY.Curiously
formed
kitchen.Burial place
of King
Arthur.

of foreign princes. The governor had precedence of all the abbots in England till the year 1154, when Pope Adrian VI. conferred that honour on the Abbot of St. Alban's. The Abbot of Glastonbury was always a member of the upper house of convocation, and a parliamentary baron. The great church is now only a heap of ruins. Its original extent only can be discovered; though many defaced traces of splendid architecture are still to be seen among the mass of stones which occupy its site. The chapel of St. Joseph, at the west end of the great church, is more entire. Its style is mixed Anglo-Norman, or Saxon, and partly Gothic; both perfect in their kind. The abbot's kitchen is still in better preservation than the other buildings in this monastery. It is formed from an octagon, included in a square. There are four fire-places in it, one in each angle, having chimney over them in the flat part of the roof. Between these rises an arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, one within another. There are eight carved ribs in the interior, which support the vault, and eight funnels for letting out the steam through the windows. Within this pyramid there is one of a lesser size, in which was hung the bell, whose chime was the signal for collecting the poor people at the adjoining almonry, which now lies in ruins on the north side of the kitchen. Beneath the ruins of this monastery many kings, nobles, and prelates, were buried; but the monuments are now entirely defaced or demolished. It is said that the illustrious Arthur, having met his death at the battle of Camlan, was brought hither, and buried in front of the high altar, where he reposed undisturbed for many ages. A tradition, however, of his place of sepulture, had been preserved among the British bards, who fled for shelter to the mountainous districts of Wales, after the Saxon conquest. One of these poets happened to discover the secret, in a legend which he recited to Henry II. That monarch ordered the spot, described in the poem, to be opened; when, seven feet from the surface, a plate with the following inscription upon it, appeared:—

Hic jacet sepultus inditus
Rex Arturius in insula Avalonia.

St. Michael
weighing
the bible
against the
devil.

At the depth of nine feet further, the hollowed trunk of an oak tree, containing the gigantic bones of the British patriot, was found. The vicinity of Glastonbury, as well as the town itself, abounds with religious monuments. The Tor, or tower of St. Michael, is situated on the top of a very high hill, to the north-east of the monastery. The first erection upon this hill was a small oratory, the work of the saints Phaganus and Duruvianus, who visited Glastonbury about 100 years after the building of the abbey by St. Joseph. This oratory, dedicated to the honour of St. Michael, the archangel, was rebuilt by St. Patrick, and adorned by several of his successors. In latter times a church and monastery were added to the original building. In the year 1271, these structures were entirely demolished by an earthquake, the whole being precipitated, with tremendous force, from their lofty foundation, on which, for many centuries, they had braved the fury of the wind and the violence of the storm. They were soon after erected anew, and in a more splendid style. None of them however are now remaining except the tower. At the west end, is a carved figure of St. Michael, the archangel, holding in his hand a pair of scales, in one of which there is a bible, and in the other a devil, who is assisted by another, bearing upon the scales: both are represented, however, as much too light to poise against the holy volume. To the south-west of the town, is Weary-all-hill, an eminence, said to have derived its name from St. Joseph and his companions resting here when much fatigued in travelling through the country. Here, it is recorded, St. Joseph fixed his staff in the earth, which immediately took root, and ever after put forth its leaves on Christmas day. It had, we are told, two distinct trunks, till the reign of Elizabeth, when one of them was destroyed by a puritan, and the other met the same fate during the great

rebellion. The blossoms of this tree were esteemed such great curiosities, as to become an object of gain to the merchants of Bristol, who disposed of them to the inhabitants of their own city, and also exported them to different parts of Europe. The original thorn bush has been long since destroyed, but many plants have been propagated from its cuttings, which still bear the name of Glastonbury thorn; and these which bear flowers in December, are found to belong to a variety of the *crataegus monogyna*, or common hawthorn, probably brought originally from Palestine by the Crusaders. There also grew in the abbey church-yard, to the north of St. Joseph's chapel, a miraculous walnut-tree, which never budded before the 11th of June, the feast of St. Barnabas. This is also gone. These trees were visited as sacred by all ranks of people; and large sums were paid for sprigs of them, by King James and his nobility. Immediately under the Tor-hill, is a spring, rendered famous, in 1751, for pretended miraculous powers in the cure of asthmatic diseases. One Matthew Chancellor, of North Wotton, perceiving the unprosperous condition of Glastonbury, bethought himself of inventing some method of enticing people to visit or settle in the town. He had been afflicted with an asthma for more than thirty years. Being seized with a strong fit, in the month of October, 1750, he afterwards fell asleep, and either dreamed, or pretended that he dreamed, that he was at Glastonbury, where he saw a spring of water, the most pure and refreshing he had ever beheld. He kneeled down and drank of it. When he arose, he observed a person standing before him, who, pointing to the well, told him, that, by drinking the water of that spring, for seven successive Sundays, fasting, he would find himself perfectly recovered from his disorder. He added, "you must then make it known to all the world." Matthew obeyed his instructions, went to the place appointed, and found there a well similar to that of which he dreamed. He drank of it every Sunday morning accordingly; and, at the end of the time mentioned, experienced the good effects of his faith in the divine favour. No sooner was he recovered, than he proclaimed his miraculous cure throughout the whole neighbourhood; hence, it soon found its way to every part of the country. The stratagem succeeded: numbers from all quarters of the kingdom, and of every denomination, flocked to Glastonbury, to partake of the hallowed stream. At one time there were not less than 10,000 strangers in the town and its neighbourhood. Matthew had the satisfaction of enjoying, for nearly twelve months, the glorious privileges of a divine ambassador. He was respected and honoured by all as the peculiar favourite of heaven. At last, the simple pilgrims found themselves relieved of their purses, but not of their disorders, and the bubble burst. Sharpham-park, at a small distance from Glastonbury, on the south-east, is famous as the birth-place of Henry Fielding, one of the most celebrated of English writers, who was born here April 22d, 1707. His father, a descendant from the noble family of Fielding, died a lieutenant-general in the army, and Henry was his eldest son by his first wife, a daughter of Sir Henry Gould, a justice of the court of King's Bench. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Leyden, but the straitened circumstances and numerous family of his father, shortened his academical studies, and the same cause, added to a dissipated disposition, diverted him from the choice of a profession, and turned his attention to the stage. His first dramatic piece was entitled, "Love in several Masks," which met with a favourable reception, as did likewise his second, called "The Temple Beau." He did not, however, generally succeed as a dramatist, as he took too little time to construct his dramas, with a view to plot an effective development. Many of his plays are indeed little more than free translations from the French, as, for example, "The Miser." In some of these pieces he touched upon politics, and was one of the principal of the writers who gave Sir Robert Walpole an excuse for his act to limit the number of theatres, and submit dramatic performances to the licence of the lord-

GLASTON-
BURY.Miraculous
walnut-treeWonderful
dream.Henry
Fielding
author of
Tom Jones.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation	
19	Glatton	pa	Huntingdon.	Stilton2	Huntingdon 11	Peterboro' .. 8	71	348
43	Glazedale ...to & chap		N. R. York.	Whitby8	Gisborough .10	Pickering .. 15	241	1043
33	Glazeley	pa	Salop	Bridgenorth..3	Wheathill .. 5	M. Wenlock 7	140	47
30	Gledthorpe Grange, ha		Nottingham	Warsop1	Worksop .. .5	Ollerton .. .6	141	....
36	Glemham, Great....pa		Suffolk	Saxmundham4	Framlingham 4	Woodbridge 9	85	399
36	Glemham, Little * .pa		Suffolk	M. Wickham 3	Saxmundham 5	Orford8	84	361

GLASTON-BURY.

Jonathan Wild.

Increase of Robbers.

chamberlain. In his twenty-seventh year he married Miss Craddock, of Salisbury, a young lady of great beauty and some fortune, and at the same time, by the death of his mother, became possessed of a small estate in Dorsetshire. Wholly destitute of prudence, he immediately commenced country gentleman, on a scale which in three years reduced him to greater indigence than ever, with the addition of a young family to support. He then, for the first time, dedicated himself to the bar as a profession, and, for immediate subsistence, employed his pen on various miscellaneous subjects ; and "The Champion," a periodical paper, "An Essay on Conversation," "An Essay on the Knowledge and Characters of Men," "A Journey from this World to the next," and "The History of Jonathan Wild," were among the early fruits of his literary industry. In 1742 appeared his first proper novel of "Joseph Andrews," in which the Cervantic style of humour is admirably imitated. But success as a novel-writer was not very likely to advance his practice at the bar ; nor was the emolument attached to it sufficient for a manner of life never sufficiently regulated by the rules of prudence. Soon after the appearance of Joseph Andrews he was farther impeded in his profession by repeated attacks of the gout, added to which, his domestic affliction was greatly increased by the illness and death of a beloved wife, whose loss, for a time, he felt most acutely, as no man possessed a kinder heart, however occasionally erroneous in conduct. In 1745, he published a periodical paper, entitled "The True Patriot," which was followed by "The Jacobite Journal." These labours on the side of the existing government, were rewarded with the then not altogether reputable office of a Middlesex justice. To the credit of Fielding, however, he did much to render it more respectable, by attention to the prevention of crimes, and to the regulation of the police. He published more than one tract upon the subject, and the principal of them, his "Enquiry into the Cause of the late increase of Robbers, &c." made a great impression at the period. It was in the intervals of those serious occupations that he wrote his celebrated "Tom Jones," which was followed, in 1751, by "Amelia." The publication of those extraordinary works, in the midst of the avocations of a busy and perplexing office, and while impaired and enfeebled by severe attacks of the gout, testify strongly to the mental vigour of Fielding. At length, however, his constitution began to yield to the repeated attacks upon it, and he was recommended by the faculty to take a voyage to Lisbon. He followed their advice, and the last gleams of his wit and humour are to be found in his "Journal" on that occasion. He reached Lisbon in August 1754, and about two months after expired, his death taking place on the 8th, of October following, in his forty-eighth year. He was attended, on this melancholy occasion, by his second wife, by whom he left four children.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, September 9th, usually called Tor Fair, for horses and fat cattle ; and October 11th.—*Bankers*, Reeves and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—*Inns*, the White Hart, and George.

* GLEMHAM (Little), gave name to a family, now extinct, of which two members rose to great eminence in the turbulent period of the seventeenth century. Sir Thomas Glemham was educated at Oxford, and first served in Germany. In the civil war, he took part with the king, and having taken York, continued to defend it with the greatest bravery for eighteen weeks till the victory of Marston Moor obliged him to capitulate upon honourable terms. He next went to command the garrison at

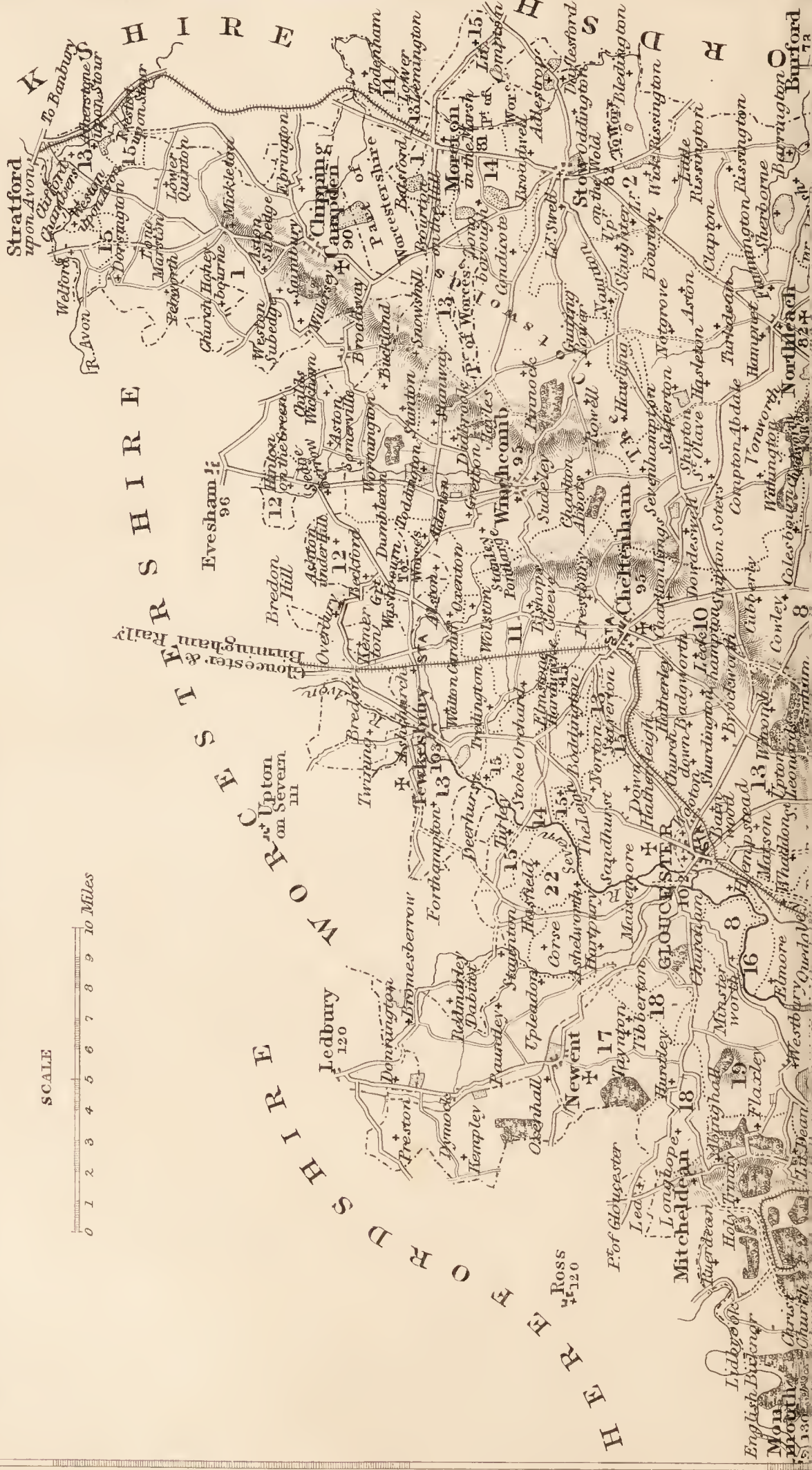
GLoucestershire

SCALE



WARWICK

10



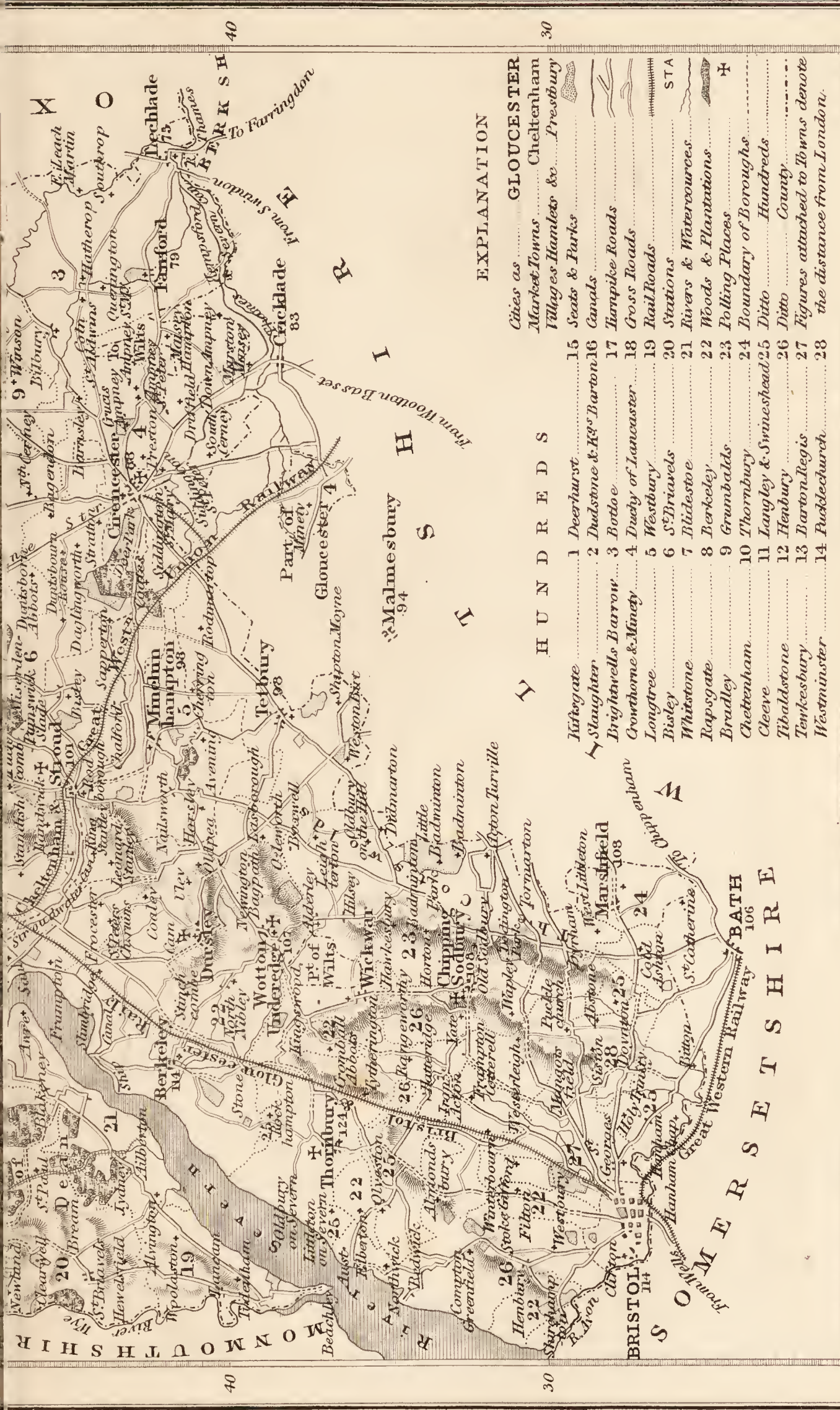
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52°

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50

52°



EXPLANATION

HUNDREDS		GLoucester	
1 Kibgate		Cities as	
2 Slaughter		Market Towns	
3 Brightwells Barrow		Villages Hamlets &c	
4 Growthome & Minety		Seats & Parks	
5 Longtree		Canals	
6 Bisley		Tiarpike Roads	
7 Whitstone		Cross Roads	
8 Tapsgate		Rail Roads	
9 Bradley		Stations	
10 Cheltenham		Rivers & Watercourses	
11 Cleve		Woods & Plantations	
12 Tibaldstone		Polling Places	
13 Tenkesbury		Boundary of Boroughs	
14 Westminster		Ditto	
		Ditto	
		Hundred	
		County	
		Figures attached to Towns denote	
		the distance from London.	

40 30 20 10 of Greenwich 2° 40

Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Delineated

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Pentonville London

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Glemsford .....pa	Suffolk	Clare..... 4	Lavenham ... 4	Sudbury... 6	60	1470
23	Glen Magna .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ... 6	Mar Harboro' 8	Tugby..... 8	91	770
23	Glen Parva, ham & ch	Leicester ...	..... 4	Hinckley ... 9	Lutterworth 10	92	128
29	Glendale *..... ward	Northumber	.....	.....	.....	...	12009
28	Glendon .....pa	Northampt .	Kettering... 3	Rothwell... 3	Rockingham 6	77	44
23	Glenfield .....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester... 3	Grooby..... 1	Hinckley... 11	97	1166
23	Glenfield Frith... lib	Leicester ...	..... 3	..... 1	..... 10	97	....
24	Glenthams .....pa	Lincoln	Mark. Raisin 8	Gainsboro'.. 12	Lincoln.... 13	146	399
24	Glenworth .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln ... 11	..... 9	Kirton 9	144	298
17	Glewston.....pa	Hereford ...	Ross 3	Monmouth .. 8	Hereford... 12	126	154
16	Glidden .....ham	Hants	Petersfield .. 8	Hambledon .. 1	B. Waltham 6	64	....
28	Glinton .....pa	Northampt .	M. Deeping . 3	Croyland... 6	Peterboro' .. 5	86	414
50	Gloddaeth †.....to	Carnarvon ..	Conway 3	Llanrwst .. 13	Llan. in Rhos 3	236	....
23	Glooston .....pa	Leicester ...	M. Harboro' 5	Skeffington .. 4	Leicester... 11	85	....
29	Glororum .....to	Northumber	Belford ... 4	Alnwick.... 11	Wooler ... 12	318	47
10	Glossop .....pa	Derby.....	Chapel-le-F 10	Hope 12	Mottram ... 4	177	18080
10	Glossop †.....to	Derby.....	..... 10	..... 12	..... 4	177	2012
27	Glosthorpe .....ham	Norfolk	Lynn 2	Castle Acre 10	Castle Rising 4	94	....
38	Glottingham ... farm	Sussex	Robert's Br. 1	Salehurst ... 1	Battle 6	50	....
15	Gloucester §.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	386904

Carlisle, which he defended nine months, amidst the horrors of pestilence and famine, and on his surrender, obtained honourable terms. He then went to defend Oxford, which he prepared for a rigorous resistance, and surrendered only by the express orders of his master, having obtained favourable terms. Being imprisoned, he fled to Holland, where he died, in 1649. He was however interred here. Henry, his brother, was bred to the church, and being attached to the royal cause, was deprived of all his preferments. At the restoration, however, he was rewarded with the deanery of Bristol; and afterwards with the bishopric of St. Asaph, which he survived only two years, dying in 1669.

* GLENDALE. Glendale ward has two divisions: the eastern division comprehending the parishes of Chatton, Chillingham, Doddington, Lowick, and Wooler; and the western division, comprising those of Branxton, Carham, Ford, and Thirk Newton.

† GLODDAETH. The inhabitants of this place nearly all find occupation in the Llandudno mines. In the neighbourhood of Gloddaeth, on a tract of land on the eastern side of the river Conway, stood the ruins of the celebrated Diganwy, or Cannoc; which, says a Welsh historian, was destroyed by lightning more than a thousand years ago. Many brass belts, and some weapons have been discovered here, and some fragments of the foundation walls are still distinguishable. Here is an ancient seat of the Mostyn family, and a valuable library of Welsh MSS. and printed books, collected by Sir Roger Mostyn.

‡ GLOSSOP. This village is situated on an eminence in one of the deepest valleys in the Peak. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning and weaving cotton, of which there are several factories in the neighbourhood. The church, which is an ancient building, dedicated to All Saints, contains a neat marble tablet and bust, by Bacon, to the memory of Joseph Hague, Esq., of Park-hall, near Hayfield, who acquired considerable property by persevering industry, and bequeathed the annual interest of £1000 for ever, towards clothing twenty-four poor men and women out of the eight townships of Glossop Dale.

§ GLOUCESTERSHIRE. The county of Gloucester is bounded on the north-west by that of Herefordshire; on the east by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire; on the north by Wiltshire; and on the west by part of Somersetshire, the Bristol Channel, and Monmouthshire. In length it extends, in a south-west direction, about seventy statute miles, and in breadth, about forty statute miles. The figure of the county is elliptical, but its north-east end is more acute than the other.

LITTLE GLEMHAM.

Bravery and loyalty of Sir Thomas Glemham.

Destroyed by lightning.

Charitable endowment.

COUNTY OF
GLOUCESTER.Origin of the
Spanish Merino sheep.Vineyards
formerly
here.

The superficial contents of Gloucestershire are estimated, according to the tables which accompany the population returns of 1811, to be 718,080 acres. The hill district of the county, including the Cotswolds, and the Stroud-water-hills, is a continuation of the central chain running south from Derbyshire through this county, with smaller elevations, into Wiltshire; there swelling into the Salisbury-downs, and thence running west towards the Land's-end, in Cornwall. The Cotswold-hills extend thirty miles, from Broadway-hill to near Tetbury; and twenty from Birdlip-hill to Burford. The soil consists, in general, of a calcareous mould, mostly mixed with gravel and small stones, termed stone brash. In some places, however, it varies to a lightish loam; in others it is of a tenacious, binding quality, on the ascents of the hills, of a strong clayey nature. Near the surface stones of various kinds are almost every where found. Great improvements have been made in this district within the last sixty years: the Downs, which were formerly quite open, producing little else than furze, and scantily covered with grass, are now, with few exceptions, converted into arable land; and a communication with villages, where the roads were formerly impassable, is now opened. Nine-tenths of its surface are laid out in raising corn, turnips, and herbage. The Cotswold sheep have been long celebrated, and tradition states, that the Spaniards originally procured their breed of fine-wooled sheep from these hills. The present breed, a polled, long-wooled, middle-sized sheep, has been much improved from the native stock, both in weight of carcass and quantity of wool; but the latter is somewhat coarser than it was formerly. The vale district comprises the entire tract bounded on the east by the Cotswold-hills, and the river Severn on the west; and is usually subdivided into the Vales of Evesham and Gloucester, and the Vale of Berkeley; the latter of which is separated from the former by a natural intersection, and is very different in produce and husbandry. The Vale of Berkeley has been celebrated even from the days of William of Malmsbury, who describes it as "Rich in corn, productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultivation, enticing even the lazy to industry, by the prospect of a hundred-fold return. You may see the highways clothed with trees bearing apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself; for the earth, of its own accord, rears them up to fruit, and that excellent in flavour and appearance, many of which wither not under a year, nor before the new crops are produced to supply their place. Neither has any county in England more numerous or richer vineyards; or which yield grapes more abundantly, or of better flavour; as the wine is but little inferior to that of France in sweetness. The villages are very thick, the churches handsome, and the towns populous, and many." The Vale of Evesham, embracing a considerable portion of Worcestershire, belongs to the Avon, being included between that river and the Cotswold-hills, extending southward to Campden and Morley, and following the Avon eastward to Stratford. In respect of situation, climate, surface, soil, produce, and management, it may be considered as a continuation of the Vale of Gloucester, which, in its outline, is somewhat semicircular; the river Severn being the chord, and the surrounding hills the arch, the towns of Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Cheltenham, forming a triangle within its area. In this district the cattle are of various species, and very numerous. The predominating kind is that called the Gloucestershire breed; but the long-horned breed of Staffordshire, and other midland counties, has been introduced of late years, and appears likely to dispossess the original stock: the Welsh and Herefordshire kinds have also been brought into the county, chiefly for the purpose of fattening for the London markets. The hogs grow to a large size; those considered as the true Gloucestershire breed are the tall, long, white kind; but the Berkshire, and a cross between the two breeds, are the prevailing species: the food of the store swine is chiefly whey, mixed with butter-milk. The

swine market at Gloucester is supposed to be the largest in England. The dairies are not very large; the number of cows kept on each being seldom more than thirty, and most frequently below that number: in the Vale of Evesham they are larger, the cows on each varying, perhaps, to double the above number. The chief objects of the dairy are cheese, calves, milk-butter, whey-butter, and swine; but of these the cheese is the principal. Gloucester cheese has been long celebrated; though a considerable quantity of that sold under this appellation has, of late years, been made in Wiltshire. The Vale of Berkeley, called also the Lower Vale, forms, in its outline, nearly the segment of a circle. The river Severn, as in the Gloucester Vale, forms an irregular chord; the hills to the south and east form a curve, which is continued to the northern angle by the Painswick and Matson-hills. The dairies here are about the same value as those in the Vale of Gloucester. The cheese is of superior quality: the kind called double Gloucester, but locally double Berkeley, is chiefly made in this district; its peculiar excellence appears to depend as much upon proper management as on the richness of the milk. May, June, and July, are the principal months for making this "thick cheese;" the season of making the thin cheese is from April to November. The quantity of cheese made in this district is estimated from a thousand to twelve hundred tons annually; the annual produce from the milk yielded by each cow is about 340 pounds. The forest district is separated from the rest of the county by the river Severn; and is principally comprehended by the forest of Dean, formerly valuable for the goodness and strength of its timber. Its oaks were so highly renowned, that Evelyn observes that, in Elizabeth's reign, an ambassador was purposely sent from Spain, to procure its destruction, either by negotiation or treachery. The destruction of this forest was also one of the important objects of the Spanish Armada. It abounds with beech as well as with oak, and the soil is considered peculiarly favourable for the growth of the styre apple. In a survey, made in the seventeenth of Charles II., the forest is estimated to have originally contained upwards of 43,000 acres; of which 14,000 were woodland. Various sovereigns have granted away several thousand acres, which have been cleared. The principal rivers are the Frome, the Isis or Thames, the Severn, and the Wye. The Avon or Upper Avon, serves only to divide a small part of Gloucestershire from Warwickshire, at the northern extremity; and another small portion from Worcestershire, near Tewksbury. The canals which intersect this county are distinguished by the names of the Berkeley, the Hereford and Gloucester, the Stroud-water, and the Thames and Severn canals. The Thames and Severn canal begins at Wallbridge, near Stroud, (at the place where the Stroud navigation ends,) and proceeds, in a devious course, through the country to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames. This course includes a distance of upwards of thirty miles. The union of the Thames and Severn, by means of this canal, and its connection with the internal parts of the kingdom, by the Oxford and Coventry canals, form a line of communication with the metropolis, of the greatest national importance. The Stroud canal begins at Badbrook, at the edge of the town of Stroud, passes on to Cains-cross, by Ebley, and across the main road at Stone-cross, and by Stone-house, near Rycott-mill, and to Lockham-bridge; then across the river near Whitminster-mill, and goes into the Severn at Framilode; its length being somewhat more than eight miles, and its fall 802 feet. The Gloucester and Hereford canal was commenced in the year 1792. Its course is from the Severn, near Gloucester-bridge, across Alney-island, over a branch of that river, to Vineyard-hill, where it crosses the Leden by an aqueduct, and, turning the base of Lassington-hill, passes on to Rudford, and to Oxenhall. Here it enters a tunnel, 2170 yards long, and emerges at Boyce, near which it again crosses the Leden, and soon afterwards enters Herefordshire. The Berkeley canal joins the Severn

COUNTY OF
GLOUCES-
TER.

Celebrated
for excellent
cheese.

The de-
struction of
the forest
one of the
objects of
the Armada.

Canal navi-
gation.

A tunnel
2170 yards
long.

mended by Howard, and contains 203 separate cells. The city gaol stands in the Southgate-street. In the lower part of Southgate-street is the county infirmary, built and supported by voluntary contributions. There is also a lunatic asylum, about half a mile from the city, on the London-road. The theatre is a neat and convenient building in the Westgate-street. There are two market-places, one in Eastgate-street for the sale of corn, butcher's meat, &c., and the other in Southgate-street, for fish, butter, vegetables, &c. Since the discovery of the new mineral spring, in 1814, a considerable number of new and elegant buildings, both private and public, have been erected, and among the principal architectural improvements are the bridges over the two channels of the Severn, two noble structures of stone, each being a single arch, distinguished for simplicity of style, and the absence of all unnecessary ornament; they are connected by a causeway extending across the Isle of Alney. Gloucester is the first port on the Severn that has its peculiar officers: namely, a collector, a comptroller, a surveyor, a searcher, and other custom-house agents; the number of trading vessels belonging to this port, according to the parliamentary returns for 1829, amounted to 247, altogether of 13,026 tons burthen. The principal manufacture is pin making, which was, for a long time, almost exclusively confined to this city, where the art was introduced, in 1625, by John Tilsby. Many of the workmen have since emigrated and carried a share of the trade to other places, but there are still several manufactories which, collectively, furnish employment for about 1500 persons. In Oxbody-lane is a bell foundry, which has been conducted for 150 years by individuals of a family named Rudhall, by whom between 3000 and 4000 bells have been cast within that period. A manufactory of shawls, from fine English wool, has been established in the Northgate-street. There is also an iron foundry, extensive brush manufactories, and one of some note for making edge-tools. A Benedictine abbey was established here in the beginning of the eleventh century, and the conventual church, now the cathedral, is one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England, though the various parts of it were built, successively, under the direction of different abbots, during a period of about 140 years. It is remarked that the disposition of this conventual edifice differs in a very essential point from almost every other in the kingdom, the cloisters and cloistral buildings were generally placed on the south side of the church, for the obvious advantage both of sunshine and shade, but at Gloucester they are placed on the north. The choir of this cathedral is an almost unrivalled specimen of the florid style of architecture. In the nave, the lofty range of columns is remarkable, and scarcely to be found in any other church in this country, except that of Tewksbury. A narrow stone gallery of communication, which connects the upper side aisles of the choir, is commonly known as the whispering gallery, having the property of transmitting sounds in a very extraordinary degree. The lowest whisper, if the mouth be applied close to the wall, or the slightest scratch upon the stone with a pin, is heard distinctly from one end of the gallery to the other, a distance of seventy-five feet. The sepulchral monuments in the cathedral are very numerous; a few of the more remarkable are those of Robert Courthose, Duke of Normandy, with an effigy, carved in oak; of Edward II., one of the finest works of the middle ages in the kingdom; of John Gower, architect of the church; of Abbot Parker; Alderman Blackleach and his lady; Bishop Nicholson; Judge Powell; Sir George Onesiphorus Paul; Charles Brandon Trye, an eminent surgeon; Dr. Edward Jenner; and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools. One, entitled to distinct notice for its classic design and style, is by Flaxman, erected to the memory of Mrs. Morley, who died at sea in child-birth. She is represented as rising from the waves with her infant in her arms, and conducted by two angels to the abodes of the blessed. Within the city and suburbs of Gloucester were formerly eleven parochial churches, but those only of St. Michael, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Nicholas,

CITY OF
GLOUCESTER.Mineral
spring discovered.

Manufactories and employments,

The whispering gallery.

CITY OF
GLOUCESTER.Priory of
Grey Friars.The tomb of
an ancient
British king.Removal of
the body of
St. Oswald.

St. Mary de Lode, St. John's, and St. Aldate, are now standing, the remainder having been either destroyed at the siege, in 1643, or since taken down. In St. Michael's parish, a blue coat hospital, in the Eastgate-street, was founded by Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., for the perpetual maintenance, educating, and apprenticing of twenty boys. St. Mary de Crypt contains, among other monuments, the tomb of Sir Thomas Bell, Bart., who died in the year 1566, after having founded and endowed a neighbouring almshouse for six poor persons. Near this church are the remains of a monastery of Black friars, founded about the year 1239, by Henry III., and Stephen, Lord of Harneshull. A considerable part of the conventual church, now converted into tenements, is yet standing. The remains of a priory of Grey friars, founded by one of the Lords of Berkeley, are also situated within this parish. The mansion, fitted up from the remains of this priory, was the residence of Judge Powell, a native of this city, whose integrity, and knowledge of the laws, were the means of his promotion to the dignified station which he held. He died in the year 1713, and lies buried under a costly monument in the cathedral. On the west side of the church-yard is Crypt grammar school, founded and endowed by Dame Joan Cook, in pursuance of her husband's will, in the thirty-first of Henry VIII. Every four years, a scholar is sent from this school to Pembroke College, Oxford, to be there maintained for eight years, on the foundation of George Townsend, Esq., instituted in 1683. Near West-gate-bridge, in St. Nicholas's parish, is St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a neat and convenient structure, erected about the year 1786, for the residence of twenty-six men and thirty women. This building occupies the site, and is chiefly supported by the revenues of an ancient priory, the date of the foundation of which is uncertain. In the north wall of the chancel of St. Mary de Lode church are the ancient tomb and effigies assigned, by tradition, to King Lucius, but more probably the monument of some contributor towards the building of the church. St. John's church is a modern building, occupying the site of an ancient church, ascribed to King Athelstan. The latter appears to have had the privileges of a sanctuary; Francis, Viscount Lovel, and Lord Stafford, being recorded to have fled to it for safety after the battle of Bosworth Field. In this parish is St. Margaret's Hospital, founded originally for lepers, but at what period is uncertain: Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, granted them the privilege of burial in their own church-yard, about the middle of the twelfth century. The persons now supported here are eight poor men, a reader, &c. Near this hospital is that of St. Mary Magdalen, or King James's, which owed its foundation to the Priory of Lanthony, and, like the former, was originally intended for persons afflicted with leprosy. King James ordered it to be called after his own name, and directed that the sum of £19 annually paid by the crown, should thenceforward be applied to the support of nineteen poor persons and a minister. St. Aldate's, or St. Eldad's, now a chapel, is a neat modern fabric. In the parish of St. Oswald, near the banks of the Severn, was a priory; the most respectable authorities attribute its foundation to Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, and the celebrated Princess Ethelfleda, who are said to have removed hither the remains of St. Oswald, from Bardney Abbey, in Lincolnshire, to prevent their being exposed to the sacrilegious fury of the Danes; and having richly entombed him, to have founded a college here in veneration of his memory. Some remains of the monastic buildings are yet standing. In this parish also was a house of White friars, or Carmelites, founded in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Thomas Berkeley. Gloucester was anciently regarded as a distinct hundred; and the city is still privileged as a county within itself. The corporate officers consist of a mayor, twelve aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, town clerk, two sheriffs, common council, &c. During the short independence of the Britons, after the Romans quitted this island, this city is said to have been governed by an Earl, who was

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Gloucester Hill to	Northumb .	Alnwick 8	Framlington 8	Rothbury 5	299	28
54	GlunnCorwg* ham & pa	Glamorgan .	Neath 8	Abergwin 5	Merthyr Tif 12	190	475
45	Glusburn to	W. R. York	Skipton 4	Keighly 4	Clitheroe 15	212	987
8	Gluvias, St. † pa	Cornwall . .	Penryn 1	Redruth 10	Helston 10	264	4490

the sole survivor of the British nobles, who were treacherously assaulted by the Saxon leader Hengist, at the conference upon Salisbury-plain. Wulpher, the first Christian King of Mercia, is said to have founded the monastery, and greatly improved the city, which then received the Saxon name of Gloucester, having been called by the Britons *Caer Glaen*, or the Bright City. Among the events which occurred here after the close of the Heptarchy, were the death of King Athelstan in 940, and the barbarous murder of Elgiva, the banished mistress of King Edwy, who on her return from Ireland, in 956, was seized by a party of soldiers, and cruelly mutilated. In 997, this place was taken and burnt by the Danes, but it was soon restored; and Edward the Confessor held his court here in 1051., as did William the Conqueror in 1084. Parliaments were also held here during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Gloucester was the scene of important events during the civil war, in the time of Charles I. After the battle of Edge-hill, the citizens declared, for the parliament, raised a band of volunteers, and defeated several attempts of the royalists to gain possession of the city, previously to the siege of Gloucester, which commenced on the 10th of August, 1643, the king himself commanding the besieging army, consisting of 30,000 men. Their attacks were conducted with great vigour, but were successfully repelled by the besieged, under Colonel Massie, the governor of the city; and at length the approach of the parliamentary army, under the Earl of Essex, compelled Charles to raise the siege after it had lasted nearly a month. The failure of the enterprize against Gloucester was one of the earliest occurrences which led to the overthrow of the royal cause, and on the restoration of Charles II. the walls of the city were razed by order of the king. The city of Gloucester returns two members to parliament. A court of requests, for debts under forty shillings, is held here.

CITY OF
GLOUCES-
TER.

Murder of
Elgiva.

Siege of
Gloucester
by King
Charles.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 5th, for cheese; July 5th, September 28th, and November 28th, for cattle, pigs, horses, and cheese.—*Bankers*, James Wood, draws on Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co.; Russell and Skey, on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.; Turner and Co., on Esdaile and Co.—*Mail* arrives 8.45 morning, departs 5.45 afternoon.—*Inns*, the King's Head, and Booth Hall.

* **GLUNN-CORWG.** This hamlet is situated upon the banks of the Corwg river, a little above its junction with the Afon. The parish is very extensive, comprising nearly 10,000 acres, but the greater part of it is mountainous. The Carn-Mosen in this parish is the most elevated spot in the county of Glamorgan. Coal is found here, but is confined to home consumption.

† **GLUVIAS.** This little village lies near the upper end of a branch of Falmouth harbour. Though now of little importance, it appears to have had an endowed church or chapel before the conquest, and is rated in the Domesday book. The church is a spacious and handsome building, rendered interesting from the beauty of the surrounding grounds and scenery. Among the monuments in the church are some belonging to the Pendarvis family, and some inscriptions, commemorative of charitable donations. About half a mile north of the church is a barn, which occupies the site of a mansion, on an estate called Bailland, wherein, tradition affirms, was acted the horrible tragedy which furnished Lillo with a plot for one of his plays. This was denominated the "Penryn Tragedy;" but the title was afterwards changed by Colman to that of "Fatal Curiosity." The particulars of this dreadful event are recorded in a pamphlet entitled "News from Penrin in Cornwall; of a most bloody and unexampled

Scene of a
horrible
murder.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
48	Glynn Collwm....ham	Brecknock..	Mer. Tydvyl .3	Crickhowel 12	Brecknock..12	169	289
54	Glynn Connon ....ham	Glamorgan .	Llantrisant ..6	Mer. Tydvyl .9	Caerphilly..7	157	415
54	Glynn Corwg .....pa	Glamorgan .	Abergivin ...6	Bettws .....9	CapelCrynant9	203	547
48	Glynn Fach, or Glynn } Vach. ....ham }	Brecknock..	Hay .....2	Brecknock..14	Talgarth....5	156	67
50	Glynn Liffon.....to	Carnarvon..	Carnarvon... 6	Nevin .....12	Crickeith...10	239	....
54	Glynn Rumney....ham	Glamorgan .	Mer. Tydvyl 10	Badwas ....7	Copehilly...8	160	27
54	Glynn Taff.....ham	Glamorgan..	Caerphilly...4	Quaker'sYard5	Llantrisant...8	154	638
48	Glynn Fawy, or Cra- } vin Glyntawy...cha }	Brecknock..	Trecastle ....3	CapelCalwen 5	Brecknock...8	179	102
52	Glynn Traian.....to	Denbigh....	Llangollen ...4	Sylattyn.....4	Wrexham ..16	195	868
35	Gnosall*pa	Stafford	Stafford .....5	Newport ....6	Penkridge ..7	135	3358
23	Goadby .....to & cha	Leicester ...	Market Harb.8	Tugby.....2	Leicester ...14	86	98
43	Goadland†....to & cha	N. R. York.	Whitby .....7	Gisboro' ....16	Pickering. .12	138	326
34	Goathill.....pa	Somerset ...	Sherborne ...3	Neth.Stowey 5	Taunton ....8	142	35
34	Goathurst ‡.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .3	.....6	.....7	143	349
21	Goatlands .....ham	Kent .....4	Ashford .....4	Canterbury .9	Faversham ..7	54	....
37	Godalming .....hun	Surrey.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10476
37	Godalming§. m. t. & pa	Surrey.....	Guildford....4	Farnham ...10	Haslemere .. 8	34	4559

* GNOSALL, or Gnoshall. This parish is situated on the banks of the Rowley-water which flows into the river Trent. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, which was formerly a college of secular canons, is an extensive building, and consists of a nave and two aisles, a chancel and cross aisle, with a tower rising in the centre. The minister and churchwardens annually choose a jury of twelve persons, who are to decide all disputes on ecclesiastical matters which may arise during the following year.

† GOADLAND. The inhabitants of this place were anciently obliged to attend to the breed of hawks, which built their nests in a cliff called Killing Nab Scar, in order to secure them for the king's use. These hawks are of extraordinary size, and are said still to frequent their ancient place of resort.

The king's hawks.

‡ GOATHURST. Goathurst, three miles S. W. by W. from Bridge-water, a parish famous for the size and beauty of its trees, derived its name from two Saxon words, signifying that the woods abounded with goats. The enclosures round the Mansion-house at Hanswell, a noble and elegant building, exhibit the finest scenery in that part of the island. Taste has improved the natural beauties of the demesne, and created artificial charms. The prospect, one of the finest in nature, comprehends the channel, and the distant mountains of Wales beyond it. The church of Goathurst, deprived of its venerable complexion by a covering of white-wash, contains nothing remarkable but two ill-executed pictures, which disgrace the altar; and a marble monument erected, in 1742, to the memory of the Rev. Sir John Tynte, Bart., who died rector of the parish.

Most beautiful prospect.

§ GODALMING. The market town of Godalming, is situated near the Wey, on a considerable tract of meadow land, called, in Saxon, an Ing. It is supposed, from that circumstance, and its having been the property of a Saxon named Godhelm, to have derived its name, Godhelm's Ing, or Godalming. The town consists of one principal street, situated on the London road to Portsmouth, and several smaller ones. A manufacture of cloths formerly flourished here; at present, the principal trade of the town arises from the manufacture of silk and worsted for stockings. In the neighbourhood, also, are three paper-mills. In 1768, the navigation of the Wey was extended from Guildford to Godalming, by new cuts, to the great benefit of the latter place, and the adjacent county, whence timber, bark, flour, paper, and wrought iron, are sent to London in large quantities. By a charter of Elizabeth, dated 1575, the inhabitants were incorporated by the title of the warden, bailiff, and eight assistants; the warden being annually chosen out of the eight assistants. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, separated by a transept, in

Manufac-tories and trade.

ceremonials. Godestow, itself, fertile in means of innocent relaxation, had numerous embowered recesses and inviting walks; and to prevent the possibility of these becoming tedious through repetition, the fair devotees were allowed to visit several neighbouring places. One of their favourite spots was Medley, a spacious, secluded mansion, on the border of the river, between Godestow and Oxford. Much mirth is said to have passed during their visits. Medley, though not a religious house, possessed an oratory, or chapel; and the nuns, we are told, "had their private devotions in some rooms set apart for them, if accident caused them to stay longer than ordinary." Binsey was also frequently favoured with their visits. It is supposed that Henry first saw Rosamond in 1149. She was then not more than fifteen years of age, and the prince was very young. An impenetrable cloud of doubt, indeed, involves the whole affair; but it seems probable that Rosamond retired from the society of her royal seducer soon after he brought his queen to England; and there are reasons for supposing that she returned to the nunnery in which her happiest days had passed, and lived there, in penitence and seclusion, for several years. Her body was interred by her parents before the high-altar at Godestow, and a costly monument was erected, round which lights were directed to be kept continually burning. On the monument the following quaint epitaph is said to have been inscribed:

Hic jacet in Tumba rosa Mundi, non rosa Munda,
Non Redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

Stowe informs us, that "Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, came, A.D. 1191, to the Abbey of the Nunnes, and when he had entered the church to pray, he saw a tombe in the middle of the quire, covered with a pall of silke, and set about with lights of waxe. And demanding whose tombe it was, he was answered that 'it was the tombe of Rosamond, sometime lemman to Henry II., who, for the love of her, had done much good to that church.' 'Then,' quoth the Bishop, 'take out of this place the harlot, and bury her without the church.'"—When the mouldering body of Rosamond was removed, by order of this politic bishop, it was placed, according to Higden, in the nuns' chapter-house, a building believed still to be remaining. At the Reformation her bones were taken up, and her tomb was destroyed. Mr. Allen, of Gloucester-hall, describes this tomb as "having on it interchangeable weavings, drawn out and decked with roses, red and green, and the picture of the cup, out of which she drank the poison given her by the Queen, carved in the stone." Gough, however, says, "I confess myself strongly inclined to believe this was intended for a cross-fleuri, such as was frequent on the coffin-lids of ecclesiastics; and the cup for a chalice, as often found thereon." Leland mentions "Rosamunde's Tumbæ, at Godestowe Nunnery, taken up alate," as a stone, with this inscription, Tumba Rosamundæ; and says that "her bones were closed in lead, and within that the bones were closed in letter (leather): when it was opened, a swete smell came out of it."—Rosamond had two sons by King Henry—Richard Longespée, and Geoffery Plantagenet, Archbishop of York.—The remains of Godestow nunnery chiefly consist of ranges of wall on the north, south, and east sides of an extensive area; and a small building at one angle. A part of the church-tower, which was standing till within these few years, was taken down by order of the Earl of Abingdon, and his lordship used the materials in aid of a new church, which he built in the neighbouring parish of Witham. The small building which abuts on the east, and ranges along the southern side, was probably the chapter-house of the nuns. The walls are entire. The roof is of wood; and some of the rafter-work is yet in decent preservation. In this building, the remains of Rosamond are believed to have been placed, when they were removed from the choir of the church.

GODESTOW.

Henry's first
interview
with Rosa-
mond.

The body of
Rosamond
turned out
of the
church.

Sons of
Rosamond.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Godmersham*.....pa	Kent	Ashford.....6	Canterbury ..7	Faversham...7	56	414
34	G dney.....ham & cha	Somerset ...	Glastonbury 3	Wells .....4	Bridgewater 12	124	....
8	Godolphin* .....ham	Cornwall ...	Helstone.....5	Cranbourne..7	Merazion ...5	280	....
16	Godshfield ..ex.pa. & ti.	Hants	Alresford ...3	Alton .....8	Petersfield..11	55	8
16	Godshill†.....ti	Hants	Fordingbridge2	Salisbury ....8	Lymington..12	92	158
16	Godshill‡.....pa	Hants	Newport ....5	Brading .....5	Newtown ..10	95	1305

casion that any foure of his function. In their sickness he was their confessor, in their assembly their counsellor, in their treaties their chaplain, in their disputations their champion." He died in 1655, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was one of the authors of the famous "Smectymnus," and wrote a "Treatise on Justification," &c.

* GODMERSHAM. The court, lodge, or manor-house, of this place, was a residence of the priors of Canterbury, and still retains many vestiges of its ancient character. A statue, supposed to be that of Prior Fynch, in an episcopal dress, with a pastoral cross in one hand, and the other upraised in the attitude of benediction, is yet remaining in a small niche over the entrance porch. Godmersham-park is a delightful seat on the high road from Canterbury to Ashford; the grounds are extensive and well stocked with deer.

Statue of
Prior Fynch.

* GODOLPHIN. This hamlet is an ancient manor of the Godolphin family, who resided there at the conquest. A branch of this family, namely, Sir William Godolphin, was created a baronet by Charles II., in 1663; and Sir Sydney, his son, being chosen burgess of Helston, evinced great abilities in the House of Commons. He was employed in several embassies, appointed commissioner of the treasury, and filled other offices in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards Knight Companion of the order of the Garter. Godolphin has long been famed for its tin-mines, which were worked with great spirit and success in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Francis Godolphin, who is said to have paid 1000*l.* per annum customs.

Extensive
tin mines.

† GODSHILL. In this tithing, which is situated in the New Forest, is an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, and on the other, by the steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks.

‡ GODSHILL. In this parish, which is situated in the Isle of Wight, the church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on the summit of an eminence commanding some fine views. It is built in the form of a cross, and contains many monuments to the Worsleys, and other ancient families. Dr. Cole, an eminent Roman Catholic divine, in the reign of Henry VIII. and Mary, of bigotted memory, was a native of this place, and was elected from Winchester school to a fellowship at New College, Oxford. Having graduated as a bachelor in civil law he visited Italy, and on his return, practised for a while in the Court of Arches. Shortly after he obtained considerable church preferment under Henry the VIIIth, being collated to the living of Chelmsford, in Essex, with a stall in St. Paul's cathedral, and an archdeaconry; all which he retained, together with the wardenship of his college, to which he was elected in 1542. with the living of Newton Longueville, Bucks, annexed. In the next reign, however, he sent in his resignation of all his benefices; but on the restoration of the Roman Catholic party, under queen Mary, came again into favour, and was raised to the provostship of Eton. When archbishop Cranmer, was brought to the stake, Dr. Cole was present at the execution, and preached on the occasion. In 1556 he reached the highest step of his preferment, being appointed that year dean of St. Paul's, and judge of

Birth place
of Dr. Cole.

Present at
the execu-
tion of
Cranmer.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Godshill & Linwood } ext. pa. }	Hants	Salisbury ....5	Ringwood ...8	Romsey.....10		94	211
37	Godstone*.....pa	Surrey.....	Westerham..4	Croydon ....9	Bletchingly ..2		18	1397
27	Godwick.....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham...6	Castle Acre..6	E. Dereham..10		102	....
51	Gogoyan.....to	Cardigan ...	Tregaron ...3	Llampeter...7	Llanhir.....7		224	111
7	Goit Hall.....ham	Chester.....	Stockport ..1	Manchester ..7	Mottram.....6		179	....
24	Gokewell, or Gowkes- } well .....nun }	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 6	Burton .....7	Kirton .....9		161	...
22	Golborne.....to	Lancaster ..	Newton in M.2	Winwick ...3	Ormskirk ...13		194	1532
7	Golbourn Below....to	Chester.....	Chester.....6	Malpas .....7	Tarporley ..7		172	86
7	Golbourn David....to	Chester.....	Chester.....7	.....6	.....6		171	80
45	Golcar.....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.4	Rochdale ...10	Hay .....8		192	3143
26	Gold Cliff†.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ...4	Chepstow...13	Caerleon....5		151	270
31	Golder.....to	Oxford	Tetsworth ...3	Watlington ..2	Wallingford .7		48	....
14	Goldhanger.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....4	Colchester ..12	Chelmsford .13		41	496
3	Goldington.....pa	Bedford	Bedford ....2	St. Neots ...10	Shefford ...10		52	494
45	Goldsborough..pa & to	W. R. York	Knaresbro' ..3	Boroughbridg.5	Ripley .....6		201	526
43	Goldsbrough.....ham	York	Whitby .....5	Gisborough .11	Pickering...13		238	....
24	Goldsby.....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....6	Mark.Raisin 11	Horncastle..8		144	244
22	GoldshawBooth to&cha	Lancaster ..	Burnley .....5	Haslingden ..3	Rochdale...10		207	763
23	Goldsmith'sGrange,or } Ringlethorpe fa-hse }	Leicester ...	MeltonMow..3	Walsham....2	N.Broughton 6		108	....
38	Goldspur .....hun	Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....		.....	3267
45	Goldthorpe .....to	York	Doncaster ...8	Barnsley....6	Rotherham ..6		161	....
53	Golftyn.....to	Flint	Northop....2	Chester.....9	Mold.....3		192	289
58	Golon, or Gollan ...to	Radnor	Knighton ..10	Rhaiader ...10	Presteign...12		162	364
24	Goltho .....pa	Lincoln	Wragby .....1	Mt. Raisin...8	Spittal .....13		142	93
41	Gomeldon .....ti	Wilts	Salisbury ....6	Amesbury ...2	Ludgershall .8		79	231
45	Gomersall, Gt. & Lt. to	W. R. York	Bradford ....5	Huddersfield.5	Leeds .....8		193	6189
12	Gomersey ti man & ham	Dorset.....	Stalbridge ...1	Sherborne ...8	Stur. Newton 3		113	90
30	Gonaldson.....pa	Nottingham	Southwell ...6	Newark .....9	Nottingham .9		130	107
24	Gonerby, Great....pa	Lincoln	Grantham ...2	.....14	Sleaford ....12		112	916
24	Gonerby, Little ....vil	Lincoln ....	.....1	.....15	.....13		111	....
43	Good-ale House, or } Gouldsdales...ham }	York	Beverley ...12	Rudstone....3	Gt. Driffield 4		200	....
23	Goodby Marwood ..pa	Leicester ...	MeltonMow..6	Bottesford ..7	Muston.....7		111	161
27	Gooderston, or Good- } eston.....pa }	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry..4	Swaffham ...6	Watton ....10		90	476
11	Goodleigh.....pa	Devon	Barnstaple...3	S. Molton...8	Atherington .8		192	442
46	Goodmanham.....pa	E. R. York .	Mt.Weighton 2	Pocklington .6	Beverley ...8		195	268

GODSHILL.

Died in
prison.

the Arches Court. He enjoyed his prosperity, however, but a very short period, the queen, his mistress, with whom he was in great favour, dying within two years of his elevation to the deanery; when her successor, Elizabeth, not only stripped him of all his honours and emoluments, but sent him into confinement. He survived the ruin of his party till the year 1519, but never recovered his liberty. A disputation, which he held publicly at Oxford with Cranmer and Ridley, has been published; as also some sermons and polemical tracts on the great question which agitated the times in which he lived.

* GODSTONE. In this parish are several pleasant seats, the chief of which is Marden Park, situated in a valley at the foot of the chalk-hills, where there is a quarry which yields a singular kind of freestone, being very durable, if either kept constantly wet or constantly dry. It is used for wet-docks, ovens, and other purposes. On Godstone Green are two small barrows, and also two in the adjoining fields. About three miles hence is a spring called Iron Pear-tree water, which has been found very efficacious in curing the gout.

Remarkable
rock.

† GOLD-CLIFF. This parish derives its name from the glittering appearance of a high rock, when the sun shines upon it; it is a peninsulated rocky hill, rising abruptly from the sea to the height of about sixty feet, and is remarkable as being the only natural barrier to the waves for an extent of more than sixteen miles, inundations being elsewhere prevented by artificial mounds. On the summit of the cliff are the ruins of a priory, which was founded in 1113, for Benedictine Monks.

‡ GOODMANHAM. This small village is situated on the southern acclivity of the Wolds. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Goodmershampa	Kent	Canterbury . . 6	Faversham . . 7	Ashford 7		55	444
21	Goodnestonpa	Kent	Faversham . . 2	Canterbury . . 6	Whitstable . . 5		49	74
21	Goodnestonpa	Kent	Wingham . . . 2	Sandwich . . . 5	Dover 9		63	486
17	Goodrich†pa	Hereford . . .	Ross 5	Monmouth . . 7	Whitchurch . 2		126	792

ancient structure. This was, according to Bede and others, the once famous place of idol worship, which was destroyed when Edwin, King of North-
umberland, was converted to Christianity.

Place of idol
worship.

† GOODRICH. In this parish, on a finely wooded promontory, round which the river flows in a semicircular direction, stand the massive ruins of Goodrich-castle, for a long period the baronial residence of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. By whom it was originally founded is unknown ; though the near affinity of its name to that of “ Godricus Dux,” who occurs as a witness to the two charters granted by King Canute to the Abbey of Hulen, has given birth to a not improbable conjecture, that he was the person. The keep is evidently of a date antecedent to the conquest ; but the surrounding works are principally Norman ; though various additions and alterations may be distinguished of the workmanship of different periods, even down to the time of Henry VI. The keep stands, somewhat in the same manner as those at Portchester, Pevensey, and Castleton, close to the outward wall of the castle, and, like them, had no window on the outside next the country. It had evidently three rooms, one above the other ; all of them, however, were very small, being only fourteen feet and a half square ; and the room on the first floor had no sort of communication with the dungeon beneath, which had not even a single loop-hole for light and air, but was connected by a very narrow passage to a still smaller dungeon, strongly secured, under the platform belonging to the steps of the entrance, and having a very small air-hole on the same side. The original windows are the most truly Saxon that can be. The very strongly fortified entrance to the castle, commenced between two semicircular towers of unequal dimensions, near the east angle, and was continued under a dark vaulted passage to an extent of fifty feet. Immediately before the entrance, and within the space enclosed by the fosse, was a very deep pit, hewn out of the solid rock, formerly crossed by a draw-bridge, which is now gone, but which appears to have exactly fitted, and to have closed, when drawn up, the whole front of the gateway between the towers. About eleven feet within the passage was a massy gate, the strong iron hinges of which still remain ; this gate, and the draw-bridge, were defended on each side by loop-holes ; and over head by rows of machicolations in the vaulting, for pouring down melted lead, &c., on the heads of assailants. The ruins of the chapel run parallel with the entrance on the left ; the style of the broken ornaments shows this to have been repaired and adorned so late as the reigns of Henry VI., and VII., in one part is a very remarkable niche ; and near it a smaller niche for holy water ; on the opposite side is also another niche for the same purpose. Beneath the chapel was a deep vault ; and over it a chamber, with a fire-place, which still appears projecting from the wall. Adjoining the chapel, near the entrance, is a small octagonal watch-tower, which rises above the other buildings, and commands a fine view. The wall that extended between the Keep and the west or great tower, is in ruins : this tower, which is also greatly dilapidated, appears of more modern construction than the former. In this appears to have been the great kitchen ; the fire-place is still distinguishable ; here was a small door-way, or sally-port, communicating with a sort of outer ballium, which ran on the north-west side, and was enclosed by an outer wall. On this side, also, and ranging between the west tower and north, or Ladies’ tower, were the state apartments. The hall was a magnificent

Dismal
dungeon.

Ruins of a
chapel.

GOODRICH.

Magnificent
hall and
curious
beam of oak.John Talbot
killed at the
battle of
Castillon.Curious an-
cient tomb.

room of the time of Edward I., sixty-five feet long, and twenty-eight feet broad: some years ago it contained a single beam of oak "without knot or knarle," sixty-six feet long, and nearly two feet square throughout its length. At the north angle of this room is an opening leading to the north, or Ladies' tower, and is so situated on the brow of a high and steep precipice, as to be the most defensible part of the castle; from the apartment within, which is a neat octagon arch, about fifteen feet in diameter, is a most beautiful view over the adjacent country. The ruins of this castle are extremely grand; the massive towers are finely mantled with ivy; and even the great ditch is embellished with the luxuriant foliage of tall forest trees. Whoever were its original founder, the earliest authenticated record concerning it, at present known, is of the date of 1204, when it was given, by King John, to William Strigul, Earl Marshall, to hold by the service of two knights' fees; his son, Walter, Earl of Pembroke, died here in the year 1246. It was afterwards conveyed to William de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, whose third son, Aymer de Valance, became his heir, and was murdered in France, in 1323. From him it passed to the Talbots, by the marriage of Elizabeth Comyn, daughter of Joan, his second sister, with Sir Richard, afterwards Lord Talbot, who procured a license from Edward III. to have a prison here. This Richard was a renowned soldier and statesman, and is thought to have expended a considerable part of the ransoms obtained from prisoners taken by him in the French wars, on the reparation and improvement of Goodrich-castle. His descendant, John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed at the battle of Castillon, in the year 1453, was first buried at Rouen, in Normandy; and in the enumeration of his titles, on the monument there raised to his memory, he is styled, "Lord of Gode-rich and Orchenfield." Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, was in possession of this castle and manor at the period of his death, in the fourteenth of James I. Elizabeth, his second daughter and co-heiress, conveyed them in marriage to Henry de Grey, Earl of Kent, in whose family they continued till the year 1740, when, on the death of Henry, Duke of Kent, they were sold to Admiral Griffin. In the civil wars, Goodrich-castle was alternately possessed by both parties. It was first seized by the Parliament, but afterwards fell into the possession of the royalists, who sustained a siege of nearly six weeks against Colonel Birch. On the 25th of June, 1646, the Parliament gave orders that the Countess of Kent should be informed, that there was a necessity for demolishing the castle, and that on the demolishing thereof, satisfaction should be made to her. On the 1st of March following, they finally resolved that the castle should be totally disgarrisoned and slighted. The breaches in the Ladies' tower were said to have been chiefly occasioned by the battering of the cannon during the siege. In a fertile vale, about a quarter of a mile from the castle, on the south, are the remains of Flanesford-priory, founded by Richard, Lord Talbot, in the year 1347, for black canons, regular of the order of St. Augustine. In one of the buildings, now used as a barn, and which seems to have been the refectory chapel, are some neat windows in the pointed style. Goodrich church, at a little distance from the priory, on the west, contains a curious ancient tomb, without either inscription or arms, but reported to have been raised in memory of some one of the possessors of the castle. The chalice used in administering the sacrament at Goodrich, has a singular connection with the events of the civil war. "The then vicar, the Rev. Thomas Swift, was grandfather to Dean Swift, and was remarkably zealous in his endeavours to support the cause of royalty. This drew upon him the determined enmity of the adverse party: in March, 1646, he was ejected from his living; and in August his property was sequestered, and himself imprisoned. On his liberation he still continued privately to pursue the duties of his profession; and travelling from house to house, among his

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Goodrich to	Hereford . . .	Ross 5	Monmouth . . . 7	Whitchurch . 2			126	519
16	Goodworth ti	Hants	Andover 2	Ludgershall . . 9	Stockbridge . . 6			65	414
46	Goole* to	W. R. York	Hawden 5	Thorne 5	Snaith 6			173	1671

former parishioners, he celebrated the eucharist from this cup, which he carried about with him for the purpose. He died in 1658: the cup was afterwards transmitted to his grandson, Dean Swift, who, in 1726, dedicated it to the service of Goodrich church for ever, as appears from an inscription engraven on the bottom of the chalice." Lord Clarendon observes, that "the King received no relief that was more seasonable or acceptable, than a sum which this clergyman had collected by mortgaging his estate, and every other means in his power, and with which he repaired to Ragland-castle, whither his Majesty had retired after the battle of Naseby; where his distress was very great, and his resources entirely cut off. The governor, with whom he was acquainted, asked his errand. 'I am come,' said he, 'to give his Majesty my coat.' As he took it off, the governor pleasantly replied, 'It is of little worth.' 'Why then,' said Swift, 'take my waistcoat;' and this being ripped, was found to contain 300 broad pieces of gold." Upwards of a mile eastward from Goodrich, are the iron works of Bishop's Wood Furnace, above which a dam has been formed by a small stream, that rises at a little distance, and whose waters, after supplying the business of the furnace, fall into the Wye below. Among the works are some powerful engines for stamping the ancient scorixæ, &c. to powder, which is here re-manufactured to considerable advantage. Great quantities of iron ore, brought from Lancashire, are also smelted here.

GOODRICH.

Travelling to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Three hundred pieces of gold concealed in a waistcoat.

* GOOLE. This new and rapidly improving sea-port and post-town, is situated on the right bank of the river Ouse, close to its junction with the Dutch river, and about ten miles from the point where the Ouse and the Trent unite their streams and form the Humber. Here are two docks and a basin, or entrance-harbour, connected with each other and with the Ouse, by locks, capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons register burden. The ship-dock is 600 feet long by twenty feet wide, with eighteen feet depth of water, and will contain fifty-four sail of square-rigged vessels, of which number the quay will admit seventeen to load and unload at the same time. The barge-dock is 900 feet long by 150 feet wide, with eight feet depth of water, and is calculated to contain 200 sail of the river craft, which navigate into the interior of the kingdom by means of the canal, which passes westward from this dock and forms an uninterrupted communication by water, between the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. The basin, or entrance-harbour is 250 feet long by 200 feet wide, with nineteen feet depth of water; and although Goole is situated so far inland, vessels drawing from fifteen to seventeen feet water have arrived and discharged their cargoes there in perfect safety. There is a very handsome custom-house, with a collector, comptroller, and a suitable establishment of officers. The warehouses (one of which is a warehouse of special security), contain 12,000 superficial yards of vaults and floors for the bonding of all goods, excepting only tobacco and snuff, which are prohibited. There is also a pond which will hold 3000 loads of timber, and a range of fourteen yards for deals, and iron in bond. The ship-dock is nearly surrounded by spacious sheds, in which the import and export trade is carried on, under the inspection of the custom-house officers. A patent slip is now laid down, upon which vessels of 250 to 300 tons register may be hauled and repaired. Goole, which, within the last twenty years, was only an insignificant village, promises to become, at no distant period, a flourishing port, and an important station of inland and maritime navigation. The canal and docks were opened on the 20th of July,

Extensive warehouses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Gorleston pa	Suffolk	Gt. Yarmouth 2	Lowestoff . . . 8	Belton 3	122	2116
8	Gorran, St.* pa	Cornwall	Tregony 6	St. Austle . . . 6	St. Mawes . . 10	255	1205

Italy, where he renewed an acquaintance with Lord Byron, to whom he had become known during a former visit to the continent. With that nobleman and Mr. Leigh Hunt, who had also become a resident in Italy, Mr. Shelley joined in a periodical miscellany, published in London, entitled "The Liberal." This publication, which contained the celebrated "Vision of Judgment," by Lord Byron, and other original productions, only extended to four numbers, in consequence of a change of mind in the noble poet, and of other disadvantages, one of which was the untimely death of Mr. Shelley, who was drowned in his return from Leghorn to his house on the gulf of Lerici, in the bay of Spezia, by the wreck of his own small sailing boat, in a sudden and violent storm. His companion, Mr. Williams, an officer of the 8th dragoons, and a single seaman, fell victims to the same catastrophe, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1822. A few days afterwards the bodies were washed on shore near Via Reggio, and being recognized, were buried by the Italian authorities; but were subsequently disinterred, and reduced to ashes by the instrumentality of friendship, with a view of depositing the urns containing them, agreeably to the wishes of their respective connexions. In conformity with those of the friends of Mr. Shelley, his remains were deposited in the Protestant burial-ground at Rome, near the grave of a child whom he had lost in that capital. At the time of his decease Mr. Shelley had nearly completed his thirtieth year. The principal works of this singular, but highly gifted man of genius, consist of "The Revolt of Islam;" "Alastor;" "Prometheus Unbound;" the tragedy of "The Cenci;" and a posthumous volume of poems, which have excited considerable attention. Death having abated many prejudices, which, however they might qualify opinion in regard to the philosopher, were very unfairly employed against the poet, a high and honourable rank seems likely to be ultimately assigned to him. He is, however, too abstract and refined, both as to sense and expression, to be popular; but to borrow a brief passage from a surviving friend and admirer: "In all his writings there is a wonderfully sustained sensibility, and a language lofty and fit for it. He has the art of using the stateliest words and the most learned idioms without incurring the charge of pedantry, so that passages of more splendid and sonorous writing are not to be selected from any writer since the days of Milton; and yet when he descends to us from his ideal worlds, and comes home to us in our humbler bowers, and in yearnings after love and affection, he attunes the most natural feelings to a style so proportionate, and withal, to a modulation so truly musical, that there is nothing to surpass it in the lyrics of Beaumont and Fletcher." Upon the tendency of the speculative opinions of Mr. Shelley, it is scarcely necessary to say any thing more, than that as regards certain presumed modifications and reforms of the spirit of society, like most men of extreme sensibility, and refined and peculiar genius, he legislates for imaginary, rather than actual states of being; for a world, created by his own habits, associations, and feelings, a world within rather than without him.

GORING.

Drowned in
the Bay of
Spezia.Literary
productions.

* GORRAN, St. St. Gorran's parish is in the west division of the hundred of Powder, five miles and three quarters east-south-east from Tregony. At Goran-haven, or Port-east, one of the principal villages in the parish, coals are imported, and great quantities of pilchards are taken and cured. This little port, however, is supposed to have been anciently of more consequence; its pier, which is very old, is said to have been constructed by some of the Bodrugan family, possessors of the manor of that name, under the Champernounes. The elder branch of that family

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Gosforth* pa	Cumberland	Egremont . . . 7	Ravenglass . . 6	Borrowdale. 12	290	935
16	Gosport† m & s p t & cha	Hants	Portsmouth . . 1	Fareham . . . 5	Titchfield . . 6	79	6184

in which is a small neat chapel, and another small private one, containing a large marble monument to the memory of John Knight, Esq. This monument was executed by Scheemaker, according to the directions of Pope, by whom the following epitaph was written :—

“O fairest pattern to a falling age,
Whose public virtue knew no party rage;
Whose private name all titles recommend,
The pious son, fond husband, faithful friend.
In manners plain, in sense alone refined:
Good without show, and without weakness kind.
To reason's equal dictates ever true;
Calm to resolve, and constant to pursue,
In life with every social grace adorned,
In death, by friendship, honour, virtue mourn'd.”

Epitaph by
Alex. Pope.

The church contains several other monuments, of minor note. Gosfield-place, about half a mile east from the church, is a handsome modern building, surrounded by nearly 200 acres of land.

* GOSFORTH. There were formerly, in this parish, two villages, South and North Gosforth, each possessing a chapel, subordinate to St. Nicholas in Newcastle. The chapel of South Gosforth a very neat structure, was rebuilt some years ago, but there are no remains of either the chapel or village of South Gosforth. Gosforth House is the seat of the ancient family of Brandling. It was built in the last century, from designs of Pain. The grounds are encircled with a broad girdle of wood, and are agreeably diversified with plantations and sheets of water.

† GOSPORT. Gosport, though in Leland's time, only a village inhabited by fishermen, is now an extensive market town, with a considerable trade, particularly in times of war, from its contiguity to Portsmouth. Its importance, indeed, is so great, that it has been regularly fortified on the land side, by a line of bastions, redoubts, counterscarps, &c., which extends from Weovil to Stoke, or, more properly, Alverstoke Lake. Across the lake is Priddy's Hard, an extensive magazine for powder for the use of the army and navy; also a large iron-foundry where are manufactured anchors, and various other articles for the use of the navy. Within the works, on the Weovil side, are the King's brewery and cooperage, with an immense range of store-houses for wine, malt, hops, &c. This place communicates with the sea by means of a large basin and canal, with extensive quays, where vessels of considerable burden can take in their stores. Many small sloops belonging to Weovil are employed in the conveyance of stores to the ships in the harbour. On the Weovil side are also the new barracks, an extensive range of buildings, with every convenience for a great number of men. The approach to Gosport, by water, is extremely fine, as the various forts, and large piles of building in its vicinity, are then seen to great advantage; and the town itself, considered as a seaport, is well built, and handsome. The principal street extends westward from the harbour to the works, but is somewhat obstructed by the market-house; others run parallel with this, and, like it, are crossed by various lesser streets, &c. Exclusively of these, different ranges of buildings extend along the shore, and near the fortifications, for the most part consisting of respectable dwellings. Gosport is a chapelry to the neighbouring village of Alverstoke. The chapel is a spacious building, standing in a large well-planted cemetery, to the south of the town. The organ was formerly the property of the Duke of Chandos, of Canons. Here is a large meeting-house for Dissenters, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. Several charity schools have been established here by sub-

Extensive
gunpowder
magazine.

Cemetery
planted
with trees.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Gostrow	hun	Sussex				1330
13	Goswick	ham	Durham	Belford .. 10	Ancroft.....2	Berwick ....5	332
30	Gotham *.....	pa	Nottingham	Nottingham..7	Cortlingstock 4	Bingham...12	118
							748

GOSPORT.

Hospital for sick and wounded sailors.

Strong fortifications.

The Goat's Home.

scription ; with some alms-houses for distressed widows ; and a large airy, and commodious workhouse for the poor. Fish and vegetables are sold here in great plenty ; the latter are brought from a considerable distance inland, and also from the Isle of Wight. The amusements of the more respectable classes, in this town, are sought in a monthly assembly, with occasional concerts ; a neat theatre has also been erected. The police is well regulated. The connection between Gosport and Portsmouth is preserved by the numerous ferry-boats that ply across the harbour, which in this part is about three quarters of a mile over. The Royal Hospital at Haslar, or Haslar-farm, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen, was built between the years 1746 and 1762, on the recommendation of the late Earl of Sandwich. It is situated within 400 yards of the extremity of the point of land which bounds the west side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, and consists of an extensive front, and two wings, each consisting of two distinct ranges of building. These stand within the airing ground, which is almost a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a wall twelve feet high. Opposite the grand entrance is a neat military pavilion, or guard-house, where a constant guard of marines is kept to prevent desertion. The extent of the grand front, or centre building, is 189 yards ; the pediment displays a sculpture, in Portland stone, of the royal arms, with the figures of Navigation and Commerce, (the former pouring balm upon the wounds of a sailor,) and other appropriate ornaments ; the length of each wing is about 184 yards. The wards are all uniform, sixty feet long, and twenty-four broad ; each containing accommodations for twenty patients, with apartments for nurses, &c. Several other buildings are also within the walls for the use of the governor, lieutenants, and other officers and servants belonging to the establishment, which consists of more than 260 persons ; the chapel is a neat edifice, seventy-two feet in length, and thirty-six broad. Upwards of 2000 sick or wounded men can be admitted at the same time into this hospital. The regular expenses of the establishment in salaries, &c. is upwards of 5000*l.* annually. At the distance of about three quarters of a mile south-west from Haslar Hospital is Fort Monkton, a modern regular fortification, exceedingly strong, and defended by thirty-two pieces of heavy ordnance ; to the westward, ranges a strong redoubt ; which, with the fort, effectually secures this part of the coast. To the westward, a high and massive stone wall has been erected, to preserve the land from the ravages of the sea. Still further to the east, and near the extremity of the neck of land which bounds the entrance of the harbour on this side, is the Block-house, a very strong fort, defended by a battery of extensive range and power.

Markets, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4, and October 10, for toys.—*Mail*, arrives 7 morning ; departs 6 afternoon.—*Inns*, Dolphin, the India Arms, Crown, and Red Lion.

* GOTHAM. This village, so renowned in story, stands upon a gentle eminence, and consists only of a few cottages, not remarkable for neatness. The church, which is antique, has a nave and two aisles, but the spire is rather of a heavy appearance. In the Domesday survey the village is said to be called Gotham from goats, which being much cherished here, it was called Goat's Home, or dwelling. It is even now frequently pronounced Goteham. Warton, speaking of the "idle pranks of the men of Gotham," observes, "that such pranks bore a reference to some customary law tenures belonging to that place or its neighbourhood, now grown obsolete." Hearne also says, "Nor is there more reason to esteem the

merry tales of the madmen of Gotham (which was much valued and cried up in the time of Henry VIII., though now sold at ballad singers' stalls) as altogether a romance: a certain skilful person having told me, more than once, that they formerly held lands there by such sports and customs as are touched upon in this book." Fuller says, that the proverb, "'As wise as a man of Gotham,' passeth publicly for the paraphrasis of a fool; and an hundred fopperies are forged and fathered on the townsfolk of Gotham." It has been observed, however, that a custom prevailed, even amongst the earliest nations, of stigmatising some particular spot, as remarkable for stupidity. Thus, amongst the Asiatics, Phrygia was considered as the Gotham of that day; Abdera, amongst the Thracians; and Bœotia among the Greeks. It is evident that considerable publicity had been given to the many ridiculous fables, traditionally told, of the men of Gotham; particularly of their having often heard the cuckoo, but never having seen her, and therefore hedged in a bush whence her note seemed to proceed, that, being confined within so small a compass, they might at length catch her and satisfy their curiosity. What gave rise to the story is not now remembered, but there is, at a place called Courthill, in this parish, a bush still designated by the name of the "Cuckoo bush." The present inhabitants, however, turn this hill to better purpose than their ancestors did, as they work on the side of it two very fine quarries; one of gypsum, in large blocks; the other of a reddish stone, sufficiently hard for building, but calcareous, and fit either to burn into lime, or to polish as marble. The book alluded to by Hearne, is mentioned by Walpole, who says, "'The merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham,' a book extremely admired, and often reprinted in that age, was written by Lucas de Heere, a Flemish painter, who resided in England, in the time of Elizabeth." Wood, however, is of a different opinion, and tells us, that the tales were written by one Andrew Borde, or Andreas Perforatus, as he calls himself. This facetious gentleman was a kind of travelling quack; and it is supposed that the name and occupation of a Merry Andrew, took its rise from him. There is an old black letter edition of the work, at the Bodlean library at Oxford, called "Certaine merry tales of the mad men of Gotham, compiled in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dr. Andrew Borde, an eminent physician of that period." One of these stories is related nearly in the following words:—"There were two men of Gotham, and the one of them was going to the market of Nottingham to buy sheepe, and the other came from the market; and both met together upon Nottingham bridge. 'Well met,' said the one to the other. 'Whether bee ye going?' said he that came from Nottingham. 'Marry,' said he that was going thither, 'I goe to that market to buy sheepe.' 'Buy sheepe!' said the other, 'and which way wilt thou bring them home?' 'Marry,' said the other, 'I will bring them over this bridge.' 'By Robin Hood,' said he that came from Nottingham, 'but thou shalt not.' 'By maid Marian,' said he that was going thithorward, 'but I will.' 'Thou shalt not,' said the one. 'I will,' said the other. '*Ter here!*' said the one. '*Shue there!*' said the other. Then they beat their staves against the ground, one against the other, as there had been a hundred sheep betwixt them. 'Hold in,' said the one. 'Beware the leaping over the bridge of my sheepe,' said the other. 'They shall not come this way,' said the one. 'But they shall,' said the other. 'Then,' said the other, 'and if that thou make much to do, I will put my finger in thy mouth.' 'A—thou wilt,' said the other. And as they were at their contention, another man of Gotham came by from the market, with a sacke of meale upon his horse, and seeing and hearing his neighbours in strife about sheepe, and none betwixt them, said, 'ah! fooles, will you never learn wit?' 'Help me,' said he that had the meale, 'and lay my sack upon my shoulder. They aid soe; and he went to one side of the bridge, and unloosed the mouth of the sacke, and did shake out all his meale into the river. 'Now neigh-

GOTHAM.

The wise
men of
Gotham.Hedging in
a Cuckoo.Andrew
Borde's
merry tales.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Gotherington.....ham	Gloucester	Winchcombe 4	Cheltenham..4	Tewksbury ..4	103	373
5	Gothurst*.....pa	Buckingham	N. Pagnell ..3	Olney .....5	S. Stratford..6	53	118
GOTHAM.		bours,' said he, 'how much meale is there in my sacke?' 'Marry! 'there is none at all,' said they. 'Now by my faith,' said he, 'even as much wit is in your heads to strive for that thing you have not.' Which was the wisest of all these three persons, judge you?" There is also a tale of two brothers, one of whom wished for as many oxen as he saw stars, whilst the other wishing for a pasture as wide as the firmament, they quarrelled and killed each other, about the pasturage of the oxen: and another of a good woman, who, when left at home by her husband, with directions to wet the meal before she gave it to the pigs, threw the meal into the well, and the pigs after it. The people of Gotham have a tradition that their folly was like Edgar's madness, put on for the occasion; and Throsby relates, that, according to this tradition, "the cuckoo bush' was merely planted to commemorate a trick which the inhabitants of Gotham put upon King John, who, passing through this place towards Nottingham, and intending to go over the meadows, was prevented by the villagers, who supposed that the ground over which a king passed must ever after remain a public road. The king, incensed at their proceedings, sent from his court, soon after, some of his officers, to inquire of them the reason of their incivility and ill-treatment, in order that he might duly apportion the punishment, by way of fine, &c. The Gothamites, hearing of their approach, thought of an expedient to turn away his displeasure; for when the messenger arrived, they found some of the inhabitants endeavouring to drown an eel in a pool of water; some employed in dragging carts upon a large barn, in order to shade the wood from the sun; others were tumbling their cheeses down hill, that they might find their way to Nottingham market for sale; and some employed in hedging in a cuckoo, which had perched upon an old bush that stood where the present one now stands—in short, they were all occupied in some foolish way or other, which convinced the king's officers that they were a village of fools!"					
The good woman and the pigs.							
Rolling cheeses down hill to market.							
The gunpowder plot.		* GOTHURST. The manor of Gothurst was the property and residence of Sir Everard Digby, an English gentleman, memorable for the share he had in the gunpowder plot, for which he suffered. He was the son of Everard Digby, of Drystoke in Rutlandshire, a Protestant gentleman of parts and learning. His father dying when he was young, he was unfortunately left to the entire superintendence of some bigotted priests, who gave him the unfortunate bias which led to his destruction. On the accession of James I. he was knighted, and soon after marrying an heiress, he was deemed a wealthy and prosperous gentleman. Seduced by Sir Thomas Tresham, and other Catholic zealots, he became privy to the gunpowder-plot, and offered £1500 towards defraying the expenses. On the detection of the conspiracy he denied his guilt; but on his trial, partly endeavoured to extenuate his crime, in consequence of the treatment of the Catholics, and a sense of duty; and indeed, from facts collected from some slips of paper, on which he wrote his sentiments with lemon juice, while under confinement, in order to be conveyed to his lady, he seems, like the rest of the conspirators, to have acted on a religious ground entirely; and thus can bigotry palter with human reason. A more correct sense of the nature of the crime for which he suffered, seems to have been expressed by him at his execution, which took place on the 30th of January, 1606, on which day he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the west end of St. Paul's Church, London. This unhappy victim of blind religious zeal, left two sons, afterwards Sir Kenelm, and Sir John Digby. Sir Kenelm was educated in the Protestant religion,					
Execution for treason.							

and entered at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he much distinguished himself by the acuteness of his mind, and the extent of his acquisitions. On his return from his travels he was presented to the king, who bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. He at the same time made much noise by bringing back with him a recipe for making a sympathetic powder for the cure of wounds, in which quackery it is possible that he deceived himself, as he was much addicted to the philosophy, which employed itself in alchemy and occult qualities. On the accession of Charles I. he rose into great favour, being created a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a commissioner of the navy, and a governor of the Trinity-house. He soon after fitted out a small squadron at his own expense, to cruize against the Algerines and Venetians, and obtained some spirited advantages over the shipping of both these powers. He returned with a great increase of reputation, and adding considerable address and graceful elocution, to a fine person, and an imposing manner, very naturally made a considerable figure. On a visit to France he was warmly assailed by the Catholic ecclesiastics, who, involving him in the maze of controversy, finally reclaimed him to the religion of his ancestors; which, considering his predilection for mystery and subtle disputation, was by no means extraordinary. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was committed prisoner to Winchester-house, where he amused himself by writing some very acute observations on the "Religio Medici," of Sir Thomas Browne, and on the ninth canto of the "Fairy Queen," in which Spenser has introduced some mysterious matter, in regard to numbers. Being liberated, he passed into France, and visited Descartes, who, it is said, discovered him by his conversation, previously to announcement. In 1646 he printed, at Paris, his own philosophical system, in two works, entitled, "A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," and "A Treatise on the Nature and Operation of the Soul." In 1651 he also published, "Institutionum Peripateticarum, cum Appendice Theologium de Origine Mundi." All these treatises are written in the spirit of the corpuscular philosophy, which they support with more learning and ingenuity than solidity or force. After the ruin of the royal cause he returned to England to compound for his estate, but was not allowed to remain; yet he visited it again during the protectorate, it is said, with a view to negotiate a toleration of the Catholic religion; a measure to which the policy of Cromwell, whose strong mind began to perceive the advantages of general toleration, was not averse. He resided in the south of France in 1656 and 1657, and produced, at Montpellier, "A Discourse on the Cure of Wounds by Sympathy." Both in this, and in another learned discourse, attributed to him, on the subject of alchemy, it is very difficult to be satisfied that he did not intermix a considerable portion of imposture with his self-delusion. On the Restoration he returned to England, and met with a polite reception at court, but was not again brought forward into public life. He, however, became a member of the Royal Society, and was much visited by men of science. He married a lady who was highly distinguished for beauty, and in other respects, almost as singular as himself. Of this lady, usually styled the celebrated Venetia Digby, a great many pictures and busts are extant; but she died while still young. Sir Kenelm died in 1665, at the age of sixty-two, leaving one son, who, dying without issue, that branch of the family became extinct. Some portraits of the Digby family still remain in the Mansion-house; amongst which, is that of old Mr. Digby, father of Sir Everard, mentioned above; one inscribed John Digby, but which Mr. Pennant conjectures to have been intended for Sir Kenelm Digby, in his younger days; and one of lady Venetia Anastatia Digby, the beautiful and beloved wife of Sir Kenelm. The portrait, which is here supposed to be that of Sir Kenelm Digby, is particularly deserving of notice. It represents a full-sized young man, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hose, flowered belt, and a bonnet

GOTHURST.

Sympathetic
powder for
the cure of
wounds.Return to
the Roman
Catholic re-
ligion.Lady of sin-
gular
beauty.

Miles	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
24	Grace-Dieu, or Park } Grace-Dieu...farm }	Monmouth..	Monmouth ..4	Abergavenny 9	Usk .....8	133	...
8	Grade.....pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone ...10	Truro .....6	Penryn .....3	264	306
26	Graeg .....ham	Monmouth..	Newport ...3	Caerdiff ....7	Caerleon ....5	150	581
19	Graffham .....pa	Huntingdon	Kimbolton ..4	Huntingdon .5	St. Neot's...6	62	281
38	Graffham .....pa	Sussex	Midhurst...4	Chichester ..8	Petworth...8	62	372
7	Grafton .....to	Chester	Whitchurch 10	Tarporley ...4	Chester .....9	170	18
15	Grafton .....ham	Gloucester ..	Tewkesbury .7	Evesham ....6	Campden...10	105	...
17	Grafton *.....to	Hereford ...	Hereford ....1	Ross .....13	Ledbury...12	136	56
31	Grafton .....to	Oxford	Lechlade ...3	Bampton ...5	Witney .....8	70	71
41	Grafton, East....ham	Wilts	Ludgershall .6	Bedwin, Gt..2	Marlborough .6	72	...
41	Grafton, West...ham	Wilts	Marlborough .6	.....4	Ludgershall .5	74	...
45	Grafton .....to	W. R. York	Aldborough..2	Ripon .....5	Knaresboro' .8	210	...
39	Grafton Ardens ....to	Warwick ..	Alcester ....3	Stratford ...5	Henley .....8	101	...
42	Grafton Hyford ....pa	Worcester..	Worcester ..7	Alcester ....8	Droitwich...6	118	242
42	Grafton Man. ex pa ma	Worcester..	Bromsgrove .2	Kidderminst. 7	Worcester...10	115	45
28	Grafton Regis †....pa	Northamp..	Towcester ..5	Sto. Stratford 5	Northampton 9	57	241
39	Grafton Temple ....pa	Warwick ..	Alcester ....3	Stratford ...5	Henley .....8	96	336
28	Grafton Underwood pa	Northamp..	Kettering ...4	Rothwell...6	Thrapston...7	78	290
21	Graine, Isle of †....pa	Kent.....	Sheerness ...2	Chatham...10	Rochester...11	42	254

Sundridge, in Kent, by whom he had two daughters. One of these, called Frances, was living so late as 1700 on a pension of £100. per annum from the duke of Ormond. She had once in her possession several MS. poems, by her father, which were lost in her passage from Ireland. Beaumont lies interred in Westminster-abbey, but without tomb or inscription.

GRACE-DIEU.

* GRAFTON. In this parish stands an eminence called Breedon-hill, from the side of which, in 1764, a tract of nearly sixteen acres of land fell, and entirely covered several pasture grounds, at the foot of the hill. The accident was attributed to the incessant rains that fell about that period.

Fall of sixteen acres of ground.

† GRAFTON REGIS. In this neighbourhood was once a large mansion, the seat of the ancient family of Widville or Woodville, one of whom, Sir Richard, was created, by Edward IV., Earl Rivers, Constable of England, and Treasurer of the Exchequer. The source of these high honours was the marriage of his daughter to that monarch. Anthony, Lord Scales, the eldest son of the earl, who succeeded his father in his titles and estates, was born here. This nobleman attached himself to the fortunes of King Edward, and accompanied him in his flight to Holland. On the re-establishment of that monarch's affairs, the services of Lord Scales were not forgotten. After the demise of Edward he became obnoxious to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who drew him into a snare at Northampton; and seizing his person, had him conveyed to Pomfret-castle and beheaded. He was a distinguished patron of literature, and translated some French works. Grafton Regis gives the title of duke to the family of Fitzroy. The inhabitants of this parish are chiefly employed in lace-making.

Lord Scales beheaded at Pomfret-castle.

* GRAINE, Isle of. This parish is situated at the mouth of the Thames, opposite to Sheppey. It is an island about three miles and a half long, and two and a half broad, and is formed by the Yantlet creek running from the Medway to the Thames. This creek was filled up and had a road across it, for forty years, until 1823, when the Lord Mayor ordered it to be again opened so as to give about eight feet navigation for barges at spring tides; thus saving a distance of fourteen miles into the Medway, and avoiding the danger of going round by the Nore. The island is very flat and low, and the land is kept from being overwhelmed by the sea by strong embankments of earth. The greatest part of it consists of pasture and marshes; and the vast tracts of the latter, with the badness of the water, render it a very unwholesome spot. Off the end of this isle is the Nore Light, placed to enable the mariner to avoid the long and narrow sand-banks which lie in parallel ranges in the estuary of the Thames.

Opening of Yantlet Creek.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Grainsby.....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby 7	Saltfleet....14	Castor.....11	158	116
24	Grainthorpe.....pa	Lincoln	Louth .. ....8	..... 6	Gt. Grimsby 12	156	517
4	Graisley	Berks	Reading.....3	Oakingham ..8	Spinfield ....1	39	66
4	Grampound	Berks	Oxford	Abingdon....5	Leigh.....5	53	....
8	Grampound*.....m t	Cornwall ...	St. Austle ...6	Tregony ....3	Truro.....8	250	715
30	Granby	Nottingham	Nottingham 12	Bingham ...4	Newark ...12	122	342
5	Grandborough	Buckingham	Winslow ...2	Aylesbury ..8	Buckingham .8	49	341
39	Grandborough	Warwick ..	Dunchurch ..3	Southam ....6	Rugby	83	528
7	Grange	Chester	Gt. Neston ..9	Liverpool....4	Wallasea....1	203	124
7	Grange .....	.....	.....	Wallasea....1	Gt. Beddingt. 5	198	124
10	Grange	Derby	Tideswell ...6	Sheffield ...9	Hathersage ..2	164	....
10	Grange	Derby.....	Wirksworth 1	Alfreton ...8	Ashborn ...8	139	....
17	Grange	Hereford ...	Ludlow ...8	Tenbury ...8	Pembridge ..9	133	118
43	Grange Chapel ...ham	York	Hemsley ...3	New Malton 8	Pickering...8	219	....
43	Grange Mere.....ham	York	Gisburn ....2	Clitheroe ....6	Broughton...7	223	....
10	Grange Mill	Derby.....	Bakewell ...2	Longnor ....10	Winster ....4	155	....
19	Gransden, Great ...pa	Huntingdon	St. Neot's ...7	Eltesley....3	Potton .....4	53	527
6	Gransden, Little ...pa	Cambridge .	Caxton.....3	St. Neot's ...5	..... 4	52	251
43	Gransmoor, or Grans- meer	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 7	Bridlington ..5	Dunnington..3	203	93
57	Granston	Pembroke ..	Narbeth ...5	Tenby	Pembroke ..14	253	195
6	Grantchester	Cambridge..	Cambridge ..2	Caxton	Linton	49	488
24	Grantham †...bo & m t	Lincoln	Stamford ..21	Sleaford ....11	Newark ...15	110	7427

Disfranchised for bribery.

* GRAMPOUND. This town is situated on the river Fal, over which is a good stone-bridge. The name of the town is said to have been derived from *Grand Pont* (Great Bridge), which it was called when this bridge was first erected. The only manufactory here is of gloves, which is of no great extent. The privilege of a market was granted to John, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Edward III., who, after the death of the former, made the town a borough, it did not, however, send members to Parliament until the reign of Edward VI., and has, within a few years, been deprived of that privilege, having been disfranchised for bribery and corruption. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nunn, stands nearly in the centre of the town, but the parish church is more than half a mile distant. Trewithan is a handsome seat in this neighbourhood, and commands some fine views.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Jan. 18th ; March 25th, and June 11th, for cattle.

Bravery and martial skill of Oliver Cromwell.

* GRANTHAM. This town is situated near the river Witham, on the great road from London to York and Edinburgh ; and consists chiefly of four streets, called Castlegate, Westgate, Watergate, and Swinegate-streets, from which it is evident the town was once surrounded by a wall, although no vestige of it is discoverable. It is said that the town formerly possessed a castle, but there is no foundation for this but the name of one of the streets. At the time of the conquest, Grantham was a royal demesne. Henry III., in order to raise supplies, which were denied him by his parliament, mortgaged the towns of Grantham and Stamford to his uncle, William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The king's forces, under Colonel Cavendish, took the town in 1642, and afterwards demolished its fortifications.—“ About this time,” remarks De Foe, “ it was, that we began to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the east, and spread first into the north, till it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms. When the war first broke out, he was a private captain of horse, but now commanded a regiment ; and joining with the Earl of Manchester, the first action in which we heard of his exploits, and which emblazoned his character, was at Grantham, where, with only his own regiment, he defeated twenty-four troops of horse and dragoons, of the king's forces.” On St. Peter's-hill, near the south entrance into the town, formerly stood an elegant cross, erected by Edward I., in memory of Eleanor his queen, who died A. D. 1290, this being one of the places where the corpse rested, in its way for interment in Westminster Abbey. Grantham had several religious houses, ruins of which may still be seen. A priory of grey friars was founded here in

1290. The Angel-inn, which took its name from some representations of angels cut in stone, with several other religious devices about the building, was a commandery of the Knights Templars. It still displays some curious grotesque ornaments. Anciently here were five chantries, dedicated to Corpus Christi, St. John, St. George, the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Trinity; the two last of which were given by Edward VI. for the further endowment of a free-school. The present church, consisting of a nave, with spacious north and south aisles, and lighted by large handsome pointed windows, is celebrated for the elegance of its spire. At what time it was built is not recorded; but, from its architecture, in the twelfth or thirteenth century. The crypt under the south aisle, now used as a charnel house, is the most ancient part of the building, and probably formed part of the former church. The church underwent considerable repairs in 1628, the estimates of which amounted to £1450. In 1651 the top of the steeple was blown down, and rebuilt by subscription. In 1797 it suffered by lightning, which displaced a stone on the south side, and broke off two or three of the crockets, which fell through the roof into the church. The church contains several handsome monuments; amongst which are one to Sir Thomas Bary, knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the time of George I.; another, with the figure of Justice, and a medallion representing Lord Chief Justice Ryder, who died May 5, 1756, a day before the patent could pass by a warrant issued for the purpose of creating him Baron Harrowby; and one consisting of a pyramid of blue marble, and a sarcophagus of white, and a bust ornamented with various naval trophies, to the memory of William Cust, Esq., "a brave and judicious sea officer, who having signalized himself in a series of dangerous and successful enterprises, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, March 8th, 1747: erected by his uncle, the late Right Honourable Viscount Tyrconnel." The vestry has been fitted up to receive a large number of books, which were left by the will of the Rev. John Newcome, D. D. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a native of Grantham, and bequeathed them as a public library, for the use of the inhabitants in the town and neighbourhood. The charnel house was formerly remarkable for containing about 1500 skulls, blanched by the air, and piled up in rows one above another. Grantham formerly had two vicarages, distinguished by the names of the North and South Grantham, to the former of which were annexed the livings of North Gunnerby and Londonthorpe, and to the latter, South Gunnerby and Braceby. These are in the patronage of two prebendaries, who bear the same names in the cathedral church of Salisbury; and were granted to that church by a chapter of Bishop Osmund, dated the 5th of April, 1091, at Hastings; where it was confirmed by William Rufus, in the fourth year of his reign. The want of houses for the residence of the vicars was supplied by the bequest of Bishop Saunderson; and the two vicarages, with their profits, were consolidated, in 1714, under the name of "the united vicarage of Grantham;" the two prebendaries to have the alternate right of presentation. This town was first incorporated in 1463. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends over the whole soke, and "the general sessions of the peace, for the town and soke, are held by warrant of the alderman, directed to the bailiff of the liberties, who acts as sheriff of the town and soke, the sheriff of the county having no authority within the soke and district thereof."—The Guild-hall was rebuilt, under an act obtained for the purpose, in 1787, by a rate levied upon the soke; in addition to which, the Duke of Rutland and Lord Brownlow gave each £300 to erect a large apartment for the occasional accommodation of the corporation, and to serve as an assembly-room for the use of the town. A free-school was founded here by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and further endowed by Edward VI., with the possessions of two dissolved chantries. The school-house, of stone, attracts attention,

GRANTHAM

Steeple
struck by
lightning.Killed by a
cannon ball.1500 skulls
piled in
rows.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Grantley to	W. R. York	Rippon 5	Masham 7	Ripley 7	222	243
7	Grappenhall . . . pa & to	Chester	Warrington . . 3	Altringham . . 8	Northwich . . 8	152	2048
40	Grasmere * pa & to	Westmorlnd	Ambleside . . . 4	Kendall 18	Paterdale . . . 8	279	2442
24	Grassby pa	Lincoln	Caister 3	Glan. Bridge 6	Kirton 11	159	287
40	Grass Garth ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal 6	Crosswaite . . 3	Milthorpe . . . 6	268	....
40	Grass Garth ham	Westmorlnd	..... 7	Ambleside . . 5	Bowness 2	269	....
44	Grassington † to	W. R. York	Skipton . . . 10	Hawes 13	Askrigg 12	239	1067
30	Grassthorpe to	Nottingham	Tuxford 4	Newark 10	Southwell . . 10	134	118
12	Graston, or Graves- } ton farm-hse }	Dorset	Bridport . . . 3	Abb. Bury . . 6	Dorchester . . 13	132	....
16	Grately pa	Hants	Andover . . . 6	Amesbury . . . 9	Stockbridge . 8	71	130
35	Gratewich pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter . . . 4	Stone 9	Rugeley 10	132	116
10	Gratton to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 5	Ashborn 10	Winster 3	148	26
18	Graveley pa	Hertford	Stevenage . . 2	Hitchin 4	Baldock 4	33	331
44	Gravelthorpe † to	W. R. York	Rippon 6	Masham 4	Paitley Bridge 6	222	571
6	Gravelly pa	Cambridge . .	Caxton 5	Huntingdon . . 4	St. Ives 5	54	255
21	Graveney § pa	Kent	Faversham . . 3	Canterbury . . 6	Ashford 13	50	197
33	Gravenhanger to	Salop	Drayton 4	Wore 3	Audlam 5	155	198

GRANTHAM.
Chalybeate
spring.

having been a place of education to Sir Isaac Newton. Beyond Spittlegate, at Grantham Spa, is a salutary spring, the water of which is a mild chalybeate, containing a small portion of aerated iron, and is specifically lighter than common spring water. A canal was cut, some years ago, from Grantham to the Trent, an extent of twenty-five miles. It is supplied with water by large reservoirs. The level line from Grantham to Wools-
thorp-point, is supplied by a reservoir, which covers twenty-seven acres of land, in the parishes of Denton and Harlaxton. This reservoir is fed by the flood waters of Denton rivulet. The other part of the line, from Woolsthorpe-point to the Trent, has a fall of 140 feet, and is supplied by a reservoir, comprising fifty-two acres at Knipton. The chief articles conveyed by this navigation are coals, corn, &c. Grantham returns two members to parliament.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, fifth Monday in Lent for horned cattle, horses and sheep ; Holy Thursday for sheep and horses ; July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses.—Bankers, Hardy, Turner, and Co., draw on Jones, Loyd, and Co.—Mail, arrives 8, departs 4.45 afternoon.—Inns, Angel and George.

Lofty pyra-
midical hill.

* GRASMERE. This parish is pleasantly situated at the head of the lake from which it takes its name. Behind the village is the lofty pyra-
midical hill called Helm Crag, the summit of which is composed of im-
mense rocks. A large annual sheep-fair is held here on the first Tuesday in September.

† GRASSINGTON. Some lead mines have been worked in this parish ever since the time of James I., and continue rich in ore, and occa-
sionally yield most abundantly.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, March 4 for horned cattle; April 24 and June 29, for sheep ; and September 26, for horned cattle.

‡ GRAVELTHORPE. Here are the seat and beautiful pleasure-
grounds of Hackfall, which are scarcely to be surpassed in the kingdom, for their natural and artificial beauties.

Curious
monumental
inscriptions.

§ GRAVENEY. The church, belonging to this village, contains some very ancient memorials for the respective lords of the manor. Several of the inscriptions are singularly curious, from their containing the words, *post conquestum Angliæ*, which seem to relate, from the inscriptions themselves, to some event of the year 1421. It has been conjectured, indeed, that the expression, *post conquestum Angliæ*, was intended to indicate the dissatisfaction felt by some portion of the people, at the pro-
visions of the treaty called “the peace of Troye,” signed in May, 1420, and ratified by the English Parliament in May, 1421 ; the twenty-fourth article of which was particularly offensive to British feeling.



GRAVESEND

KENT.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated





NORTHELLETT NEAR GRAVESEND,

KENT

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Gravenhurst, Lower* pa	Bedford	Silsoe 2	Shefford 3	Hitchin 6		40	77
3	Gravenhurst, Upper pa	Bedford . . . .	..... 2	..... 3	..... 7		41	318
21	Gravesend†m t man & pa	Kent	Dartford 6	Farningham . . 8	Rochester . . . 6		22	5097

† GRAVENHURST, Lower. The church of this village is very ancient, and was built by Sir Robert de Bilhemore, as appears from a French inscription on his tomb, without date. There are several monuments of the Pigots. Upon that of Benjamin Pigot, Esq., who died in 1606, is a genealogical account of the family.

* GRAVESEND. This market town is the first port on the river Thames, within the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. The town consists of several streets, built on a declivity, leading down to the river side, which are well paved, and lighted with gas. At the termination of the High-street is a spacious quay of modern erection, built of stone, and encompassed by strong iron railings, where goods and passengers are landed. The market-place is roomy and convenient, near the centre of which stands the town-hall, a good substantial building, supported in front by six columns, and at the back by three arches; the space beneath is used as the poultry-market. Owing to its pleasant distance from the Metropolis, and the convenience of the steam-boats which leave different wharfs in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, every day, and return the same evening, Gravesend has, during the summer season, become the resort of thousands of visitors who crowd here to enjoy the salubrity of the air and the bathing, for which there is every convenience. Numerous villas, hotels, &c. &c. have been erected, and are every day increasing. There is a neat theatre, libraries, fashionable shops, hot-baths, and every other accommodation of a watering place. Windmill-hill, just above the town, is also one of its attractions, owing to the fine views of the Thames and Medway, and the pleasant walks in its vicinity. All outward-bound vessels are obliged to stop at Gravesend until they have been examined by the Custom-house officers, and received their clearances. The Custom-house is contiguous to the town quay. Most of the East and West India ships receive here their supplies of live and dead stock, and vegetables; a large portion of the land in the neighbourhood being cultivated for that purpose. The asparagus, large quantities of which are sent to the London markets, is famous for its size and flavour. The inns in the town are very numerous, from the continual influx of strangers and seamen belonging to the number of ships and vessels which are always lying off the town. Many smacks, belonging to this place, are employed in the cod and herring fishery, and there is a good fish-market held every Sunday morning. In the reign of Richard II., the French and Spaniards, sailing up the river, burnt and plundered Gravesend, and carried off most of the inhabitants. As early as the year 1293, the watermen of Gravesend were in possession of the sole and exclusive right to the ferry between Gravesend and London; and they were then ordered to take in future “but one half-penny of a person passing,” as they had done formerly, and not to extort “fares hurtful to, and against the will of the people.” However, to enable the town to recover the loss inflicted by the French and Spaniards, the Abbot of St. Mary-le-Grace, of Tower-hill, having the manor of Gravesend in his possession, obtained of King Richard II., a grant to the men of Gravesend and Milton, of the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on the conditions that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons, either at two-pence per head with their bundles, or the whole boat’s fare should be four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding kings, and is still enjoyed, under proper regulations. The boats are now large and commodious, and the sum paid by each person is one shilling and six-pence. Five of the

Convenience as a bathing place.

Note fine asparagus.

Exclusive right to convey passengers.

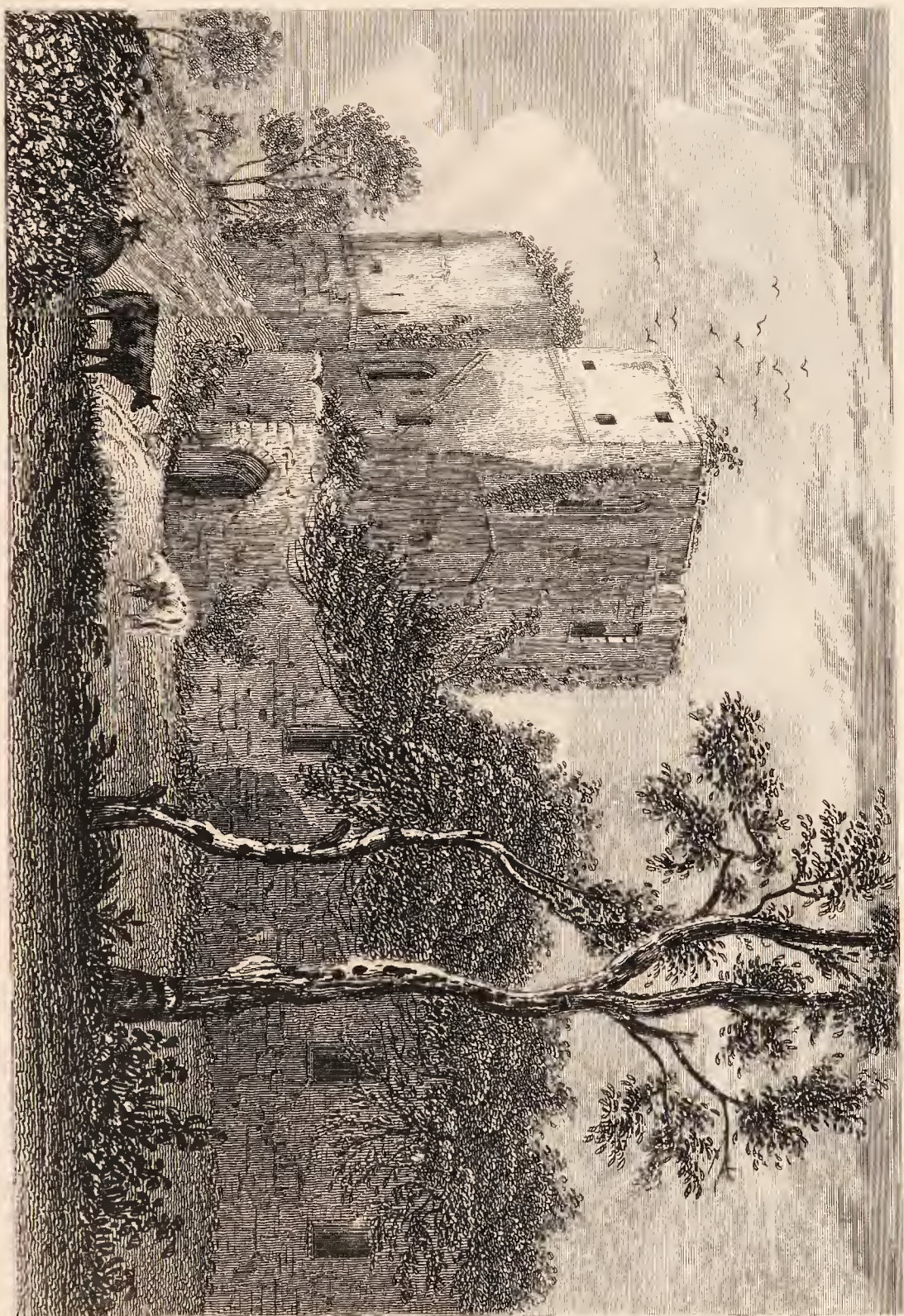
GRAVESEND.

Tunnel
under the
Thames.

Four days'
annual fair.

Dreadful
fire.

tilt boats are licensed by the mayor; these sail regularly to and from London with every tide. Besides the ferry just mentioned, here is one to Tilbury, in Essex, which lies immediately opposite to Gravesend. To obviate the inconveniences which attend this ferry, at which all horses, carriages, cattle, troops, &c. are obliged to pass hence into Essex, a plan was proposed, in the year 1798, by an engineer, named Dodd, to form a circular passage, or tunnel, under the bed of the Thames, between Gravesend and Tilbury, sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of land commerce, and to be lighted, so that an uninterrupted communication might be preserved. This scheme being warmly patronised, a subscription was opened to defray the expense, and the work was commenced on the Gravesend side. The water, however, soon began to impede the workmen, and increasing in quantity with every yard excavated, occasioned the concern to be relinquished. In the year 1567, the parishes of Gravesend and Milton were incorporated by letters-patent, dated at East Greenwich; but Charles I., in 1632, granted the principal charter. The chief officer had previously been called the Portreve but by this charter he was styled Mayor, and in him, twelve jurats, twenty-four common-councilmen, a seneschal, or high steward, and other inferior officers, the government of the town is now vested. At the same time the liberty of holding two additional markets weekly, and a four days' annual fair was granted, with a full confirmation of the privilege, exclusively of conveying passengers and goods by water to London. To the left of Gravesend, in a field, was the site of the ancient church; it is still called Church-field, and is now glebe land. The ruins of the buildings are often turned up by the plough, and also the bones of persons buried in the adjoining cemetery. The inhabitants residing near the Thames, finding the church was placed at a very inconvenient distance, obtained a licence to build a chapel, or oratory, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and the lane leading from the West-street is still called Chapel-lane. The church, being burnt down, was rebuilt and consecrated by Bishop Fisher, in 1510. In 1522, the churchwardens having neglected to ring the bells, a mark of respect due to the diocesan when he visits a parish, the same bishop prohibited the celebration of divine offices in that church. On the delinquents pleading, that, on the day of the visitation, not only the churchwardens, but all the parishioners were summoned to appear before the king's officers, on a commission of array against the Scots and French, the interdict was relaxed. The prelate, however, averred that the parish had been as remiss at his last triennial visitation; and he admonished them to be, in future, more attentive and obedient. This church being afterwards dilapidated by neglect, was taken down, and the chapel of St. George became the parochial church. This was destroyed, with the greatest part of the town, by a fire which happened in August, 1727. Between the years 1731 and 1733, the present church was erected on the old site, under an act of the 4th of George II., which granted for the purpose £5000 from the duties on coals and culm, levied under the acts of the 9th and 10th of Queen Ann, for building fifty new churches in and near London. It is a plain brick structure, with stone quoins, cornices, &c. The interior consists of a spacious nave, and chancel, on the north side a large gallery, and at the west end, an organ-loft, furnished with a fine organ. It does not contain any monuments, no person having been allowed to be interred here since the erection of the church. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits or employments. A small manufactory for cables and ropes is carried on here; and about forty years ago, a yard for ship-building, which had long been disused, at the north-western extremity of the parish, was hired by a Quaker, named Cleverly, and several men of war and frigates, besides smaller vessels, have been since built here. Some fossils are found in the neighbouring chalk-pits, similar to those of Greenhithe. This town gave name to an ancient family, of whom Sir



West Tower of

GOODRICH CASTLE,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.



GRAVESEND CHURCH.

KENT.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Grayingham pa	Lincoln . . .	Glanford Br. .8	Kirton2	Gainsborough 8		148	137
40	Grayrigg to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal5	Orton8	Sedbergh . . .6		257	242
9	Graysouthen to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Mary Port . . .5	Workingt n .5		301	555
45	Greasborough . to & cha	W. R. York	Rotherham . .2	Barnsley . . .7	Wortley6		161	1290
7	Greasby, or Graysby to	Chester . . .	Greatheston .7	Liverpool . . .4	Wallasea . . .3		199	141
30	Greasley* or Greysley pa	Nottingham	Nottingham .7	Mansfield . . .9	Annesly3		131	4583
41	Great Acre ham	Wilts	Calne5	Wotton Bas. 4	Marlborough 11		89	....
24	Greatford pa	Lincoln . . .	Mt. Deeping .5	Stamford . . .5	Bourn6		95	296
13	Greatham† pa & to	Durham . . .	Stockton on T.6	Hartlepool . .5	Sheraton7		253	1070

Stephen de Gravesend occurs in the list of knights who accompanied Edward I. to Scotland, in his twenty-eighth year. The celebrated French mathematician, Gravesend, is supposed to have been descended from this family. Henry VIII. erected a strong battery, or platform, at Gravesend, to repel any desultory attack from the French ; but it has been suffered to fall to ruin, and its exact situation is not with certainty known. About 1778, a new battery of sixteen guns was raised on the east side of the town, near the new tavern, which had been formed from the buildings of an ancient chantry, belonging to the parish of Milton, and which was then converted into apartments for the ordnance and artillery officers. Another battery, of sixteen guns, has been since raised in a situation somewhat nearer to the town.

GRAVES-
END.

A battery of
sixteen
guns.

Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4, for toys, &c. ; October 24, for horses and all kinds of goods, cloths, and toys.

* GREASLEY, or Greysley. This parish is the largest in the county, being nearly twenty miles in circumference. The church is a handsome building, with a loftly embattled tower containing four bells. Of the ancient manor-house, or castle of the Cantilupes, some fragments of the walls are all that now remain. “Within the park of Griesley, which is north from the castle, was built an abbey, in the time of Edward III., by the Lord Cantilupe, called Beauvale, in Latin, *bella vallis*.” Tanner tells us, that this was a Carthusian priory, of a prior and twelve monks. They seem to have been jolly fellows, as John of Gaunt granted them a ton of wine annually, as long as he lived. They were also indebted to Edward Baliol, the Scottish monarch, for a grant of sufficient timber for its first erection. Of this place nothing now remains except some tottering walls, applied to form the common offices of a farm yard.—Kimberley village is within this parish.

Allowance
of wine to
the monks.

† GREATHAM. This place is pleasantly situated on the banks of a small river of the same name. Greatham hospital is an excellent institution, founded by Robert de Stichill, Bishop of Durham, in 1272, for thirteen poor men. It is governed by a master, who must be a Bachelor of Laws, or a Master of Arts ; and the Vicar of Greatham receives £12 per annum for reading prayers twice a-day. The lands with which this hospital was endowed, were a part of those forfeited by the family of Montford, in the reign of Henry III. The worthy bishop, “knowing that no comforts equalled those of religion, in rocking the cradle of declining age,” united with his charitable foundation a religious establishment, and enjoined that the members of this hospital should live together, according to the habits of the times, in the manner of monks ; that they should live in one house, and mess at one table ; and that they should consist of one master, five priests, and forty poor persons. This hospital was dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert. The foundation and grant of Bishop Stichill were confirmed by the Edwards III. and IV. ; and the latter granted the master and brethren a weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the time of James I., this hospital was re-founded, and a new charter granted, dated 20th July, 1610. It is there called the Hospital of God in Gretham : the five priests, of course, were not re-established, and the number of brethren was reduced to thirteen. The

Excellent
charitable
institution.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Greatham .....pa	Hants	Petersfield...5	Alton.....7	Farnham ...11	52	238
38	Greatham .....pa	Sussex	Arundel ...6	Petworth...8	Horsham ...12	48	70
10	Great Hamlet.....to	Derby	Chap. in le F 10	Mottram...2	Glossop ....3	177	1092
28	Greatworth .....pa	Northamp .	Brackley ...5	Banbury ..6	Byfield .....6	67	214
35	Great Yate .....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter...5	Cheadle....3	Ellaston ...5	144	....
22	Greenacres Moor*..vil	Lancaster ..	.....	.....	.....	....	10000

GREATHAM.

Distribution of dough to poor people.

Charity for unmarried females.

Monumental inscription.

establishment at present consists of a master, a chaplain, six brethren, maintained wholly in the hospital, six out pensioners, and one bailiff of the manor. Besides the maintenance and pensions of the brethren, a certain quantity of dough, ready prepared for the oven, is distributed monthly to poor persons of the village. The original buildings of the hospital, formed a quadrangle, or at least three sides of one, a little to the north and west of the parish church. The habitation of the brethren was taken down during the year 1803, and another, on an elegant plan, drawn by Jeffrey Wyat, was erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Bridgewater, the then master. The lodge, or mansion-house, of the master, is pleasantly situated in a garden surrounded by trees, and commanding a fine view of the river Tees, and the Cleveland hills. Within the garden, on a rising ground to the left, is the chapel of the hospital, rebuilt also by the Earl of Bridgewater in the year 1788. The brethren of this hospital are celebrated for their longevity. The ages of the six brethren in the year 1803, were as follows : 96, 82, 82, 80, 80, 63. The Rev. James Horseman, chaplain of the hospital, and vicar of the parish, died in the year 1790, aged 88, having filled those offices during 60 years. Dormer Parkhurst, LL.B., and his father, John Parkhurst, LL.B., having enjoyed the mastership of the hospital from 1676 to 1764, the latter built, (1761) at his own expense, and endowed an hospital in the same village for six poor females, “who shall be widows, or unmarried, and upwards of fifty years of age, settled in, or belonging to, the town of Greatham, if fit objects of charity. If no woman in Greatham be found of this description, then to be elected from some town or place in the neighbourhood.” Six neat apartments of brick, with a small garden annexed to each, are appropriated to this purpose. The endowment consists of lands situated in the parish of Stockton, the rents of which are thus applied :—“£4. 16s. 0d. a piece, by twelve monthly payments ; 4s. at Christmas ; 2s. at Easter ; and 2s. at Whitsuntide ; on the first day of October, a gown ready made, to be all of the same colour, and decent ; a reasonable and sufficient quantity of coals and fuel ; and when any are visited with sickness, or incapable of taking care of themselves, a fit person of their own sex is to be employed and paid for attending them. The residue of the funds of this hospital, if any, to place out poor boys belonging to the town of Greatham, apprentices to such trades as the trustees shall think proper. The appointment of the poor women, and the regulations, &c. of the hospital, are in the master of the hospital of Greatham for the time being, who has power to vary the rules as occasion shall require. In the parish church, which is a plain neat building, is a mural monument with the following inscription ;—“In memory of Ralph Bradley, Esq., an eminent Counsellor at Law, born in this parish, who bequeathed a large fortune, acquired, in a great measure, by his abilities and integrity, to the purchasing of books calculated to promote the interests of virtue and religion, and the happiness of mankind. He died, December 28th, 1788, in the seventy-second year of his age.” Owing, however, to the undefined nature of the legacy, Mr. Bradley’s will was set aside by the Court of Chancery in favour of the next heir ; the property amounted to above £40,000.

* GREENACRES MOOR. An increasing and populous village in the township and parish of Oldham, containing an Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. James, built in 1828, by the parliamentary commissioners, at

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Greencroft*.....to	Durham	Durham.....8	Medornsley..4	Walsingham 12	267	235
24	Greenfield.....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....3	Louth.... .7	Saltfleet ....11	143	...
31	Greenfield.....li	Oxford	Henley on T..7	Watlington..2	Wallingford .8	44	....
44	Greenfield.....ham	York	Settle.....15	Askrigg.....2	Middleham ..9	245	....
25	Greenford Magna†.pa	Middlesex ..	Hounslow...5	Uxbridge....6	Brentford...5	9	477
22	Greenhalgh‡.....to	Lancaster...	Kirkham....3	Poulton.....4	Garstang...11	228	408
4	Greenham ....ti & cha	Berks.....	Newbury....2	Reading....15	Hungerford..10	54	1061
44	Green Hammerton .to	W. R. York	Aldborough .6	Whixley ....1	Knaresboro' .6	202	330
24	Greenhill.....ex pa li	Lincoln	Gainsborough 6	Kirton.....5	Coningham ..2	145	7
10	Greenhill .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield .9	Sheffield .. .3	Hathersage ..7	159	....
10	Greenhill Lane.....to	Derby	Alfreton ...2	Annesley ....5	Derby .....12	140	....
27	Greenhoe, North ..hun	Norfolk ....	.....	.....	.....	...	10411
27	Greenhoe, South ..hun	Norfolk ....	.....	.....	.....	...	10237
43	Greenhow .....to	N. R. York.	Stokesley...5	Gisborough..7	Helmsley...12	234	94
9	Greenhow .....ham	Cumberland	Wigton.....6	Ireby.....8	Mary Port...10	311	....
43	Greenhow Hill....ham	York	Ripon.....15	PaitleyBridge8	Settle .....12	229	....
21	Greenhythe§.....ham	Kent	Dartford ...3	Gravesend...5	Blendell ...4	18	....

the expense of £15,000 ; patron, the Rector of Prestwich ; three Independent chapels, and one for Methodists ; several schools, fourteen large cotton-mills, about 10,000 inhabitants, a post-office, and news-rooms, all arisen within forty years ; for in 1790 it was a barren moor, hence its name.

GREEN-ACRES MOOR.

* GREENCROFT. In this township is a spacious old mansion surrounded by an extensive park, which has been the residence of the family of the Claverings for more than 150 years.

Ancient mansion.

† GREENFORD MAGNA. This is a long and straggling village. The parish adjoins Northall on the south, and contains about 2000 acres of enclosed land. The manor belongs to the see of London. The church is a small building, with a low turret of wood, and a spire. The interior consists of a nave and chancel. In the windows are some fragments of painted glass. On the north wall, within the rails of the communion table, is a mural tablet, with two figures in an attitude of supplication : these are designed to represent Michael Gardner, a former rector of the parish, and Margaret his wife. Several other monuments and brasses may be seen in different parts of the church.

‡ GREENHALGH. In this village are the ruins of, Greenhalgh-castle which appears to have originally consisted of seven or eight towers of great height and strength. Some writers date its foundation to the Saxon heptarchy, but it is with more probability, attributed to the reign of Henry VII., and is said to have been built by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby. The country around is noted for its fine breed of cattle, and for abundance of potatoes.

Noted for a fine breed of cattle.

§ GREENHYTHE. This place is situated on the banks of the Thames across which there is here a very ancient ferry into Essex. At a short distance from this spot, the range of chalk hills, which bound the marshes as far as Cliff and Cawling, first meet the eye. The chalk-pits behind Greenhithe and at Northfleet, are immense excavations ; presenting, in many places, a perpendicular descent of 100 to 150 feet. The chalk forms a considerable branch of commerce ; and wharfs are placed along the shore, for the convenience of shipping. The flints, which are intermingled with the chalk, furnish a material ingredient in the composition of our Staffordshire ware, and vast quantities are also exported to China, doubtless for the same purpose. In some parts, the chalk-works are considerably below the level of the Thames, which exhibit a very grotesque appearance. In this neighbourhood is a beautiful seat called Ingress, formerly Ince-Grice. It occupies an elevated situation rising from the Thames, and commands a fine view of the river, and the opposite parts of Essex. This estate belonged to the nuns of Dartford, and became vested in the crown,

Chalk excavations below the river.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Greenleighton.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....12	Bellingham .13	Rothbury...8	298	20
34	Green Oar on Mendip }ham }	Somerset ...	Wells... ..4	Shep. Mallet.7	Pensford ...9	116	....
9	Greenrigg .....ham	Cumberland	Wigton .....3	Ireby .....5	Mary Port ..13	308	....
29	Greens.....to	Northumb..	Felton.....4	Alnwick ...4	Rothbury...8	301	56
28	Green's Norton*...hun	Northampt .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5333
28	Green's Norton .....pa	Northampt .	Towcester ..2	Daventry. ..10	Brackley ...11	62	771
29	Greenshaw Hill .....to	Northumb..	Wooler.....9	Alnwick ...15	Elsdon .....14	314	...
14	Greenstead† .....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar.1	Epping.....5	Brentwood ..9	22	134
14	Greensted .....pa	Essex	Colchester ..1	Manningtree.7	Neyland ...6	52	598
GREEN-HYTHE.		at the Dissolution. Queen Elizabeth granted it out. It has since passed through various families, and was purchased, in 1788, by John Desney Roebuck, Esq. Considerable improvements have, at different periods, been made by its possessors, both in the house and the grounds; the latter having been much enlarged, and adorned with plantations. In an elegant summer-house, built in a cavity of the chalk cliffs, is a valuable collection of Roman altars, brought from Italy, and arranged by the Earl of Besborough, its then possessor; who also ornamented the garden with statues, and other specimens of Roman sculpture. The grounds are uncommonly beautiful, and the house commands some delightful prospects. Greenhythe is now much frequented in the summer by the inhabitants of London; and considerable additions and improvements have been recently made here.					
Delightful prospects.							
Queen Catherine Parre.		* GREEN'S NORTON. At Green's Norton, a village which gives name to the hundred, was born Queen Catherine Parre, and her brother William, Marquis of Northampton. This illustrious lady was the daughter of Thomas Parre, Knt., and Maud, co-heiress of Sir Thomas Greene. To every accomplishment of mind and person she joined an uncommon share of prudence and discretion. Having captivated the heart of Henry VIII., and become his sixth wife, she ceased not to employ her influence over that monarch in favour of the Reformers, by which she roused the hatred of Gardiner, and other furious champions of the Romish church. But in defiance of their machinations, she preserved her interest in the king's affections until his death. She afterwards married Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England, which proved an unhappy alliance; for, from the unkind treatment she received, she is said to have died broken hearted. The church contains a few monuments worthy of notice. An altar-tomb, with the effigies of himself and his lady, commemorates Thomas Green, who died in the time of Edward III. Here are various memorials of the Green family. The font is a curious specimen of ancient sculpture.					
Singular and ancient church.		† GREENSTEAD. Greensted-near-Ongar, from which it is distant only a mile and a quarter, is so termed, to distinguish it from Greensted, within the liberties of Colchester. It has been much celebrated, on account of its church, which is considered, by some of the best informed antiquaries, as one of the most singular and ancient in Great Britain. The body, or nave, is entirely composed of wood; the side being formed of the trunks of large chesnut trees, split or sawn asunder. These are set upright, close to each other, and let into a sill or plate; at the top they are fastened with wooden pins. "On the south side," observes Gough, "are sixteen, and two doorposts; on the north, twenty-one and two vacancies filled up with plaster. The west end is built against by a boarded tower, and the east by a chancel of brick; on the south side is a wooden porch; and both sides are strengthened by brick buttresses; the roof is of later date, and tiled;" but it rises to a point in the centre, as originally formed. The entire length of the original part is twenty-nine feet nine inches; the width fourteen feet; and the height to the spring of the roof, five feet six inches. In the account of this church, communi-					



GREENWICH
KENT

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated





H. Bond Sc.

J. Shepherd Pinxt

GREENWICH

FROM THE PARK.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.



THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH PARK,

KENT.

This spot was chosen by Sir Christopher Wren, & the celebrated Flamstead, was appointed the first astronomer royal. Within the building is a deep dry well for making observations on the stars in the day-time.

May.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Greensted Green . . ham	Kent	Dartford 3	Rochester . . . 9	Farningham . . 4	18	....
14	Green Street ham	Essex	Romford 4	Woolwich . . . 5	Epping 12	7	....
21	Green Street Green ham	Kent	Dartford 3	Rochester . . . 9	Farningham . . 4	18	....
21	Greenwich * . . m t & pa	Kent	Woolwich . . . 2	Bromley 6	Eltham 5	5	24553

cated to the Society of Antiquaries, by S. Lethieullier, Esq., and annexed to a view of it published in 1748, it is said, that the inhabitants have a tradition, that the corpse of a king once rested in it. This tradition, Mr. Lethieullier imagined, to have been founded on particulars recorded by some of our old writers. In a manuscript preserved in the Lambeth Library, intituled, “Vita et Passio Sancti Edmundi,” are passages to this effect:—“in the year 1010, and the 30th of King Ethelred, St. Edmund, by reason of the Danish invasion of Turkil, the Danish chief, was taken, by Bishop Ailwin, to London; but in the third year following, carried back to St. Edmund’s Bury; a certain person, at Stapleford, hospitably received his body, on its return.” Another MS. cited in the Monasticon, and intituled, “Registrum cœnobii Sancti Edmundi,” has this sentence:—*Idem apud AUNGRE hospitabatur ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque hodie*; i. e. “His body was likewise entertained at Aungre, where a wooden chapel, erected to his memory, remains to this day.” In the application of these extracts, Mr. Lethieullier, observes, that, “the parish of Aungre, or Ongar, adjoins to that of Greenstead, where this church is situated; and that the ancient road from London into Suffolk, lay through Old-ford, Abridge, Stapleford, Greenstead, Dunmow, and Clare, we learn not only from tradition, but likewise from several remains of it, which are still visible. It seems not improbable, therefore, that this rough and unpolished fabric was first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, which, in its return from London to Bury, as Lydgate says, in his MS. Life of King Edmund, was carried in a chest; and, as we are told, in the register above-mentioned, that it remained, afterwards, in memory of that removal, so it might, in process of time, with proper additions made to it, be converted into a parish church; for we find, by Newcourt, that Simon Fевrell succeeded John Lodet, as Rector of Greenstead juxta Ongar, in 1328. He says, likewise, that Richard de Lucy very probably divided the parishes of Grinsted and Aungre, and built the church at Aungre, in the reign of Henry II.”

GREEN-STEAD.

Built to receive the corpse of a king.

Ancient road from London.

* GREENWICH. This market town is very pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames opposite to the Isle of Dogs, and a short distance eastward of Deptford, or West Greenwich, whence it was formerly called, by way of distinction, East Greenwich. There was probably a royal residence here, so early as the time of Edward I.; and in 1443, Henry VI. granted the manor of East Greenwich to his uncle Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with licence to fortify the manor-house, and enclose a park of two hundred acres. The duke, in consequence of this grant, built himself a palace which he called Placentia, and commenced the erection of a tower on Greenwich Hill, which was completed by Henry VII., and which occupied the site of the royal observatory. On the attainder of the Duke of Gloucester, the manor reverted to the crown and became the frequent residence of the royal family. Henry VIII. was born here; and here, also took place the death of Edward VI. Greenwich Palace was also the birth-place of the Princess Mary, and the Princess Elizabeth, Henry’s daughters; and the marriage of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with Mary, Henry’s sister, and Queen-Dowager of France, was publicly solemnized here. In 1217, a splendid tournament was held at Greenwich; and, in 1521, 1525, and 1527, the king kept his Christmas here. In the last-mentioned year, he received, at this place, the French embassy, which consisted of eight persons of the highest

First royal residence here.

GREEN-
WICH.Arrest of
Anna
Boleyn.Diversions
of Queen
Elizabeth.Floor of the
presence
chambers
strewn
with hay.

quality and merit in France, attended by a retinue of 600 horse. On May-day, 1536, Anna Boleyn, was arrested here by the king's order, at the conclusion of a solemn just, wherein she is said to have betrayed an adulterous passion, by some inadvertent levity. In 1537, and in 1543, Henry again spent his Christmas here. On the latter occasion, he entertained twenty-one of the Scottish nobility, whom he had made prisoners at the battle of Solway Moss, and afterwards gave them their liberty without ransom. Edward VI. kept his Christmas here, in 1552-3, and here he expired on the 6th of July following. Queen Elizabeth was particularly fond of this palace, and made it her summer residence; she also visited it at other seasons of the year, passing the festive hours of that romantic period in various gay diversions, attended with tilts and tournaments, in which the gallant knights of her court exerted their utmost skill. On the 2nd of July, 1539, Elizabeth was entertained by the city of London, with a muster of 1400 men, in Greenwich Park; the gunners wore shirts of mail; the others were arrayed in coats of velvet and chains of gold, armed with morris pikes and halberds, and bearing flags. A mock fight was exhibited; which the queen viewed from the gallery over the park gate, with a splendid train of ladies, and accompanied by the foreign ambassadors. "Three onsets," says Strype, "were given in every battle; the guns discharged on one another, the morris pikes encountered together with great alarm; each ran to their weapons again, and then they fell together as fast as they could, in imitation of close fight." These feats of arms greatly pleased the queen, who "showed herself very merry;" and on her thanking the citizens for the diversion, "immediately was given the greatest shout that ever was heard, with hurling up of caps." On the 10th of the same month, there was tilting before the queen; "a goodly banqueting-house being set up in the park, made with fir-poles, and decked with birch branches, and all manner of flowers, both of the field and garden, as roses, july-flowers, mary-golds, and all manner of strewing herbs and rushes." The evening concluded with "a mask, a great banquet, and great casting of fire, and shooting of guns, till twelve at night." In June, 1585, Elizabeth was here offered the sovereignty of the low countries, by the Dutch deputies. In May, 1586, she received the Danish ambassador at Greenwich; and in July, 1597, the ambassador from the King of Poland. Hentzner, a German traveller, who visited England, in 1598, has given a curious and interesting description of Elizabeth's court at Greenwich. "The presence chamber," he observes, "was hung with rich tapestry; and the floor, after the English fashion, strewn with hay." When the queen came out of her apartment to go to prayers, "she was attended in the following manner:—First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed, and bareheaded; next came the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse between two, one of which carried the royal sceptre, the other the sword of state, in a red scabbard, studded with golden *fleurs de lis*, the point upwards; next came the queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we are told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black, and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seemed subject to from their too great use of sugar,) she had in her ears two pearls with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenbrough table. Her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking, mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; instead of a chain, she

had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch: whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she rises some with her hand; wherever she turned her face as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome, and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number; with gilt battle-axes. In the ante-chapel next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of 'Long live Queen Elizabeth;' she answered it with, 'I thank you, my good people.'" James I. was often resident at Greenwich; and the Princess Mary, and others of his children, were born here. His Queen, Anne of Denmark, added to the buildings, and laid the foundation of the "House of Delight," in the park, afterwards the ranger's lodge. This was finished by Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., who employed Inigo Jones as the architect; and Horace Walpole characterizes it as "one of the most beautiful of his works." The ceilings were painted by Horatio Gentileschi; and the whole house was completed so sumptuously, that Philipot says, "it surpassed all others of the kind in England." Charles I., who was frequently at Greenwich, before the breaking out of the civil war, quitted it, for the last time, in 1641, when he set out with the resolution of taking his journey northward. On the passing of the ordinance for the sale of crown lands, the palace, then called Greenwich-house, with part of the park and lands were sold; but, on the Restoration, they again devolved to the crown; and the king, finding the whole building in a decayed and ruinous state, ordered it to be pulled down, and commenced a new and magnificent palace of free-stone on the same spot. The architect was Webb, son-in-law to Inigo Jones; from whose papers the designs are said to have been made. One wing, however, was all that was completed, at an expense of £36,000, and herein the king occasionally resided. In the early part of the reign of William III., a project was formed for providing an asylum for aged and disabled seamen; and, in the year 1694, the king and queen granted the palace, with other buildings, and certain parcels of land adjoining, for this truly noble purpose. The foundations of the first new building, called the Bass Building, were laid on the 3d of June, 1696, and the superstructure was completed two years afterwards. It has, however, since received numerous additions and improvements. In the same year that the new buildings were begun, the Parliament passed an act, that sixpence per month should be paid out of the wages of every mariner in the king's service, for the use of the hospital; and by another act, passed in 1712, all seamen in the merchant's service were subjected to the payment. In 1699, the funds were further augmented by a grant from the king, of £19,500 which had been levied on certain merchants for smuggling; and in the same year, £600 was obtained by a lottery, called the Charitable Adventure. In 1700, Henry, Earl of Romney, made over his grant of the tolls of Greenwich market to the new foundation. In 1705, the endowments were increased by the gift of Queen Anne, of the effects of Kid, the pirate, which amounted to £6472 1s. In 1707, the moiety of an estate, valued at £40,000 was bequeathed to the hospital, by Robert Osbaldeston, Esq., with the profits of his unexpired grant of the North and South Foreland Light-houses, which grant has been since renewed for ninety-nine years. In 1708, by an act of Queen Anne, all forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money were given to the hospital. In 1710, £6000 per annum was granted towards the building of the chapel, &c., out of the new duty on

GREEN-
WICH.Ceremonies
of the Court.Residence of
Charles I.Origin of
the Naval
Asylum.

**GREEN-
WICH.**

Estates ap-
propriated
to it.

Noble ter-
race and
buildings.

coal and culm; and, in 1728, the House of Commons voted £10,000 in aid of the funds of the hospital; and a similar sum was granted annually during many years afterwards. In 1735, the Commons, on a message from the king, resolved, that the rents and profits of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, should be applied towards the completion of the hospital, and afterwards to the maintenance of the pensioners. Other benefactions have been made, for the use of the hospital, by different persons, at various periods, both of money and estates; and about the year 1806, a considerable addition was made to its revenue, by the act which grants an increase of pay to the officers and men of the royal navy. The allowance to the out-door pensioners was also increased and some other arrangements made for the better relief of aged and infirm seamen. The "Chest at Chatham," too, in management of which various abuses were discovered by the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, was on their recommendation removed to Greenwich. The Derwentwater estates produce considerable sums annually; for being principally situated in Cumberland and Durham, they include many valuable lead and other mines. These mines, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, produced 61,830 bynges of ore, which, at the valuation of each bynge, in those years, at £2 15s. amounted to the vast sum of £170,000. The other revenues of the hospital arise from such of the grants above-mentioned, as were of a permanent nature; from fines for fishing with unlawful nets, and for other offences committed on the Thames; from the half-pay of those of its officers who have regular salaries, &c. The government of this hospital was originally vested in the commissioners appointed by the crown; but it was not till the year 1775, that the commissioners became a body corporate, by a charter of George III. The commissioners and governor of Greenwich-hospital, appointed under the charter, are, the archbishops, the lord chancellor, the lords of the Privy Council, all the great officers of state, the twelve judges, the flag-officers, and commissioners of the navy; the master, and five senior elder brethren of the Trinity-house; the mayor, and three senior aldermen of London; the governor, the deputy-governor, the directors, and other officers, of the hospital; all for the time being. The principal officers are, a governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, auditor, surveyor, clerk of the works, clerk of the cheque, two chaplains, a physician, surgeon, steward, and various assistant and inferior servants. In its present state, the hospital consists of four distinct quadrangular piles of building. The grand front opens on a terrace, skirting the southern bank of the Thames, and extending 865 feet, in the centre of which is a descent to the river, by a double flight of steps. The ground-plot of the whole edifice forms nearly a square, of which, King Charles's building occupies the north-west angle; Queen Anne's the north-east; King William's, the south-west; and Queen Mary's, the south-east. The interval between the two first-mentioned buildings, forms a square, 270 feet wide, in the middle of which is a statue of George II., sculptured by Rysbrach, out of a single block of white marble, that weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rooke. This statue was presented to the hospital by Sir John Jennings, governor from 1720 to 1743. The space between the two other buildings, which include the hall and chapel, forms a lesser square, apparently terminated by the ranger's lodge in the park, above which, on a commanding eminence, appears the royal observatory, rising from the midst of a grove of trees. The two squares are intersected by a spacious avenue, leading from the town through the hospital, and forming, with the areas, a kind of cross. The buildings immediately fronting the Thames, and bearing the name of King Charles and Queen Anne, have a general correspondence in style and arrangement. King Charles's building contains the apartment of the governor, and lieutenant-governor, the council-room, fifteen wards for the pensioners, and

others, differently appropriated. In the council-room, among others, is a painting of George II., in his robes; half-lengths of King William and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the battle of Solebay, half-length, by Sir Peter Lely; Lord Viscount Torrington, whole length, by Davison; Robert Osbaldeston, Esq., whole-length, by Degard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, whole-length, by Richardson; Captain Clements, an oval, by Greenhill; John, late Earl of Sandwich, whole-length, by Gainsborough; and the head of John Worley, a venerable old man, who was the first pensioner admitted. Some of the original sketches, by Sir James Thornhill, for the paintings in the great hall, are also preserved in this room. In the ante-chamber, are two large sea-pieces, presented by Philip Harman, Esq., representing the exploits of his ancestor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the Tiger frigate, in the time of Charles II.; in one of these he appears engaged with eight Dutch privateers, (from whom his bravery preserved a large fleet of colliers,) and in the other, with a Dutch man of war, which he took in the Bay of Bulls. Here is also a series of six small pieces, representing the loss of the Luxembourg galley, which was burnt by accident, in her passage from Jamaica to England, in 1727; and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew, who escaped in the long-boat, and were at sea twelve days before they could make the land, without either a morsel of victuals, or a drop of liquor. The whole number that escaped into the boat, was twenty-three; of these, six only survived the distresses of the voyage, one of whom, Captain William Boys, was afterwards lieutenant-governor of this hospital, and in memory of his remarkable deliverance, was accustomed to pass as many days annually in fasting and prayer, as he had spent in the boat. Queen Anne's building was chiefly erected between the years 1698, and 1728; it contains various apartments for the officers, and twenty-four wards for the pensioners. The two southernmost ranges of building, which bear the names of King William and Queen Mary, have, like the former, a general conformity to each other, though differing in the parts and ornaments. That part of King William's building which contains the great hall and vestibule, was designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren, during the year 1698 and 1703. The north and south fronts of this building are of stone; the west front, which was finished by Sir John Vanbrugh, is of brick, but has a tetrastyle frontispiece in the centre, of the Doric order, with columns of Portland stone, nearly six feet in diameter. Over the doors in the vestibule, are compartments in chiar oscuro, recording the names of the benefactors to the hospital, and the amount of the donations. Here is also the model of an antique ship, found in the Villa Mattea, presented by Lord Anson. From the vestibule, a high flight of steps leads into the great hall, or saloon, 106 feet in length. This hall was painted by Sir James Thornhill, who was about six years in completing it. The sum paid him for his labour, was £6685, being after the rate of £3 for the ceiling, and £1 for the sides, per square yard. "The ceiling displays a very large and deep oval frame, in the centre of which, King William and Queen Mary are represented seated on a throne, under a rich canopy, and surrounded by personifications of the cardinal virtues, the seasons, the four elements, the signs of the zodiac, and various other emblematical and symbolical devices. At each end of the oval, the ceiling is raised in perspective, and exhibits a gallery with an elliptic arch, supported by groups of stone-coloured figures; these galleries display various appropriate naval embellishments, with the English rivers, and the arts and sciences relating to navigation; in one of them are introduced the portraits of Flamsteed the astronomer-royal, and his pupil, the ingenious Mr. Thomas Weston, accompanied by Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. The sides of the hall are adorned with fluted pilasters, trophies, &c., and in recesses on the north side, which correspond with a double row of windows on the south, are allegorical figures, in chiar oscuro, of the more

GREEN-
WICH.Portrait of
the first
pensioner.Twenty-
three men
living
twelve days
without
food or
drink.Model of an
antique
ship.

GREEN-
WICH.Destructive
ravages of
fire.St Paul
shaking off
the viper.

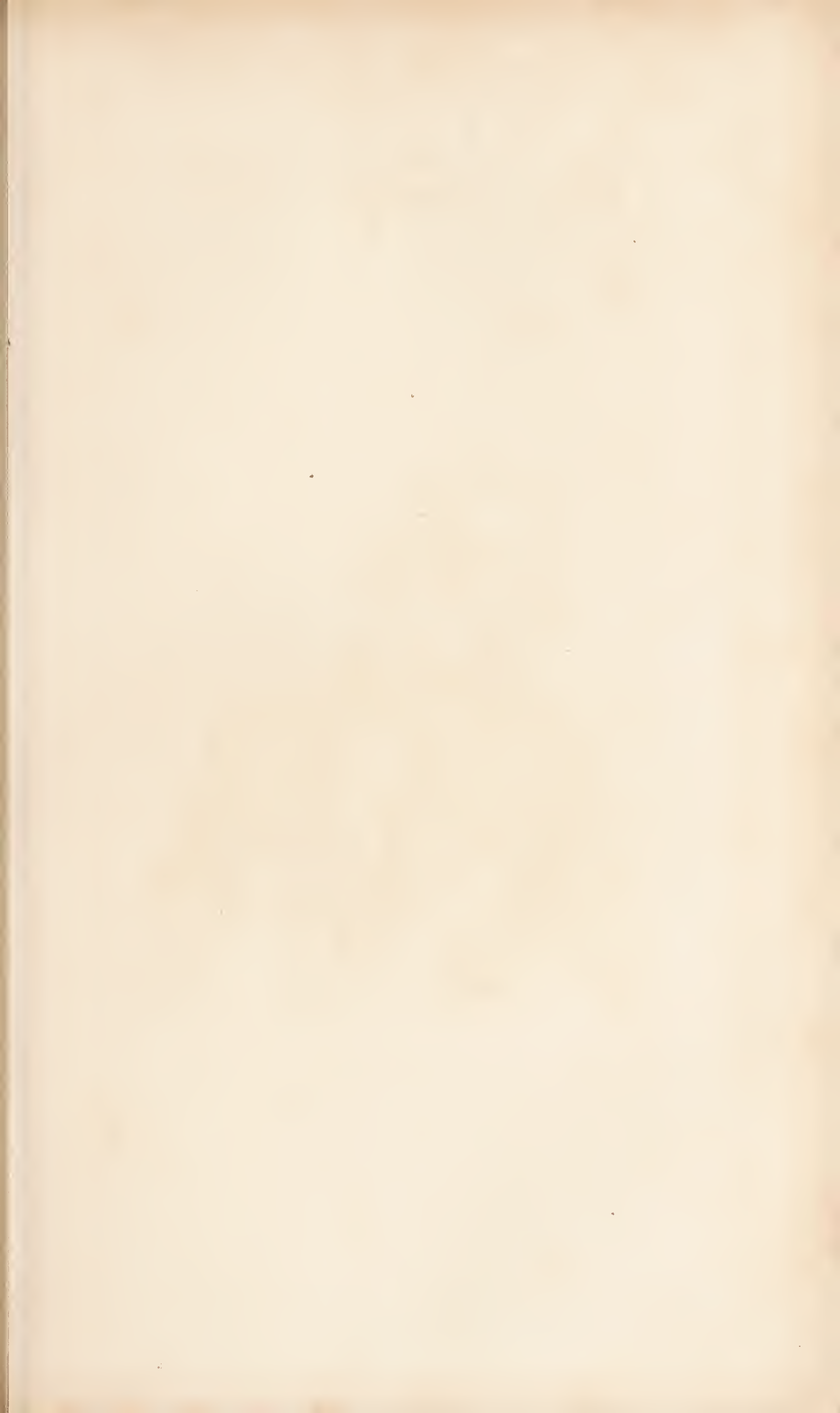
liberal virtues, as Hospitality, Generosity, Benignity, &c. From the saloon a second flight of steps leads to the upper hall, which is also ornamented by paintings. The ceiling represents Queen Anne, with her consort, Prince George of Denmark, accompanied by various figures; and round them the four quarters of the globe, with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. The side walls display the landing of the Prince of Orange at Harwich, and of George I. at Greenwich: the upper end is ornamented by a large painting of George I., and his family, with numerous emblematical figures; among which, Sir James Thornhill has introduced his own likeness." The wards in this building are eleven in number. Queen Mary's building contains the chapel, one of the most elegant specimens of Grecian architecture in this country, erected from the classical designs of James Stuart. This chapel was erected on the site of a former one that was destroyed by a dreadful fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, with part of the adjoining colonnade, the great dining-hall, several wards, &c. The vestibule before the entrance is octangular, and is adorned with colossal statues in niches of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, designed by West, and executed in artificial stone by Coade. The chapel, which is 111 feet in length, is capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys; exclusive of the seats for the directors, and other officers. The folding doors are of mahogany, highly enriched by carving. The interior of the chapel is fitted up with great taste and elegance. Many of the ornaments are naval; even the pavement reminds the spectator of the destination of the building, the stones being so disposed, as to represent the anchor, the mariner's compass, &c. Above the lower range of windows on each side, are small oval paintings, in *chiar oscuro*, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour, by De Bruyn, Catton, Milburne, and Rebecca. Over the galleries, standing on a richly carved stone fascia, are ranges of pilasters, of the composite order, with scagliola shafts, in imitation of Sienna marble, corresponding with those of the eight grand Corinthian columns which support the roof. The ceiling is curved, and divided into compartments, ornamented in the ancient style. The organ gallery is supported by six fluted columns, with Ionic capitals and bases, crowned by an entablature and balustrade; in front of the gallery, is a small basso-relievo of angels sounding the harp, by Coade; and on a tablet beneath, is an appropriate inscription; the organ, by Green, is a very fine instrument. The finest work of art, however, which decorates this structure, is the altar-piece, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Melita, by West. The principal group consists of St. Paul shaking off the viper, which had fastened on his hand, into the fire, attended by the brethren who had accompanied him, the friendly centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers. This picture, twenty-five feet in height, and fourteen in width, is enclosed in a superb frame. On each side of the arch above, is an angel, in statuary marble, sculptured by Bacon; one bears the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. The altar-table, pulpit, and reader's desk, are designed in the same elegant taste as the other parts. The wards in Queen Mary's building, are thirteen in number. The money received from visitors for viewing the chapel, and other parts of the building, is devoted, after a deduction of one-fourth for the persons who show them, towards the support of the school. The receipts from this source, with mulcts, absences, cheques, &c. of the pensioners, and nurses; profits on provisions purchased of the pensioners; sale of household stores, and unclaimed property of deceased pensioners and nurses, have proved more than adequate to the expenses of the establishment. At first, ten boys only were admitted into the school; in 1731, they were increased to sixty, and at length to 200; they are lodged, clothed, and maintained three years; during which time, they are instructed in the principles of religion, by the chaplains, and in writing, arithmetic, and drawing,

if they show any genius for it, by the schoolmaster. Each boy has a Bible and Prayer-book given him, on his entrance into the school, and is supplied, during his stay there, with all necessary books and instruments, which he is allowed to take with him when he leaves the school; he is then bound out for seven years to the sea-service. The school-house was erected near the hospital, but without the walls, in the year 1783, from a design by James Stuart. Its length is 146 feet, and its breadth, forty-two; exclusive of a Tuscan colonnade in front, intended as a play-place for the boys in bad weather, 180 feet long, and 20 broad. The school-room is 100 feet long, by 25; and in the two stories above it, are dormitories of the same extent, furnished with hammocks; the adjoining apartments are appropriated to the guardian, nurses, &c. When the hospital at Greenwich was first opened for the reception of pensioners, in January, 1705, fifty-two only were admitted; and, from that time to the present, their number has been progressively augmented, in proportion to the extension of the funds, to about 2500. At first, only the aged and maimed seamen belonging to the royal navy were admitted; but those disabled in the merchant service, had the same privilege allowed, by Queen Anne, in 1710. Three years before that, all foreigners who had served in the British navy two years, were invested with the same rights as natives; marines are considered the same as seamen. Every pensioner has an allowance, per week, of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peas, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, fourteen quarts of beer, and a shilling for pocket-money; the latter sum is increased to 1s. 6d. for the boatswain's mate, and 2s. 6d. for the boatswain. The clothing allowed to every pensioner is a blue suit, a hat, three pair of blue yarn stockings, three pair of shoes, and four shirts, five neckcloths, and two night-caps, every two years; besides bedding, great-coats for the aged and infirm, and watch-coats for those on guard.—The bread and beer are made by persons belonging to the establishment. The widows of seamen, who are provided for in this charity, have the exclusive privilege of being appointed nurses in the hospital. They are provided with clothing, diet, and lodging, and allowed £8 annually as wages. The total number of nurses admitted into this hospital, since its foundation, is from 7 to 800; that of pensioners, 18 to 19,000. In pursuance of an act passed in 1763, 1400 out-pensioners were appointed to receive £7 per annum each: their numbers having gradually decreased by death, or admission into the hospital, 500 additional ones were appointed in 1782; and the same number in the succeeding year: the present number, on the establishment, we believe, is upwards of 3000. The infirmary, which was erected without the walls, in 1763 and 1764, from designs by Stuart, is 198 feet long, and 175 broad. It consists of two stories, and is divided into two principal parts, appropriated respectively to those whose cases require surgical, or medical aid. The number of rooms is 64, all of which are fitted up to accommodate four persons; each having a fire-place and a ventilator. Within the building, are apartments for the physician, surgeon, matron, and attendants; with hot and cold baths, a surgery, dispensary, hall, chapel, &c.—In the burial-ground of the hospital, is a mausoleum, containing, amongst others, a memorial of Lieutenant Pierce Welsh, who was the first lieutenant of this institution. The inscription records his having lost his lower jaw, and part of his tongue, in an engagement with a part of the Dunkirk squadron; “after which he lived six years, four months, and twelve days, by liquids only:” he died in 1709. Here also was buried the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England.—He was appointed chaplain to Greenwich hospital, in 1738, and died in 1784. The park, which was disjoined from the palace, when the latter was converted into an hospital, still continues vested in the crown. It contains 188 acres, and was walled round by James I.—The upper part is con-

GREEN-
WICH.Allowance
to the pen-
sioners.A man
existing six
years after
having lost
his lower
jaw and
tongue.

GREEN-
WICH.Contents of
barrows.Origin of
the institu-
tion in
fraud.Opened on
the day of
the battle of
Trafalgar.

siderably elevated; and from One Tree Hill, and the Observatory, the prospects are uncommonly fine, particularly of the Metropolis, the county of Essex, the Thames, shipping, &c. The park, which itself affords much rich scenery, is planted chiefly with elms, and Spanish chesnut. In one part are remains of various ancient barrows, most of which were opened, in 1784, by Mr. Douglas, author of the "Nenia Britannica." Among the articles found in them were spear-heads, knives, human bones and hair, fragments of woollen cloth, lumps of iron, and broad-headed nails, with decayed wood adhering to them. Charles II., in 1674, founded the present Royal Observatory. The spot was chosen on the recommendation of Sir Christopher Wren; and Flamsteed was appointed the first astronomer-royal, on the advice of Sir Jonas Moore. He resided here many years, doing ample justice to the royal choice. He died here in December, 1719, and was succeeded by Dr. Halley, who principally directed his attention to the motions of the moon: he died at the Observatory, in 1742. The building, formerly denominated the Ranger's Lodge, and now (having undergone numerous alterations and enlargements) appropriated as the Royal Naval Asylum, was begun by Anne of Denmark, and completed with much magnificence, by Henrietta Maria. This institution originated, as good frequently does, out of evil, in a fraud upon the public, by a man, who, in the year 1798, collected considerable sums under the pretence of supporting an institution of this nature, at Paddington, which he called the British Endeavour. Some circumstances having occurred to excite suspicion, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex, who had been a subscriber to his institution, resolved, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, (afterwards auditor to the Naval Asylum,) and some other gentlemen, to investigate the matter.—A meeting of the subscribers was convened, the fraud which had been practised became apparent, the manager of the "British Endeavour" was committed to prison, and a prosecution commenced against him. The professed intention of the late undertaker, being of such apparent utility, it was resolved to establish an institution of a similar nature, under better auspices; and as the Duke of York had signified his intention of establishing a Military Asylum, it was determined, at the suggestion of Dr. Clarke, to confine this institution to the children of seamen and marines, and to call it the Naval Asylum. The Duke of Sussex going abroad for the benefit of his health, the Duke of Cumberland accepted the office of president; and under his protection, aided by the exertions and zeal of the committee, the new institution continued for some years to flourish at Paddington, the place of its original establishment; but the number of children never exceeded seventy, being as many as the premises then occupied for that purpose could contain. In consequence of the papers relating to the Naval Asylum having been laid before the Right Hon. William Pitt, then prime minister, and the communications made by him to his majesty, his majesty declared his inclination to make it a royal foundation for 1000 children; and the necessary arrangement having been made for that purpose, it became such on the memorable day of the battle of Trafalgar. It is now managed by a board of commissioners, consisting of some of the distinguished officers of state, the navy, and the marine forces. In the year 1807, an act of Parliament passed, by which his majesty, who had graciously signified his intention of so doing, was empowered to grant the palace in Greenwich-park, commonly called the King's-house, Queen's-house, or Ranger's-lodge, to the commissioners of the Royal-Naval Asylum. The Queen's-house, or Ranger's-lodge, on the front of which is still preserved the name of Queen Henrietta Maria, with the date, 1635, now forms the centre of the Naval Asylum, and contains the apartments of the principal officers, and the school-room, and dormitories of the girls; the great hall, a cube of about fifty-four feet, remains as before, surrounded by a gallery. In the selection of children for this asylum, the general system





LORD NELSON.

is, to prefer first, orphans, who have no mothers, and whose fathers have fallen in his majesty's service; secondly, orphans of such fathers, whose mothers are living; thirdly, children, whose fathers have been wounded or maimed on board his majesty's fleet, are incapable of further service, and whose families are numerous, and in need; fourthly, children whose fathers are actually employed in his majesty's fleet, in distant service, and whose mothers have died during the father's absence; and fifthly, children whose fathers are actually employed in his majesty's service, and whose families are numerous, and in need. Two religious houses are understood to have existed in Greenwich, in ancient times; but, of their remains there are now not the slightest vestiges. The old church of St. Alphage, having become very ruinous, the roof fell in, about midnight, on the 28th of November, 1710. It was consequently provided, by the act for erecting fifty new churches, in and near London, that one of them should be in the parish of Greenwich. The new church is a handsome stone fabric; it was completed in 1718, by an architect named John James. At the west end is a square tower, with a cupola above, supported on Corinthian pillars, and over that, a small spire; the interior is fitted up in the Grecian style, and pewed with oak. Against the north wall, hangs a painting on board, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth; on the south wall, is a picture of Charles I. at his devotions; and, on the east wall, are portraits of Queen Anne, and George I. In the old church, was a portrait on glass, of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and various other monuments and memorials; amongst which were several brasses; one was in memory of Thomas Tallis, the father of the collegiate style of music, and musician in the chapel, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his three immediate successors. Here was also a monument to commemorate the learned Kentish antiquary, William Lambard, Esq. In this building also was a chantry, dedicated to the Holy Cross, belonging to a guild, or fraternity in Greenwich, of that name. In addition to the charitable foundations already noticed, are two hospitals, or colleges for poor people; the more ancient of which, was founded in 1576, by William Lambard, the celebrated Kentish antiquary. This is said to have been the first hospital erected by a Protestant. It was endowed for the maintenance of twenty poor persons, either male or female; called the "College of Queen Elizabeth;" and consigned to the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and the Drapers' Company. The second hospital, called Norfolk college, stands near the river, at the east end of the town. This was founded in 1613, by Henry Howard; Earl of Northampton, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, and governor of Dover-castle. The Grey Coat School, in which sixty boys are clothed and educated, was founded by a bequest from Mr. John Roan, who, in 1643, gave the reversion of all his land and houses in Greenwich, to trustees for that purpose. The Green Coat School was founded and endowed by Sir William Boreman, in 1672, for twenty boys, who are all clothed, and instructed in writing, accounts, and navigation. This school is under the direction of the Drapers' Company. Another school, for the education and clothing of girls, was instituted here about the year 1700, and is supported by an annual subscription from the ladies, aided by a collection at a charity sermon. This town was the landing-place of the Princess Augusta, of Saxe-Gotha, the mother of George III.; and the first interview between that lady and Frederic, Prince of Wales, her destined husband, took place in the balcony of the Ranger's-lodge, fronting the park. Her Royal Highness, Caroline, the late Princess of Wales, also landed here, previously to her marriage. Another memorable event, of a different nature, was the landing of the remains of Lord Nelson, who fell in the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. Having been decreed a public funeral, the body lay in state, in the hall of the hospital, on Sunday, January 5, 1806, and the two following days; about 30,000 persons being admitted into the

GREEN-
WICH.Description
of children
eligible.Portrait on
glass.First hospi-
tal erected
by a pro-
testant.Funeral of
Lord
Nelson.

map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Greet .....ham & cha	Gloucester	Winchcombe 2	Tewksbury ..8	Evesham ....9	101	...
33	Greet .....pa	Salop	Tenbury.....3	Ludlow .....5	Cowley .....4	136	93
24	Greetham .....pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle ..3	Wragby .. ...8	Louth.....8	139	152
32	Greetham* .....pa	Rutland ...	Oakham .....6	Cottesmore ..2	Stretton....2	101	505
45	Greetland .....to	W. R. York	Halifax.....3	Huddersfield.5	Rochdale ...10	204	....
24	Greetwell .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....2	Wragby ... ..7	Newark ....16	133	42
21	Gregory, St...ex pa vil	Kent	Westerham..3	Seven Oaks ..6	Eaton Bridge 3	24	823
27	Gregory, St.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....0	Worsted .. ..11	Attlaboro'...4	109	1104
36	Gregory, St.....pa	Suffolk	Thetford.....3	Elvedon .....3	Ixworth .....7	77	1710
34	Greinton .....pa	Somerset ...	Glastonbury .6	Bridgewater .6	Somerton ...7	129	219
21	Grench or the Grange } mem. of the to }	Kent.....	Chatham ...2	Maidstone ...6	Rochester ...3	35	112
28	Grendon .....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 5	Northampton 8	Bozeat .....3	62	622
39	Grendon .....pa	Warwick ..	Atherstone ..3	Stratford ....2	Alcester ....7	95	554
17	Grendon, Bishop's .pa	Hertford....	Bromyard....4	Leominster ..8	Tenbury ....9	129	229
5	Grendon Underwood†pa	Buckingham	Bicester ...7	Winslow ....7	Buckingham .8	48	379
17	Grendon Warren ..to } & cha }	Hereford ...	Bromyard... 5	Tenbury....10	Leominster ..9	130	....
GREEN- WICH.							
Funeral car preserved.		hall each day. On the 8th of January, the body was conveyed, in solemn procession, by water, to the Admiralty, preparatory to its interment in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th. The remains of Nelson were conveyed to the cathedral on a splendid funeral car, which was afterwards presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dartmouth, to Greenwich hospital; "there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude which a generous nation is ever willing to show to those heroes, who have fallen gloriously in its naval service." The car is preserved in the upper part of the great hall. On the decease of Lord Collingwood, Nelson's noble second in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, his remains also, previously to their interment at St. Paul's, were deposited in the great hall, near the funeral car of his brother in arms. The affairs of "the Chest at Chat- ham," are managed by the officers of Greenwich Hospital, in a building erected for the purpose, near the western entrance of the hospital, about the year 1806. The streets of Greenwich are very irregular, and the whole town is intersected, as it were, by the hospital and its adjuncts. Greenwich is now a fast improving place, another church and a new market-place have been built, and a rail-road having been recently opened from London, which reduces the distance to a mere nothing. The town now returns two members to parliament.					
New rail- road.		<i>Markets</i> , Wednesday and Saturday.— <i>Fairs</i> , Easter and Whit Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.					
Curious ancient inscription.		* GREETHAM. This pleasant and rural village was an extensive, and somewhat important place in the time of the Saxons. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a good structure with a handsome Gothic tower and spire of a much more remote period than the body, and which is seen to great advantage from the surrounding parts of the village. Here is a curious ancient inscription, preserved in rather a grotesque style, and in capital letters, as follows :— <div>Avoid, profane man, come not here, None but the holy, pure, and clere; Or he that groweth to be so, Into this porch, but further goe.</div> The yew-tree in the church-yard was formerly noted for its size, and though much decayed by time, still remains a very pleasing object. This is one of the parishes included in Mr. Foster's benefactions for the purpose of education. One of the earls of Nottingham also bequeathed ten pounds per annum to the parish for the instruction of the poor children in reading the Bible, learning the Catechism, &c.					
		† GRENDON UNDERWOOD. The manor of Grendon Underwood, anciently belonged to Almeric de St. Amand, one of the godfathers to King Edward I. In Grendon church are several monuments of the Pigott family, formerly lords of the Manor; Richard, Viscount Say and					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
52	Gresford*.....to & pa	Denbigh....	Wrexham...3	Holt .....4	Chester ....15	186	5422
27	Gresham .....pa	Norfolk	Cromer.....4	Clay .....7	Holt .....5	123	362
10	Gresley .....ham	Derby	Burton .....5	Ashby de laZ.5	Derby .....16	120	....
27	Gressingham.....pa	Norfolk	EastDereham2	Castle Acre .9	Swaffham ..10	103	924
22	Gressingham .to & chap	Lancaster ..	Lancaster ...9	Kir. Lonsdale6	Hornby.....2	250	117
7	Gresty.....to	Chester	Nantwich ...4	Audlem .....6	Whitchurch13	172	....

Sele, who died in 1781, and his lady, Christabella, who died in 1789, at the age of ninety-four. This lady, who was the last of the ancient family of the Tyrrells, preserved all the vivacity of youth, and partook of the amusements of the young, till almost the latest period of her life. A charity school was founded at Grendon, by Anne, Lady Pigott, for six children.

GRENDON
UNDER-
WOOD.

* GRESFORD. This township is situated in a rich and fertile district, on the banks of the Alen river, near to its junction with the river Dee. It is mostly occupied by the seats of the gentry, and is especially noted for its very handsome church. This edifice stands on a rising ground, and is built of free-stone, with a quadrangular tower, on one side of which is a statue of Henry VII. The east window, which is of large size, twenty-one feet by fourteen, has been full of beautiful groups, expressive of church history. In the south aisle is a maced figure on a tomb, inscribed to Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Gryffydd. The inscription of a similar figure in the north aisle is concealed by the pews. There are, besides, several handsome pieces of modern monumental sculpture, one of which, to the memory of John Parry, Esq., is by Westmacott. The steeple contains the finest ring of bells in North Wales. Near the village are the remains of a British intrenchment.

Very hand-
some
church.

Fine ring of
bells.

Fairs, second Monday in April, last Monday in August, and first Monday in December.

† GRESLEY. Gresley, or Church Gresley, so called to distinguish it from Castle Gresley, a hamlet of the same parish, is situated upon a woody ridge, that affords pleasant views. The land itself is not of the richest quality, but of a cold and clay-like nature, having that extensive tract of uncultivated land, named Ashby Woulds, close behind it, which, together with the surrounding country, abounds with coal. The land descends gradually from Gresley near three miles to Drakelow, which, though flat and confined in prospect, is well recompensed by the fertile meadows, through which the river Trent takes its winding course. In the reign of Henry I., a priory of the order of St. Austin was founded here by William, son of Nigel de Gresley, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. George. At the Dissolution, its revenues were estimated at £31 6s. A small part of its ruins was visible not many years ago. Castle Gresley, a hamlet of this parish, mentioned above, derived its name from a fortress erected here by the Lords of Gresley, but now completely demolished, the irregularity of the ground alone marking out the spot which it occupied. Gresley church, which is very ancient, and greatly decayed, formerly abounded in memorials of the Gresley family, most of which have been swept away by the dilapidating hand of time. Amongst those which yet remain is one to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresley, who was sheriff of this county in the year 1662; he died in 1669; and is represented on the tomb kneeling, in the dress of the times. Another monument records the memory of the Alleynes (several of whom possessed a part of the manor, and were buried in this church) by a long inscription, containing a genealogical account of the family from the time of Henry VIII., to the beginning of the last century. By this it appears that the Alleynes of Gresley were descended from Sir John Alleynes, Knight, who was twice Lord Mayor of London, &c. in the reign of the above monarch.

Genealogi-
cal inscrip-
tion.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
44	Greta Bridge*.....ham	N. R. York.	Bernard C. . . 4	Bowes 6	Richmond . . . 9	242	....
15	Gretton.....ham & cha	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 2	Tewksbury .. 7	Evesham . . . 8	101	214
28	Gretton .....pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham . 3	Duddington.. 8	Oundle . . . 11	86	762
16	Grewell.....pa	Hants	Odiham 2	Basingstoke.. 5	Alton 8	44	287
29	Grey's Forest.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....4	Coldstream .. 8	Belford . . . 11	324	44
9	Greystock†.....pa & to	Cumberland	Penrith.....5	Hesk. Market 7	Keswick . . . 12	289	2902

* GRETA BRIDGE. This hamlet takes its name from a bridge of one arch over the river Greta, rising in Stainmore Forest, and falling into the Tees not far from hence. On each side the bridge is a good posting-inn. The vestiges of a Roman camp are visible in this neighbourhood.

Gigantic effigies.

† GREYSTOCK. This parish is beautifully situated, in a fine country, near the source of the river Peterhill. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine spacious edifice. It formerly was collegiate ; and Nevill, the pope's legate, and Archbishop of York, appointed, in the year 1382, a master and six canons. Some of the stalls are yet extant, but of six chantries that were founded here previously to the erection of the college, there are no remains. The interior greatly needs repair ; several windows are filled with painted glass, but either so misplaced, or so mutilated that the design can no longer be traced. There is a grand alabaster tomb, erected for some of the Barons of Greystock, near the altar. On it are the effigies of two knights ; the one of a gigantic size, clad in armour, and girt with a sword ; the other likewise dressed in armour, but of a different description, is represented resting his feet upon a lion. The upper part of the sepulchre is embellished with figures of angels, beneath ornamental canopies, sustaining shields, on which armorial bearings appear to have been painted. Greystock-castle, the seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, is seated on an eminence, towards the south-east side of the park. It has a gradual ascent from the north, but declines more precipitously to the south and east. The ancient structure was fortified ; and some of its broken towers, and other remains, are still preserved in the present building, which was erected principally by the Hon. Charles Howard, about the middle of the seventeenth century. A rivulet, which falls into the river Peterhill, flows by the castle walls with some rapidity, and has been made to contribute to the beauty of the scenery, by being collected into reservoirs, and caused to descend in artificial cascades. The upper sheet of water, which is of considerable extent, has been rendered picturesque by small islands, and the contiguity of a hanging wood, which covers the summit and declivities of a lofty eminence, that greatly increases the importance of the views in this portion of the grounds. The plantations are extensive ; and near the castle are several ornamental buildings, which have been erected as terminations to the prospects from the road which conducts to the principal entrance. The park contains nearly 1000 head of deer. The Right Rev. John Law, DD. Bishop of Elphin (who died in Dublin, on the 19th of March, 1810, at the age of sixty-five), was a native of this village, of which his father, Bishop of Carlisle was rector. He was brother to Lord Ellenborough. He received his education at the Charter-house, and became a member of Christ's college, Cambridge ; in which university he was eminently distinguished, both as a mathematician and a classical scholar. He succeeded to a fellowship, and became one of the tutors in his college ; his co-adjutors being Dr. Shepherd and Dr. Paley. His father, in 1773, gave him the vicarage of Warkworth, in Northumberland, and a prebend at Carlisle. He then left the university, after eleven years residence, and married a sister of Mr. Wallace, formerly attorney-general. In 1777, he was made Archdeacon of Carlisle ; and in 1782 he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert, in the kingdom of Ireland ; and was successively Bishop of Killala and Elphin. We must here mention an instance of genuine liberality of

Artificial cascades.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.		
17	Greytree	hun	Hereford						11686		
46	Gribthorpe	to	E. R. York						108		
39	Griffee	ham	Warwick . . . . .						....
28	Grimescote	ham	Northamp . . . . .						....
43	Grimethorpe	ham	York . . . . .						....
42	Grimley	pa	Worcester						711		
24	Grimoldby	pa	Lincoln						311		
22	Grimsarch	to & cha	Lancaster						310		
24	Grimsby, Great *	bo }	Lincoln	Saltfleet	20	Louth	21	Castor	12	168	4225
	.....m & s p t }			Louth	3	Mt. Raisin	15	Saltfleet	9	151	52
24	Grimsby, Little	pa	Lincoln								6380
27	Grimshoe	hun	Norfolk								
7	Grimslich	ham	Chester								
41	Grimstead, East	cha	Wilts	Frodsham	3	Warrington	7	Daresbury	4	186	....
41	Grimstead, West	pa	Wilts	Salisbury	5	West Dean	3	Downton	3	76	122
23	Grimston	pa	Leicester . . . . .	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	76	186
27	Grimston	pa	Norfolk	Mel. Mowbray	5	Leicester	12	Broughton	3	108	185
				Castle Riding	4	Fakenham	12	Lynn	10	102	1060

principle and catholicism of spirit. When he was installed Bishop of Killala, he found that the great mass of the people in his diocese were members of the Church of Rome; upon which his lordship observed, that, “as it was a hopeless task to make them protestants, it would answer every desirable purpose to make them good catholics;” to this end, he printed, at his own expense, a new edition of the Rev. John Gother’s works, which breathe the piety, and in plain and intelligible language inculcate the morality of the Bible. This book he distributed gratis throughout his diocese. In this “labour that proceeded of love,” he set a glorious example to all prelates, whether of the Roman or the Protestant church. Dr. Law left behind him considerable wealth. He bequeathed £500 to the Rev. James Whitelaw, Vicar of St. Catharine’s Dublin, who was only known to him by his virtues and his literary acquirements. He left a like sum to the Rev. Dr. Magee, senior fellow of Trinity-college, Dublin; an offering made to literature, for he had no particular acquaintance with him. To Dr. Brinkley, professor of astronomy in the university of Dublin, he left £5000 and his books, worth at least £3000. The rest of his fortune he chiefly (with the exception of a few legacies) bequeathed, in certain proportions, to his widow and his relations.

GREYSTOCK.

Liberality of principle.

* GRIMSEY, GREAT. This is a very ancient borough, the origin and foundation of which have given rise to very great disputes among antiquarian writers. The best elucidation of this subject we can find is by the learned Gervase Holles, whose account, divested of its antiquated orthography, is as follows:—“This is as ancient a corporation, as most are in England, and consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen and thirty-six burgesses. Out of the aldermen are yearly chosen, the mayor, and two justices, and two coroners, whereof the old mayor is always one. There are likewise two chamberlains chosen yearly for gathering the towns’ rents, and for discharging the king’s fee farme. The mayor yearly keeps two court leets, where always the recorder is present to assist the mayor with his counsel, when he sits upon matters criminal, which in those courts leet are determinable. There belongs to the corporation three maces, which by as many serjeants are born before mayor and bailiffs on their days of solemnity, the chief of which is Midsummer-day, when also the mayor makes his chief feast. They were incorporate by King John, who by his charter granted them many immunities, and privileges which were from time to time confirmed, and sometimes enlarged by the succeeding princes. Grimsby heretofore has been fortified with two block-houses (though now not so much as the ruins remain to testify that they were) and beautified with two churches, (of which the church of St. Mary, a handsome piece, and a good sea mark, was sacrilegiously pulled down, and quite demolished within the memory of some late living; the other of St. James, yet stands, ill repaired, being a church large and spacious, but

corporation

GREAT
GRIMSBY.Child found
in a boat
alone in the
river.A prince
a scullion.Antiquity of
the town
seal.

nothing beautified) an abbey, a nunnery, two priories, a chantery, and a house of hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The haven has heretofore been commodious, now decayed; the traffic good, now gone; the place rich and populous, the houses now mean and straggling by reason of depopulation, and the town very poor. In the days of Edward III., Grimsby furnished out to the siege of Calais (as appears by a record now in my hands) eleven ships, 170 mariners, where now she has but one poor coal-ship belonging to it, and scarce mariners in the town to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity, and write over the gate *fuit Ilium*. And it will not be amiss to say something concerning the common tradition of her first founder Grime, as the inhabitants (with a catholic faith) name him. The tradition is thus:—Grime, say they, a poor fisherman, as he was launching into the river for fish, in his little boat, upon the Humber, espied, not far from him, a little boat empty (as he might conceive,) which, by the favour of the wind and tide, still approached nearer and nearer unto him. He betakes himself to his oars and meets it, wherein he found only a child wrapt in swathing clothes, purposely exposed (as it should seem) to the pityless, wild, and wide ocean. He, moved with pity, takes it home, and like a good foster father, carefully nourished it and endeavoured to bring it up to his own occupations; but the child, contrarily, was wholly devoted to the exercises of activity, and when he began to write man to martial sports, and at length, by his signal valour, obtained such renown, that he married the King of England's daughter, and last of all, found who was his true father, and that he was son to the King of Denmark; and for the comic close of all, that Havelocke (for such was his name) exceedingly advanced, and enriched his foster-father Grime, who thus enriched, built a fair town near the place, where Havelocke was found, and named it Grimsby. Thus say some; others differ a little in the circumstances, as namely, that Grime was not a fisherman but a merchant, and that Havelocke should be preferred to the king's kitchen, and there live a long time as a scullion; but however the circumstances differ, they all agree in the consequences, as concerning the town's foundation, to which, says the story, Havelocke, the Danish Prince, afterwards granted many immunities." He proceeds to say, "that Havelocke did sometimes reside in Grimsby, may be gathered from a great blue boundary stone lying at the east end of Buggawgate, which retains the name of Havelock's stone to this day. Again, the great privileges and immunities that this town hath in Denmark above any other in England, as freedom from toll and the rest, may fairly induce a belief, that some preceding favour, or good turn, called on this remuneration. But lastly, (which proof I take to be *instar omnium*, the common seal of the town, and that a most ancient one, for the circumscription is thus in old Saxon letters:—SIGILLUM COMUNITATIS (not MAJORITATIS) GRIMEBY. The antiquity of which seal cannot be far remote from the Saxon times; it being their seal before they were incorporate, takes away all objection, and gives us, as it were, an epitome of the whole history; for there we may see the effigies of a tall grown man, brandishing a drawn sword in his right hand, his left arm advancing before him a broad target, over him, in Saxon letters, GRYME; on his right hand, the effigies of a stripling holding in his left hand a halberd, a crown a little distance from the head, and near him this written, HABLOC. On the left hand of Grime, stands a young virgin in a long vestment, with a crown over her head, holding a sceptre in her left hand, about her this, GOLDEBURGH. Thus much for the tradition, which notwithstanding I may not believe to be true in all circumstances (for rare it is to have any tradition without the mixture of something fabulous), yet that the founder's name was Grime, I easily incline to believe; but neither Grime the merchant, nor Grime the fisherman; I can name a third, who, if my judgment may pass, shall be the man. You shall find him in the chronicle of Isaac

Pantanus, to have been a Norwegian pirate about the time of Hotho, King of Denmark, which Grimes, by Pautanus's relation, was a man of vast stature, that, attempting the marriage of Thorilda, the King of ———'s daughter, he was slain in single combat by Haldenus, a Danish Prince. The stories have some resemblance; Haldenus and Havelocus are, in sound, not extremely distant; and not unlikely is it, that a maritime town in Lincolnshire, should be built by a Norway pirate." Of late years the spirit of the town has considerably revived. The harbour has been improved, and a dock constructed, at a great expense, by which the trade of the port, carried on chiefly with the Baltic and Humber, has been increased. The town has also been extended by many additional buildings. St. James's church, already mentioned, is a spacious structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre. It was formerly of greater extent, a part of the choir having fallen down about the year 1600. The steeple is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture, and appears to have suffered less from the depredations of time than other parts of the church. The various alterations it has undergone by no means correspond with the style of the original building. In the upper part of the steeple, appears the inscription, "Pray for the soule of John Empringham." This gentleman, born here in the reign of Henry IV, was a considerable benefactor to the church. The large west window had figures of the kings of Judah branching off from the stem of Jesse. Here are many ancient monuments and inscribed stones, some of which appear to have been removed from the three monasteries that formerly stood here. Dr. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Grimsby. He became a student at Queen's-college, Cambridge, in 1548, and afterwards removed to Pembroke-hall. In 1555, he obtained a fellowship at Peterhouse; and in 1557 he took the degree of M.A. He had been a pupil of Bradford, who suffered as a Protestant martyr; and on the visitation of the university by Cardinal Pole, he escaped expulsion through the protection of the vice-chancellor. He entered into holy orders in 1560, and about three years after he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and then chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He held several other academical situations previous to his becoming vice-chancellor, in 1571; and in the exercise of that office, he displayed so much zeal for the established church, that he was rewarded by the queen with the deanery of Lincoln, and other preferments. In 1577, he was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester, whence, on the death of Archbishop Grindal, in 1583, he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. In this exalted station, he showed the most decided hostility, both to the Catholics and the Puritans; his conduct forming a striking contrast with that of his predecessor. Being placed in the direction of an ecclesiastical commission, which he had persuaded the queen to issue, he proceeded with unrelenting severity against those who were regarded as schismatics, or heretics. Hume says, the court where he presided was a real inquisition, attended with all the iniquities, as well as cruelties, attributed to that tribunal. In private life the conduct of Whitgift appears to have been unexceptionable, and he distinguished himself as an encourager of learning; though his own literary attainments were but inconsiderable, and his writings consist only of controversial tracts against the Puritans. He died in February 1603-4, and was interred at Croydon, in Surrey. According to Stow, John Walsh, a native of this place, being accused of high treason by a gentleman of Navarre, did, on St. Andrew's day, in the year 1385, enter the lists to combat with the "Navarois, named Martileto de Vile-nos," that he might, according to the custom of the times, refute the charge, by obtaining the victory over his antagonist; which having gained, his traducer was hanged for having accused him falsely. Great Grimsby returns one member to Parliament.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

Town built by a Norway Pirate.

Ancient Monuments.

Cruelties of Whitgift.

Markets, Wednesday.—Fairs, June 17, for sheep; September 15, for horses.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
46	Grimston .....to	E. R. York.	York.....2	Pocklington .9	Selby .....11	202	70
43	Grimston .....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley ...6	New Malton 10	York .....12	212	68
45	Grimston .....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster...2	Abberford ..3	Pontefract ..10	188	63
46	Grimston, North...pa	E. R. York.	New Malton.5	York .....16	Gt. Driffield 12	208	158
12	Grimstone .....ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester...4	Abbotsbury..6	Upway .....4	123	....
17	Grimsworth .....hun	Hereford ...	.....	.....	.....	....	6960
44	Grimthorpe ....to	E. R. York.	Poklington...3	Ripley .....5	Paitley Br. .5	201	19
43	Grindall.....to & cha	E. R. York.	Bridlington .4	Hunmanby .3	Rudstone'...5	209	121
11	Grindle .....ham	Devon	Topsham ....2	Chudleigh ...9	Sidmouth....9	172	..
10	Grindleford ..ham	Derby	Tideswell ...6	Dronfield ...7	Bakewell....8	162	....
45	Grindleton...to & cha	W. R. York	Clitheroe ...3	Skipton ....11	Colne .....7	220	1103
7	Grindley.....to	Chester	Whitchurch .2	Malpas .....4	Nantwich ...9	162	....
10	Grindlow .....to	Derby	Tideswell ...2	Eyam.....1	Hathersage .4	158	87
13	Grindon* .....to	Durham	Wooler.....11	Newcastle...5	Durham ....14	274	309
13	Grindon† .....pa & to	Durham	Stockton ...7	Sedgefield .3	Sheraton ...7	253	693
35	Grindon .....pa & to	Stafford	Leek.....6	Longnor ....7	Ashborn ...8	147	432
39	Grindon.....pa	Warwick ..	Tamworth ..6	Atherstone .3	Nuneaton ...8	110	577
30	Gringley on the Hill† pa	Nottingham	Bawtry.....6	Beckingham .3	E. Retford...7	151	737
30	Gringley, Little ...ham	Nottingham	East Retford.2	Worksop ...10	Tuxford ...8	145	....
9	Grinsdale, or Greens- } dale§ .....pa }	Cumberland	Carlisle.....2	Longtown ...7	Brampton...9	304	135
33	Greenshill.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury .7	Hodnet.....7	Wem .....4	160	203
38	Grinstead, West...pa	Sussex.....	Horsham ....7	Cuckfield ..10	Petworth ..14	43	1229
24	Grinsthorpe|| .....ham	Lincoln	Corby .....4	Folkingham .7	Bourn .....7	101	90
14	Grinton - in - Swale- } Dale¶ .....pa }	N. R. York.	Richmond ...8	Askrigg.....6	Redmere ...5	252	4854
5	Grist .....ham	Buckingham	Colnbrook...2	Uxbridge...4	Slough .....4	19	....
13	Gristhorpe.....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough .6	Hunmanby .3	Folkton ....3	219	217
27	Griston .....pa	Norfolk	Watton .....2	Thetford...12	Hingham ....5	89	208
41	Grittenham .....ti	Wilts	Wotton Bas. 2	Cricklade...7	Malmsbury .7	89	148

* GRINDON. The interest of £60 was given for the poor of this parish by an unknown person, and in 1787 was vested in the clergyman of the parish, who was to pay £3 per annum for it.

† GRINDON. There are two parishes of this name in the county of Durham, the one in the district called Norhamshire, and the other in the division of Stockton Ward. The church belonging to the latter, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a small edifice, standing in the fields, a short distance from the village.

‡ GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL. This parish takes its name from its lofty situation on a hill overlooking the wide extent of Misson Car. Here are several swelling mounds, which, were it not for their size, might be supposed artificial from their very bases; on them, however, have been thrown up three others in ancient times; evidently the remains of Saxon or Danish works; and the part still called "the Parks," is traditionally recorded to have belonged to a Saxon nobleman. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a neat structure, with a fine pinnacled tower. The country around Gringley is very picturesque.

§ GRINSDALE, or Greensdale. The Carlisle canal, and the site of the old Roman wall, both intersect this parish; near the latter are two large square intrenchments. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a freestone building, and forms a very pleasing object on the banks of the river Eden, on the south side of which the parish is situated.

|| GRINSTHORPE. In this hamlet is the ancient seat of the Duke of Lancaster, one of the most beautiful in the county. It was originally built by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to entertain King Henry, his master, in his visits to this part of the country.

¶ GRINTON-IN-SWALE-DALE. This parish is situated on the river Swale, and was formerly of more importance than at present; annual fairs having been held here, which are now removed to Reeth. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure.

Saxon
Works.

Ancient and
beautiful
seat.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Grittleton* .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham .7	Malmsbury ..6	Luckington ..3	100	438
57	Grondre .....to	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW 11	Kilmaanllwy.2	Narbeth ....6	253	23
23	Grooby .....ham	Leicester ...	Leicester ....4	Ravenstone .10	Mt. Sorrel ...6	100	335
21	Groombridge† .....cha	Kent	TunbridgeW.4	Seven Oaks 10	Eaton Bridge 8	37	....
26	Grosmont‡ .....pa	Monmouth...	Abergavenny10	Monmouth...12	Langon ....2	141	690

* GRITTLETON. In this parish many curious fossils have been found, especially of small shell-fish.

† GROOMBRIDGE. The hamlet of Groombridge, which is situated in Speldhurst parish, anciently belonged to the Cobhams, who had a license to hold a weekly market here, in 1285. From this family, it descended to the Wallers, of whom, Sir Richard eminently distinguished himself, in the reign of Henry V.; from him, was descended the Parliamentary General Waller: the estate has since passed through various hands. The Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner by Richard Waller, at the battle of Agincourt, resided here twenty-four years; in the course of which, he rebuilt the mansion, and was a considerable benefactor to Speldhurst church, over the porch of which, his arms were placed in stone.

Residence
of the Duke
of Orleans

‡ GROSMONT, or Grysmond. The village of Grosmont, though now a mere assemblage of cottages, was formerly of more importance; and it is still governed by a mayor and burgesses. Tradition states that it once formed a town of considerable extent, and enjoyed the privilege of a market, held at the foot of the Craig mountain. Grosmont church is a large handsome structure, in the pointed style, with an octagonal tower; a singular thing for this part of the country. The body of the church, after the cathedral fashion, is in the form of a Roman cross, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, a transept, and a chancel. Grosmont-castle, the fine and venerable ruins of which yet remain, seems to have been a favourite residence of the earls of Lancaster; and Henry, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, was surnamed Grismont, or Grosmont, from having been born at this place. Its ruins occupy the summit of a swelling eminence on the south bank of the Monnow. The fragments of ivy-clad walls, accompanied by numerous shrubs, and the parts impending over the precipitous banks of the river, tufted with a grove of wide-spreading oaks, give the whole a picturesque and interesting appearance. The main building was strengthened by various outworks to the south-east, of which some vestiges of the barbican may yet be traced, and of entrenchments to the south. John of Kent, the celebrated necromancer, is supposed to have been a native of this place. It was said that by his magic incantation, he could either raise or send away the Devil! When he was a boy, being ordered to protect some corn from the birds, he conjured all the crows in the neighbourhood into a barn without a roof, and by force of his incantations he obliged them to remain there while he visited Grosmont fair. John and the Devil, conjointly in one night, constructed a bridge over the Monnow! This is still called John of Kent's Bridge. John, according to tradition, was a domestic in the family of the Scudamores, and resided at Kent Church-house; where he kept a stud of horses, all of which were at the service of his Satanic majesty. They were such aërial coursers, that they outstripped the wind. The cellar where the horses were kept is still shown. According to some, this extraordinary personage was a monk, who, like Roger Bacon, possessing a greater knowledge in natural philosophy than was generally known, was reputed a sorcerer. The Scudamore family had a Latin translation of the Bible, written by him on vellum, which is unfortunately lost. An ancient painting of him upon wood is preserved. An old tomb-stone, in the church-yard of Grosmont, near the east wall of the chancel, without any

Picturesque
ruins.

John of
Kent and
the Devil.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Grosmont*.....ham	N. R. York .	Whitby .....7	Gisborough .10	Pickering...15	240	....
36	Groton .....pa	Suffolk	Boxford .....1	Hadleigh ....3	Sudbury ... .8	63	577
5	Grove.....pa	Buckingham	LeightonBuz. 2	Dunstable ...8	Ivinghoe ... .5	40	21
30	Grove† .....pa	Nottingham.	East Retford.3	Tuxford .....6	Blyth .....8	142	121
4	Grove .....ham	Berks	Wantage ....2	Abingdon...7	Faringdon ..10	62	520
31	Grove Ash .....ti	Oxford	Deddington..5	Bloxham ....4	Chip. Norton 6	74	....
3	Grovebury, or De la } Grave .....prio }	Bedford	LeightonBuz. 1	Toddington ..7	Dunstable ...6	39	....
15	Grovening† .....ham	Gloucester..	Thornbury ..3	Sodbury .....7	Chepstow ...9	122	....
48	Groyne Vaur.....ham	Brecknock..	Talgarth ... .3	Hays ... ..6	Brecknock..10	162	21
48	Groyne Vechan ...ham	Brecknock..	.....4	.....7	.....10	163	108
15	Grumbald's Ash...hun	Gloucester..	.....	.....	.....	....	9736
36	Grundisburgh§.....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 3	Ipswich .....6	Debenham..11	72	835
8	Gugh .....isl	Cornwall ...	St. Mary's ...2	St. Agnes...1	Tresco .....4	280	....
43	Gueldable .....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....7	Stokesley ....8	Gt. Smeaton .7	230	126
	Guernsey, Island of ||..	.....	Lands End.160	Exeter ....102	Dover .....200	202	20827

GROSMONT.

Cheating
the Devil

inscription, is shown as his monument. Like Dr. Faustus, he is said to have made a league with the devil; but more wary than the doctor in drawing up the form of the compact, he outwitted his Satanic majesty, by evading the terms of the covenant. Having sold the reversionary interest of both body and soul, if buried within or without the church, he escaped the consequence of such stipulation, by being interred under the church wall. Leland mentions one John Gwent, a Franciscan friar, who was bred in Wales, and so ardently followed the schools of the Franciscans, at Oxford, and made such improvements in polite learning, as to become the wonder of all his religious brethren. This Franciscan was provincial minister of the order in England; he died 1348, and it was said that he wrought miracles in his life time. This is thought, by some, to have been the original John of Kent. Some have supposed that John of Kent was no other than the celebrated warrior, Owen Glendowr. Mr. William Owen, author of the Welsh Dictionary, observes that John of Kent was a favourite poet among the Welsh, and there is scarcely a Welsh manuscript which does not contain some of his verses. He may be classed also (says Mr. Owen) among the early and eminent Lollards, as his writings are filled with doctrines hostile to the Roman Catholic religion; his boldness in consigning such opinions to writing would have exposed him to great danger, had he used a language more easily understood.

* GROSMONT, or Grandemont-in-Esk-Dale. In this hamlet was formerly an abbey, founded in the reign of King John, as a cell to that of Gramont, in France. The remains of this building have been converted into a farm-house.

Work of the
ancient
Britons.

† GROVE. This little village occupies the site of an ancient Roman station. Grove-hall is a very handsome seat, in an elevated situation, and surrounded by a noble park. The moat, or Castle-hill, is said to have been a work of the ancient Britons.

‡ GROVENING. On the brow of a hill, in this hamlet, is a large circular encampment, with double ramparts and ditches. Near the same spot is an immense tumulus, which being opened in the year 1770, was found to contain several stone coffins with human bones.

§ GRUNDISBURGH. The church here, dedicated to St. Mary, having fallen down about the time of the Reformation, the present edifice was built by the executors of Mr. Robert Thing, who left an estate for that purpose about the middle of the eighteenth century. It is a good building, with a fine tall steeple.

|| GUERNSEY, Island of. This island, lying within the bay of Mount St. Michael, in the English Channel, together with those of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou, forming one bailiwick, anciently made a part of

the duchy of Normandy; and when Henry I., in 1108, wrested that country from his brother Robert, these islands and Jersey, as a part of the duchy, were annexed to the realm of England, and have ever since been attached to it. The general form of the island is triangular, and its whole circumference is indented with bays and inlets. The south coast consists of one range of rocky cliffs, continued on the east to St. Peter's-port, and rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 270 feet above the level of the sea. On the north and west the shore is chiefly low, and diversified with a succession of bays, separated by headlands; and off the land, at various distances, the island is surrounded by sunk rocks and crags, which, in conjunction with the confluence of sea-currents, render the approach extremely hazardous to strangers, and serve as a safeguard against foreign invasion. Every part of the coast is also fortified with batteries and breastworks, besides the regular fort and citadel; the whole manned with a proper military force. Among the curiosities of the coast is La Cave Mahie, on a level with the sea, at the foot of a rock, near Prevolet-point. It is more than 200 feet deep, and from the entrance, about ten feet in breadth and six in height, it extends to fifty feet in either direction, and terminates in granite points. The whole foundation of the island appears to consist of granitic rock, and several of the heights are composed of granite columns, which seem to have been raised by the operation of some power acting vertically. The interior of the island is diversified, on the surface, by hills and valleys, the latter of which are rich and well cultivated, being watered by several small streams, which, collected, turn overshot mill-wheels. The higher ground comprises much good arable land; and the rocky cliffs are covered with herbage, forming fine pasture for sheep. Vegetables in great variety are plentifully produced, and of good quality. Timber is scarce, and the fields are commonly divided by turf-banks, surmounted with furze. Fruit-trees grow luxuriantly, especially the fig-tree; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the orange-tree advances to fructification, with the aid of shelter during the severity of winter. Fish is taken on the shores in great abundance, the most common being the mackerel, the sea-needle, or gar-pike, whiting, pollack, bream, and rock-fish; besides mullet, soles, plaice, and conger-eels, the last-mentioned of which, sometimes weigh thirty or forty pounds. The only reptiles here are slow-worms and lizards. This island, like Alderney, is famous for its breed of kine, so valuable for the purposes of the dairy; and the swine grow to a large size, and are often fatted for bacon. Here is cultivated, in great perfection, that beautiful flower, the Guernsey lily, *Amaryllis Sarniensis*, which is supposed to be a native of Japan, and to have been introduced into this island about the middle of the seventeenth century, in consequence of the wreck of a vessel, on board which were some of the roots, which vegetated in the sand on the sea-shore. The inhabitants of this island are principally of Norman or Breton extraction; and their language is a provincial dialect of the French, the higher ranks only speaking English. There are many peculiar customs prevalent among the common people, who still retain the characteristics of temperance and sobriety, for which their ancestors were distinguished, as we are informed by William of Malmsbury, in the twelfth century. The exterior of the farm-houses has an imposing appearance, in point of size and ornament, when compared with the interior, where are found plain walls, an earthen floor, and a supply of kitchen utensils in almost every apartment, while the spacious entrance is usually crowded with barrels of cider, large shining brass kettles, and harness and saddles for horses. The ordinary food of the farmers and peasantry is a kind of soup made of cabbage, fat, flour, and undried bacon; and this seemingly uninviting dish, improved with a small portion of beef, is not only the favourite holiday fare, but is also found at the tables of the gentry. One article of furniture deserves

GUERNSEY.

Hazardous approach.

Genial climate.

Peculiar customs.

GUERNSEY.

Amuse-
ments of the
natives.

Badge of
insolvents.

Druidical
remains.

notice for its singularity. In one corner of the ordinary sitting-room of every cottage is what is popularly termed a green bed, raised about eighteen inches from the floor, and covered with dry fern, or potatoe-straw, serving the purpose of a common couch, or sofa. The prevailing amusements are dancing, especially on festival days; and riding in parties in the month of August, a custom supposed to be derived from a procession of the Abbot of St. Michael's through the island, in former times. Popular superstitions are fast disappearing, though but a few years have elapsed since the authority of the Royal Court was exerted to discourage witch-finders; and more recently some persons amused themselves by reviving the apparition of the Bete-la-twa, an imaginary spectre, supposed to perambulate the town of St. Peter's-port, at Christmas. Among the peculiarities of judicial usage, are the limitation of children, by the marriage of their parents, subsequently to their birth, as is the case in Scotland; and the exoneration of an insolvent from his debts, on surrendering, on oath, all his property, except his clothes, bed, and arms, and promising to pay his creditors in full if he should ever have it in his power. Formerly, the insolvent, who took advantage of this law, was obliged to wear a green cap, and divest himself of his girdle; but this illiberal custom has been discontinued. With the increase of commerce, the English bankrupt-laws have sometimes been adopted in this island; trial by jury is still entirely unknown here. Commercial pursuits were, in a great degree, superseded by smuggling, both in this and the rest of the Anglo-Norman islands, previously to the act of Parliament, passed in 1807, subjecting these islands to our revenue laws. Since that period, the people have turned their attention to foreign trade, which is chiefly carried on with the Spanish and Portuguese establishments in America, with Newfoundland, and with various European ports. The produce of the island affords but few articles for exportation. Cows are sometimes sent to England, where they fetch high prices; and a considerable quantity of granite, for paving, is shipped for this country. The shipping belonging to Guernsey, in 1813, amounted to ninety-three vessels, collectively, of 10,892 tons burden. The established religion is that of the church of England, yet the religious services are not unmarked by traits of Calvinistic discipline, which prevailed here till the time of Charles II. There are ten parishes:—St. Sampson's; St. Michael's, or the Vale-church; St. Philip's of Torteval; St. Saviour's; St. Margaret's of the Forest; St. Peter's of the Wood; St. Martin's; Our Lady of the Deliverance of the Castle; St. Andrew's; and St. Peter's-port. The churches are all in the Gothic style, and were probably erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, except that of St. Sampson, which has the appearance of greater antiquity. In the Vale parish was a small monastery, or priory, of Benedictines, founded about 962, by the monks of Mount St. Michael, Normandy; and in St. Saviour's parish was the priory of Lihou, founded in 1114, on a small island of that name, which, at low water, has a communication with the mainland. Here are Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, the latter said to be very numerous, Quakers, and Baptists, and likewise Roman Catholics. The island contains some cromlechs, and other antique remains, supposed to be Druidical. There were also anciently four castles, the principal of which is Castle Cornet, situated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, opposite the town of St. Peter's. Its foundation has been ascribed to the Romans, but it may with more probability be attributed to Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward I. it was taken by the French; and during the civil war, Sir Peter Osborne held it for some time against the Parliamentary forces in possession of Guernsey. In 1672 it was greatly injured by an explosion of the magazine during a thunder-storm; and it has been much altered by modern engineers. Here the governor of the island resided at a former period; but it is now

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
38	Guestling .....hun	Sussex.....	Winchelsea...4	Battle .....7	Hastings.....5	62	205
38	Guestling .....pa	Sussex.....	Reepham ....4	Holt .....11	Foulsham....3	109	768
27	Guestwick.....pa	Norfolk....	Potton .....6	Royston .....7	Caxton .....9	44	188
6	Guilden Morden ....pa	Cambridge .	Chester .....3	Frodsham...8	Tarvin .....3	182	675
7	Guilden Sutton .....pa	Chester.....	Godalming ..4	Farnham ...10	Ripley .....6	29	13
37	Guildford* ...bo & m t	Surrey.....					381

only occupied by a party of soldiers. The castle, in the marshes, appears to have been a Norman structure ; the site is laid out in garden-ground belonging to the governor. The Vale-castle, occupying a commanding eminence, near St. Sampson's-harbour, has still its ramparts, mounted with cannon, and barracks for troops. Of the Castle du Grand Geoffrey, which stood in the parish of Our Lady of the Deliverance, there are no remains. The only town on the island is St. Peter's-port, situated on the eastern coast, with a good harbour, formed by a pier, extending towards the north 469 feet, and towards the south 757 feet ; the entrance being defended by Castle Cornet. Within the barriers are only about 235 houses, but the suburbs are extensive, and the population has been estimated at more than 20,000. The streets are narrow and inconvenient, but considerable improvements have been recently made, and others are projected. There are but few public buildings, among which is the new court-house, a neat granite edifice ; and there is a town-hospital, or work-house, a useful institution for the employment of the indigent, and the correction of offenders. The education of youth is, in some degree, provided for by a college, or free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. The town has a small theatre, which is opened during a few months periodically, for dramatic performances. At a short distance from the town, towards the south, is Fort George, seated on an eminence ; and in other parts of the island are fortresses and barracks of modern erection. The government of Guernsey is vested in a military governor, appointed by the king ; and the executive duties are usually delegated to a lieutenant-governor, also of royal appointment.

GUERNSEY

Public buildings.

* GUILDFORD. This town is situated on the side of a chalk hill, on the high road to Portsmouth, and east side of the river Wey, which was made navigable about the year 1656, and over which there is a bridge of five arches. The town consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is remarkably clean and well-built. Here is an elegant town-hall ; and also a council-chamber, county-hall, with suitable offices, and a theatre, were built in 1789. The gaol was rebuilt with stone in 1765. At a short distance from the town is a circular race-course, where a plate of the value of £105, left by William III., is annually run for in Whitsunweek ; three subscription-plates, besides private matches, are also run for, which draw a very fashionable company of visiters to Guildford. The ancient cockpit has been converted into a butter and poultry-market. From hence is a road to Horsham, opening a communication with Brighton and the Sussex coast ; and another to Farnham, running along a high and narrow ridge of chalk hills, commanding a very picturesque view of this part of the country. By means of the river, the town carries on a considerable trade in timber, corn, malt, and beer, with the metropolis. The clothing-trade formerly flourished here, but has now quite declined. Guildford is a borough by prescription, but it is uncertain in what reign it was incorporated, though by some believed to have been in that of Henry I. ; the earliest of its written charters is of the date of 1256, and reign of Henry III. The parish churches, three in number, are all ancient structures ; that of St. Trinity is situated on the top of the hill to the south of the High-street. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, also have chapels here. Here were formerly two monastic institutions, one of which was founded for Dominican friars by Queen Eleanor, consort

Cockpit converted into a butter market.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Guilsborough* ....hun	Northamp ..	.....	.....	.....	....	9719
28	Guilsborough .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampt .10	Mt.Harbro'. 11	Daventry...11	77	1069
56	Guilsfield† .....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool...3	Llanymynech 7	Battington...3	174	3121
27	Guiltcross‡ .....hun	Norfolk ....	.....	.....	.....	....	6761

GUILDFORD.

Ruins of the castle.

of Henry III. The remains of one serve the judges at the time of the assizes, which are held here, at Kingston, and at Croydon, alternately. Here is a large free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. In 1691, Joseph Nettles, a native of the town, who had been brought up at this school, left eleven acres of land towards the maintenance of a scholar at Cambridge or Oxford. The town possesses also a charity-school, at which twenty-five boys are educated and annually clothed. Guildford has been the residence of many of our sovereigns, and formerly had a fine castle, now in ruins ; the square tower, which is the principal remaining part, and has been a place of great strength, is built of flints, ragstone, and Roman bricks. On the declivity of a hill also are the remains of a once extensive palace. Among the distinguished individuals to whom this town has given birth, are Robert and George Abbot, the former Bishop of Salisbury, the latter, Archbishop of Canterbury. Guildford gives the title of earl to the North family, and returns two members to Parliament.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.—*Bankers*, Haydons and Co., draw on Kaye, Price and Co.; Sparkes and Co., draw on Sir J. Esdaile, and Co.

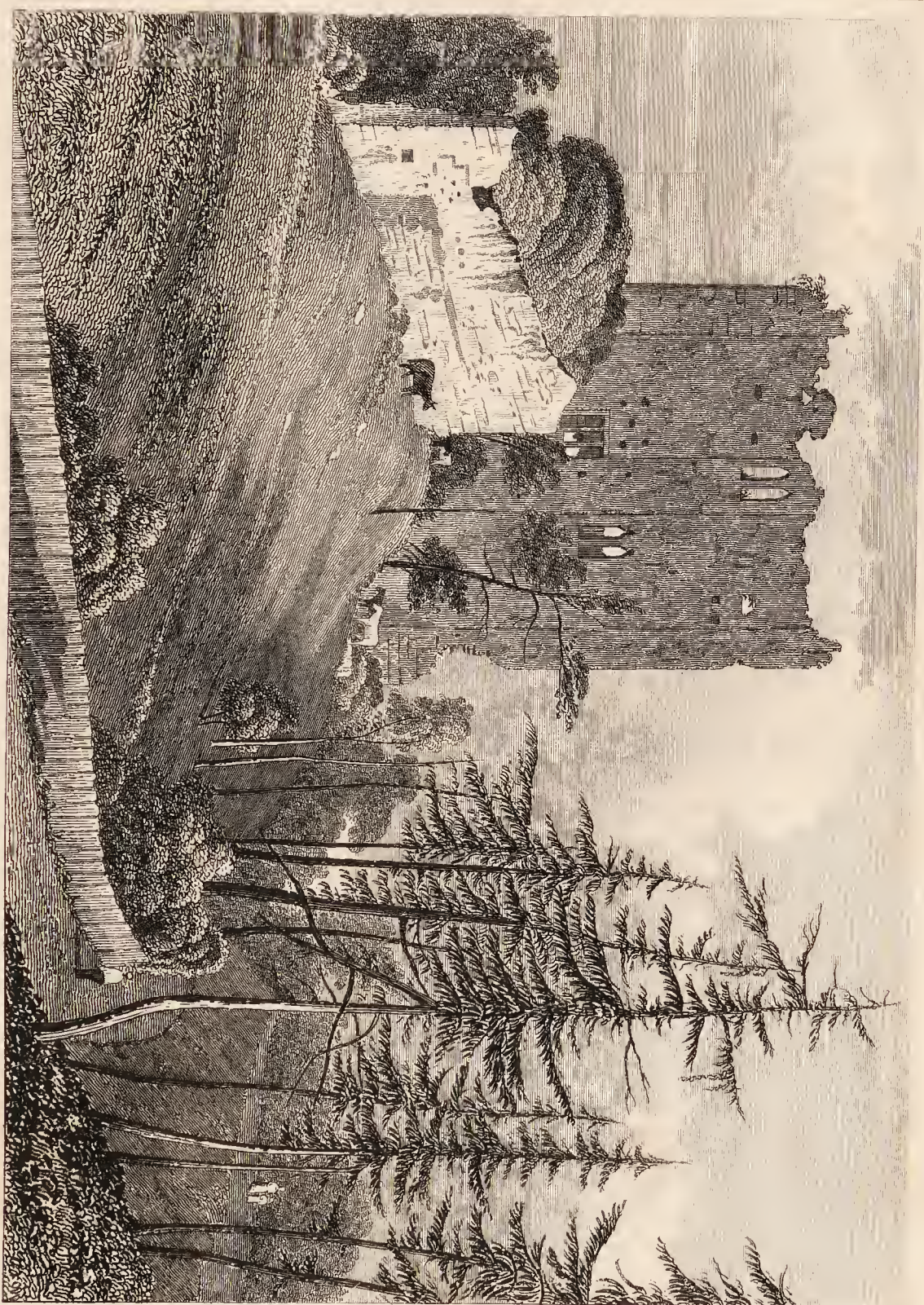
Roman encampment.

* GUILSBOROUGH. This parish gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to derive the appellation from an extensive Roman encampment, which lay between the sources of the Avon and Nen. The form is a parallelogram, having the longest sides 600 feet, and the shortest about 300, and the whole is encompassed by a single foss and vallum, comprising an area of about eight acres. It is known at present by the name of Borough-hill. In this parish is a free school for English and writing, &c., and also a free grammar school. Guilsborough-hall is a large mansion, and displays various styles of architecture. It was formerly the seat of the Belchier family, one of whom, Dalridge, Count Belchier, was born here. The house, seated on an eminence, forms a prominent object to the traveller. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelred, has a fine lofty spire.

† GUILDSFIELD. This is an extensive parish, containing six townships, and the chapelry of Llanfechan. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of flannel. Here is a free school, having an endowment of £10 per annum for education, and £5 for clothing.

Remarkable antique cross.

‡ GUILTCROSS. The hundred of Guiltcross, to the west of Diss, is bounded on the south, by the Little Ouse. Its breadth varies from two to six miles, and it extends about thirteen miles in length. The soil of the western part principally consists of sand, with a substratum of chalk. Here and there are patches of loam and clay. Considerable agricultural improvements have of late years been effected in these parts. In 1789 about 1000 acres were enclosed in the parish of Banham ; and, in 1799, nearly 2,500 acres of common and open field land, in Kenninghall, were brought into cultivation. This hundred is supposed to derive its name from a remarkable cross, ornamented with gold, and of great antiquity. It is comprehended within the Duke of Norfolk's liberty, and constitutes, with the hundred of Shropham, the deanery of Rockland, in the arch-deaconry of Norfolk. This hundred contains the parishes of Banham, Blownoston, Garboldisham, Gasthorpe, Harling East, Harling West, Kenningall, Lopham North, Lopham South, Quiddenham, Reddlesworth, and Rushford.



Keep of
GUILDFORD CASTLE,
SURREY.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delinated



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Guisborough,* or Gis- borough.m t pa & to }	N. R. York .	Whitby17	York52	Helmsley . . .19	250	4198
45	Guisley.pa & to	W. R. York	Otley.2	Leeds8	Bradford . . .6	203	11632
27	Guist, or Geist.pa	Norfolk	Reepham . . .7	Holt11	Foulsham. . . .2	112	363
11	Gullifordham	Devon	Topsham . . .3	Sidmouth . . .7	Ott. St. Mary 7	173	....
40	Gullom Holmeham	Westmorlnd	Appleby. . . .5	Penrith . . .11	Milbourne . . .2	275	....
8	Gulvall,† or Lanisley pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance . . .2	Merazion . . .3	St. Ives. . . .6	278	1467

* **GUISBOROUGH**, or **Gisborough**. The market town of Guisborough, situated in the most delightful part of Cleveland, is regarded by all as the garden of this district, and is even compared by Camden, to Puteoli, in Italy. Its site is a narrow, fertile vale, four miles from the mouth of the Tees, and it consists principally of one broad street, of neat and pleasing appearance. At the Conquest it consisted of three manors, which, becoming united in the hands of Robert de Brus, Lord of Skelton, he gave to a priory which he founded here, in 1129, for canons of St. Augustine. This house, possessing the whole manor of Guisborough, and receiving numerous other valuable donations from different individuals, enjoyed a revenue, at the Dissolution, of £712 6s. 6d.; and its magnificence was characteristic of its opulence. An ancient manuscript, in the Cottonian Library, says, “the Prior of Gysbrough kept a most pompous house, insomuch that the towne, consystinge of 500 housholders, had noe lande, but lyved all on the abbey.” Nothing can exceed the majestic beauty of the arch of the east window, which, except a small gateway, is its only remain. Much of the property of this institution was granted, by Queen Mary, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, in whose family it remains. That gentleman is also remarkable as the first person who conceived the possibility of procuring alum here; and the works which he established were long carried on with complete success. On the summit of a considerable eminence, four miles from Guisborough, north-westward, is an ancient intrenchment, supposed of the Saxons; consisting of a double circle of rough loose stones; and the prospect from this hill is the most extensive in the neighbourhood, commanding views of Rosebury Topping, a considerable extent of coast and ocean, the range of Cleveland hills, and, northward, of a great part of the county of Durham. Skelton-castle, three miles and a half from Guisborough, north-eastward, is undoubtedly of great antiquity; having been granted, at the Conquest, to Robert de Brus, a Norman of rank, who possessed no fewer than ninety-four lordships in the county, and who made this place the capital of his barony. It was afterwards obtained by marriage, by the Fauconbergs, who retained it till it passed in like manner to a succession of other proprietors. Of the ancient edifice few traces exist, except the domestic offices. The modern building presents a long line of front; within, it is elegant and commodious, and the natural beauties of its situation are greatly augmented by an extensive sheet of water. It was once inhabited by John Hall, Esq. author of “*Crazy Tales*,” a man of superior powers; and the Eugenius of Sterne, with whom he was intimate. Upleathan Hall, the seat of Lord Dundas, three miles northward from Guisborough, is a neat modern mansion. There are here a grammar school, and an almshouse for six poor persons, founded in 1651.

Beautiful window.

Skelton-castle.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, last Tuesday in March; last Tuesday in April; third Tuesday in May; third Tuesday in August; third Tuesday in September; and second Tuesday in November.—Bankers, W. Skinner and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.

† **GULVALL**. In the parish of Gulvall, near Maddern, is a spring called Gulfwel, that is, the Hebrew brook. This was formerly the seat of a singular superstition; the appearance of its water being supposed to indicate the state of health of absent friends. It is related, by Hals, that “an old woman attended to show the well; before whom, on their approach, the question was to be asked aloud. If the person inquired after

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
57	Gumfreston .....pa	Pembroke ..	Tenby .....3	Narbeth .. .5	Pembroke ..10	260	103
23	Gumley .....pa	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro'.4	Leicester ...11	Lutterworth 10	87	272
37	Gumsell .....ham	Surrey	Guilford ... .6	Dorking .....5	Godalming ..8	28	....
24	Gunby* .....pa	Lincoln	Colsterworth 3	Stamford ...13	Corby .....7	102	75
24	Gunby Beltisloenap .pa	Lincoln	Spilsby .....4	Burgh .. . .2	Wainfleet ...5	132	152
46	Gunby .....to	E. R. York .	Selby .....6	Howden ... .2	Snaith .....7	182	179
24	Gunhouse .....ham	Lincoln	Glanford Br. 10	Burton .....3	Gainsboro' ..21	165	....
29	Gunnerton† .....to	Northumb .	Hexham .. .7	Haltwhistle.14	Bellingham ..9	292	422
11	Gunston .. . . .ham	Devon	Crediton ...3	Bow .....5	Chagford ....7	183	....
27	Gunthorpe .....pa	Norfolk	Holt .....5	N.Walsingh. 6	Fakenham ...7	118	316
28	Gunthorpe .....ham	Northampt .	Peterborough 3	Croyland ...8	Mt. Deeping .7	85	43
30	Gunthorpe .....to	Nottingham	Nottingham..7	Bingham ....3	Newark .....9	131	383
32	Gunthorpe .....lodge	Rutland	Oakham .....2	Ridlington ..2	Uppingham ..4	93	7
24	Gunthorpe .....ham	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Glan.Bridge 11	Burton .....12	158	....
45	Gunthwaite .....to	W. R. York	Barnsley.....7	Huddersfield 7	Holme .....7	179	99
27	Gunton .....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham.5	Cromer .....4	Holt .....9	125	84
36	Gunton† .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...1	Yarmouth ...8	Beccles .....7	115	63
12	Gunville Tarrant§ .pa	Dorset	Blandford F. 6	Shaftsbury...8	Cranborne ...9	109	487
8	Gunwallo Wynnton.pa	Cornwall ...	Helstone .. .5	Falmouth...12	Merazion ...12	278	284
12	Gussage, All Saints .pa	Dorset	Cranborne ..5	Blandford F..9	Wim.Minster 8	98	373
12	Gussage, St. Andrew }ti & cha }	Dorset .....	.....6	.....9	Shaftsbury...9	94	....
12	Gussage, St. Michael.pa	Dorset .....	.....6	.....8	Wim.Minster 8	98	233
21	Guston .....pa	Kent	Dover .....3	Deal .....6	Sandwich....8	68	197
27	Guton .....ham	Norfolk	Reepham....3	Aylsham ... .4	Norwich ....9	118	....
23	Guthlaxton .....hun	Leicester ...	.....	.....	.....	....	22591
39	Guy's Cliff|.ham & cha	Warwick...	Warwick....1	Kenilworth .4	Southam....10	91	....

GULVAIL.

were in health, the water was instantly to bubble ; if sick, to be suddenly discoloured ; and, if dead, to remain in its natural state.” Borlase, who wrote in 1749, seems to speak of this woman as though she had not long been dead. “ She was supposed,” says he, “ to be so conversant with the mysteries of the well, that she was daily resorted to by numbers of persons, who wished to consult its oracular waters, and have their curiosity satisfied, particularly as to goods or cattle lost or stolen.”

Curious document.

* GUNBY. The family of Massingberd, of Gunby, possess a curious document, a patent of baronetcy, granted by Cromwell, in 1658, when protector, to Captain Massingberd, the preamble of which states the honour to be conferred “ as well for his faithfulness and good affection to us and his country, as for his descent, patrimony, ample estate, and ingenious education every way answerable ; who, out of a liberal mind, hath undertaken to maintain thirty foot soldiers in our dominion of Ireland, for three whole years.” The patent bears the initials of Oliver’s christian name, encircling a good likeness of him in a robe of ermine.

† GUNNERTON. In the vicinity of this township are traces of a Roman intrenchment, and a large barrow called Money-hill, from coins having been frequently found there.

‡ GUNTON. This is a small parish, containing only three or four houses, besides the handsome and spacious mansion called Gunton Hall. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain edifice rebuilt in 1700, at the expense of James Boyce, to whose memory there is a mural tablet.

§ GUNVILLE TARRANT. This parish is pleasantly situated near the river Tarrant, from which it takes its second appellation ; as do also six other parishes in the county.

Hermitage.

|| GUY’S CLIFF. This hamlet is situated in a very delightful part of the country, rendered extremely picturesque by the windings of the river Avon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, a neat and substantial structure, was founded by Richard Beauchamp in the reign of Henry VI. Here, in ancient times, were an oratory, and a cell for a hermit ; and here the renowned in story, Guy Earl of Warwick, is said to have retired after his duel with the Danish giant, Colebrand. On the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Guysonto	Northumb..	Alnwick6	Rothbury . .10	Morpeth . . .11		301	197
15	Guyting, Lower . . .pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 6	Stow7	Northleach . .8		90	792
15	Guyting Temple, or } Upperpa }	Gloucester.	Winchcombe 5	Campden . . .9	Cheltenham 11		92	520
53	Gwaen-Esgor*pa	Flint	Holywell8	Rhyddlan . . .4	Dyserth3		220	247
48	Gwarafogham	Brecknock .	Biulth7	Rhaiader G. 10	L. Gwessen .10		180	78
47	Gwardedogpa	Anglesea . . .	Llanerchyme.2	Holyhead . . .14	Almwch7		270	....
47	Gwardedogto	Anglesea . . .	Amlwch2	Llanerchyme.5	Llanallgo . . .6		272	....
58	Gwasteddyn†to	Radnor	Rhaiader3	Biulth15	St. Harmon's 7		184	423
56	Gwehellogham	Monmouth . . .	Uske2	Abergavenny 9	Pontypool . . .5		148	418
46	Gwendale, Gt. pa & to	E. R. York . .	Pocklington.3	Knaresboro' 11	Paitley Br. . .5		201	137
48	Gwenddur, North & } Southpa }	Brecknock .	Biulth4	Brecon11	Hay13		169	460
8	Gwennap‡pa	Cornwall . . .	Redruth3	Penryn4	Truro6		264	8539
52	Gwenyltto	Denbigh	Wrexham5	Ruthin11	Llangollen . . .5		195	783
26	Gwernesneypa	Monmouth . . .	Uske2	Monmouth . .11	Pontypool . . .8		140	62
56	Gwern-y-Bwlchto	Montgomery .	Machynlleth.6	Dinas-Y-Mo. 6	Cemmes1		201	491
52	Gwern-y-Howell . . .to	Denbigh	Cerrig-y-D . .1	Corwen9	Ruthin12		211	73
52	Gwersylt, with, Es- } thig, Parlas, &c. tos }	Denbigh . . .	Wrexham . . .4	Llangollen . 13	Holt4		194	834
56	Gwestyddto	Montgomery .	Newtown . . .2	Montgomery .7	Llanfair . . .10		175	...
8	Gwithion§pa	Cornwall . . .	Redruth7	St. Ives6	Merazion8		269	539

cliff, not far from the church, is a gigantic figure, cut out of the massive rock, by Richard Beauchamp, to perpetuate the memory of the exploits of his ancestor, Guy. In this hamlet is a very delightful seat, which was visited by Henry V., who determined to found two chantries here, but died before he could carry his desire into effect.

GUY'S CLIFF

* GWAEN-ESGOR. This large parish is situated in a very elevated part of the county, and the vicinity abounds in lead and coal. The register, preserved in the church here, is considered very curious, on account of its great antiquity.

† GWASTEDDYN. This township is situated near Lly Gwyn, and the Dulas river. Here is a cairn of unusual size on the summit of Gwasteddyn-hill.

‡ GWENNAP. is parish derives its name from the female saint, Wenap, or Wenepe. The great Poldice tin-mine, is situated here. It is said to have afforded employment for from 800 to 1000 men, during a period of forty years. At St. Daye, in this parish, the manor of which is now in severalties, there used to be a chapel, the tower of which was taken down not long before the year 1780 ; but no remains thereof are now visible. According to Norden, this chapel was dedicated to the Trinity. "In times past," says he, "men and women from far came to it in pilgrimage: the resort was so great that it grew to a kind of market, and continueth a market to this day, without further charter." A Saturday's market, for butchers' meat and other provisions, was established here some years ago, by Mr. Williams, for the accommodation of the miners.

Large tin mine.

§ GWITHION. This parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, in the east division of the hundred of Penwith. "A considerable portion of the parishes of Gwythion and Phillack," observe Messrs. Lysons, "is covered with sandhills, supposed to have been originally brought from the sea-side by hurricanes, probably at a remote period ; and we are informed, that among the Arundell papers there is mention of such an event having happened in the twelfth century. The disproportionate high valuation of the rectory of Gwithion, in the Old Valors, when compared with that of other parishes, which were then rated much lower, though now of very superior value, affords a very probable conjecture that much land has been lost by the influx of the sand. It is known by oral tradition, that whole farms have been overwhelmed at a period not very remote ; in particular that the

Large sand hills.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
50	Gyyffin*.....pa	Caernarvon	Conway .....1	Bangor ... 12	Llanrwrst .. 12	237	641

* GYYFFIN. This parish is situated upon a rivulet of the same name which falls into the Conway, close by the old castle. The church stands most picturesquely in a sequestered glen. There is a charity school here towards which Dean Jones bequeathed £100. A desperate battle was fought at this place in 880, between Anarawd, prince of North Wales, and Edward. Duke of Mercia, in which the former was victorious.

RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Gade†.....	Buckingham	Colne.	Glean§.....	Cambridge..	Welland.
Gelt‡.....	Cumberland	Irving.	Graine||.....	Kent.....	Medway.
Gipping.....	Suffolk	Orwell.	Granta,¶ or Cam	Bedfordshire	Ouse.
Glasslyn.....	Plenlimmon	Severn.	Graylin	Plenlimmon	Severn.

† GADE. The Gade rises on the borders of Buckinghamshire ; and, flowing to the south, gives name to the villages of Little and Great Gaddesden ; thence proceeding by Hemel-Hempstead, it is joined near Two-waters, by the Bulbourne, which rises near Penley-hall, to the east of Tring, flows past Berkhamstead in a south-easterly direction. The Gade, thus enlarged, runs to the east of King’s Langley, and flowing through the Grove and Cashiobury-parks, inclines to the south-east ; and, near Rickmansworth, falls into the Colne, having previously received the waters of the Chesham, from the adjoining county of Buckingham.

‡ GELT. The Gelt rises on Croglin-fell ; and having passed through Geltsdale-forest, it issues from the fells below Castle-carrock ; and, having its current swelled by Castle-carrock-beck, and the brook which flows from Talkintarn, it continues its rapid progress, till it falls into the Irving, near Edmund-castle. The channel of the Gelt is a deep narrow glen, bounded with rocks, over the fragments of which the water pursues its course with headlong fury.

§ GLEAN. This river traverses nearly the whole of the little county of Rutland, pursuing nearly the same line as the Welland, which it joins in the fens, at the extremity of its course. It is remarkable for nothing but a few woods, and the extensive domain of Grimsthorpe-castle, the seat of the Duke of Ancaster, which one branch of it contributes greatly to adorn.

|| GRAINE. This small river forms the marshy track called the Isle of Graine, opposite to Sheerness.

¶ GRANTA, or Cam. The Granta, or Cam, has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Gilden Morden ; thence flowing to the north-east, it is increased by the waters of several rivulets ; and near Granchester, has its current still further enlarged by the junction of its sister streams, which flow into this county from Essex. Hence, taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and after passing several villages, falls into the Ouse at Harrimere, in the parish

Names.	Rises.	Falls.	Names.	Rises.	Falls.
Greata*	Cumberland	Bane.	Gwynedd†	Snowdon ...	Bay of Cardigan.
Greata	Yorkshire...	Tees.	Gwynne	Pembrokesh.	Sea.
Guash	Leicestersh.	Welland.			

GRANTA.

of Streatham. The Cam is supposed to be called from its winding course, the British word Cam signifying crooked; a river in Cornwall, that is remarkable for its irregularity, is called the Camel.

* GREATA. The Greata is formed by the junction of the two little rivers Glendera-maken and Bure. The former derives its origin from Threlkeld-tarn, on Saddleback, and winding round Souter-fell, flows through the narrow vale of Grisdale and Threlkeld, and having received supplies from the various streams which issue from the surrounding mountains, unites with the Bure below Threlkeld.

† GWYNEDD. This river rises under the southern lease of Snowdon, and passes, with great rapidity, through that wild district, by the poor hamlet of Bethkelert, cleaves its way between the stupendous rocks and mountains which separate the counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth, precipitating itself in a succession of falls, where the singular bridge called Port Aberglasslyn crosses it, over which is the only road practicable in this rough district.

H.

map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
3	Habberley.....pa	Salop	Shrewsbury..8	Montgomery 12	Bishop's C. 11	158	128
2	Habergham Eaves...to	Lancaster...	Burnley.....2	Padiham ... .3	Haslingden ..5	209	5817
24	Habrough, or Har- } brough.....pa }	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby.9	Barton... .11	GlandfordB. 16	166	313
3	Habton, Great.....to	N. R. York .	NewMalton.4	Pickering...4	Middleton...4	222	122
3	Habton, Little.....to	N. R. York .	.....5	.....4	.....3	221	56
1	Haccombe†.....pa	Devon	NewtonBus..4	Ashburton..10	Chudleigh...7	192	13

Exempt from all taxes.

† HACCOMBE. The parish of Haccombe has long been a possession of the Carew family, to whom it descended from its ancient Lords de Haccombe. Polwhele observes, that it “enjoys some very extraordinary privileges. It is not included in any hundred; no officer, either civil or military, hath a right to take cognizance of any proceeding in this parish; and, by a royal grant from the crown, it was exempted from all duties and taxes, in consequence of some noble services done by an ancestor of the Carews.” Prince remarks that Haccombe is the smallest parish in England, as to the number of dwellings, which are two only; the mansion-house, and the parsonage. In the year 1804, the overseer observed as follows :—“Haccombe is a peculiar parish, seldom subject to parochial expenses. It contains but a very few acres of land, and only two inhabited houses. There was nothing collected for the maintenance of the poor in 1803; but the sum of fifteen shillings was expended upon the church by Sir T. Carew, Bart., who always repairs the church at his own cost.” The population returns, in the year 1811, for Haccombe, was one house, and one family, composed of five males and eight females. Since the time of Prince, the ancient manor-house has been taken down, and a new one erected, by Sir T. Carew. The present edifice is a plain building, standing at the foot of an easy descent, and near the church, against the door of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Haconby .....pa	Lincoln . . .	Folkingham..6	Bourn.....3	Spalding....10	100	381
24	Haceby .....pa	Lincoln . . .	Grantham...5	Folkingham 11	Sleaford ....7	117	66
36	Hacheston*.....pa	Suffolk	WickhamMt.2	Framlingham 4	Debenham...9	78	549
22	Hackensall .....to	Lancaster...	Garstang ...8	Lancaster...3	Burton ....12	238	....
27	Hackford.....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham....2	Fakenham..10	Foulsham...3	107	698
27	Hackford.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham 4	Hingham ...2	E. Dereham..7	102	229
43	Hackforth† .....to	N. R. York .	Catterick ...4	Bedale .....4	Middleham..4	230	142

which two horse-shoes are fastened, to commemorate the achievement of one of the Carews, who won a wager of a manor of land, by swimming his horse a considerable way into the sea. It contains various monuments of the Haccombe and Carew families ; and the following inscription appears to Thomas Carew, Esq., and Anne, his wife, who died, in December, 1666, within two days of each other :—

HACCOMBE.

Two bodies lie beneath this stone,
Whom love and marriage long made one :
One soul conjoin'd them by a force
Above the pow'r of Death's divorce ;
One flame of love their lives did burn
Even to ashes in their urn.
They die, but not depart, who meet
In wedding and in winding sheet ;
Whom God hath knit so firm in one,
Admit no separation.
Therefore unto one marble trust
We leave their now united dust ;
As root, in Earth's embrace to rise
Most lovely flowers in Paradise.

* HACHESTON. *Fairs*, November 12, for boots, upholstery, and joiners work.

† HACKFORTH, or Hackford. In this parish, Cuthbert Tunstall, successively Bishop of London and Durham, was born about 1474. He was the natural son of a gentleman of the same name, who sent him to Baliol-college, Oxford, whence he removed to Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of King's-hall, now Trinity-college. He next proceeded to Padua, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and on his return was made vicar-general to Archbishop Warham, obtaining various preferments, until, in 1516, he was appointed master of the rolls. The same year he was sent ambassador, in conjunction with Sir Thomas More, to the Emperor Charles V., then at Brussels, during which mission he lived in the same house with Erasmus. In 1522, he was made Bishop of London, and the following year appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1527, he attended Wolsey in an embassy to France ; and he was also one of the ministers appointed to negotiate the treaty of Cambrai. In 1530, he was translated to the see of Durham, and during the reign of Henry VIII. he concurred in most of the proceedings adopted by that self-willed monarch, for the reformation of the church. Under Edward VI. he was deprived of his bishopric, and remained a prisoner in the Tower until the accession of Mary, when he was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation in this sanguinary reign, to the Protestants in his diocese, a deportment that was by no means agreeable to Mary and her council. On the accession of Elizabeth, he resolutely refused the oath of supremacy ; and was again deprived and committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, who treated him with great respect, and under whose roof he died, November 18, 1559. This able prelate was uncle to the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who supplied many curious particulars of his conduct and deportment, which exhibit him as much of a courtier, but possessed of sense and humanity. Several sermons and theological tracts of his were published in his life time, and many of his letters and papers will be found in Burnet's "History of the Reformation," Strype's "Memorials," Collier's "Church History," and Lodge's "Illustrations."

Memoir of
Cuthbert
Tunstall.

principally occupied by brick-makers, cow-keepers, and nursery-men. Among the latter are Messrs. Loddiges, whose hot-houses, green-houses, and grounds for the cultivation of exotic and other ornamental plants and trees, are arranged on a most magnificent scale, and richly furnished with the rarest vegetable productions from every quarter of the globe. There are within the parish, four manors, in two of which, those of Lord's Hold and King's Hold, the descent of landed property is regulated by the custom of gravelkind. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, but sometimes erroneously called the church of St. John of Jerusalem, was taken down, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1791, and a new and spacious edifice has been erected instead of it, in which some of the ancient monuments belonging to the old church have been placed, particularly the highly ornamented monumental structure, commemorating Christopher Urswicke, Rector of Hackney, and almoner to King Henry VII. Hackney has been recently divided into three parochial districts, under the authority of new church commissioners for the erection of new churches and chapels; and there are three chapels belonging to the establishment at Hackney South, Stamford-hill, and Hackney West. There are also various places of worship for dissenters, one of which, now occupied by the Unitarians, has had among its ministers, Dr. William Bates, one of the most learned of the early nonconformist divines; Matthew Henry, the author of a voluminous, but very popular, "Commentary on the Bible;" Dr. Richard Price, a distinguished writer on political economy and finance; the celebrated Dr. Joseph Priestley; and the late Thomas Belsham. Another, called the Gravel-pit meeting, now belonging to the Independents, was formerly occupied by the Unitarians. Besides other institutions for the education of youth, there is a school established, in connection with King's-college, London. On a healthy spot, in Back-lane, a handsome and commodious building has been erected, which was opened October 2, 1831, with some ceremony, at which the Bishop of London presided. At Homerton there is an academy for the education of Independent ministers, which originated in 1769. A free-school for twelve boys was founded in 1616, by Mrs. Margaret Audley, and endowed with £20 per annum; a charity-school, supported by subscription, was instituted in 1714; there are parochial schools, containing two hundred boys and one hundred girls, one hundred of each sex being clothed at the expense of the institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions and collections at charity sermons; and here is a school of industry for thirty boys and the same number of girls. Alms-houses were founded here and endowed with lands, by the Rev. William Spurstowe, who died in 1665; Monger's almshouses, for six poor men, were founded in 1669; and Dr. Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1692, established almshouses for ten poor aged widows, and settled on them an endowment of £50 a year; besides these there are several other benefactions for charitable purposes. A savings' bank has existed here ever since 1819. A handsome building is also erected in this parish, for that excellent charity, the London Orphan Asylum. Among the natives of Hackney may be enumerated Sir Ralph Sadleir, a distinguished statesman and diplomatist, who died in 1587, at the age of eighty; Dr. Robert South, an eminent divine, born in 1634; and Howard, the philanthropist, whose father had a house in the parish, but no authentic record of his birth has been discovered. He was the only son of a person who had carried on the trades of upholsterer and carpet-warehouseman in London, but having acquired a handsome fortune, had retired from business, and resided at Hackney, about 1727, where the subject of this memoir was born. He was educated among the protestant dissenters, to which sect his family belonged, and to which he adhered throughout his future life. His father dying while he was young, he was bound apprentice to a wholesale grocer in the metropolis; but on the approach of his majority, he purchased the remaining

HACKNEY.

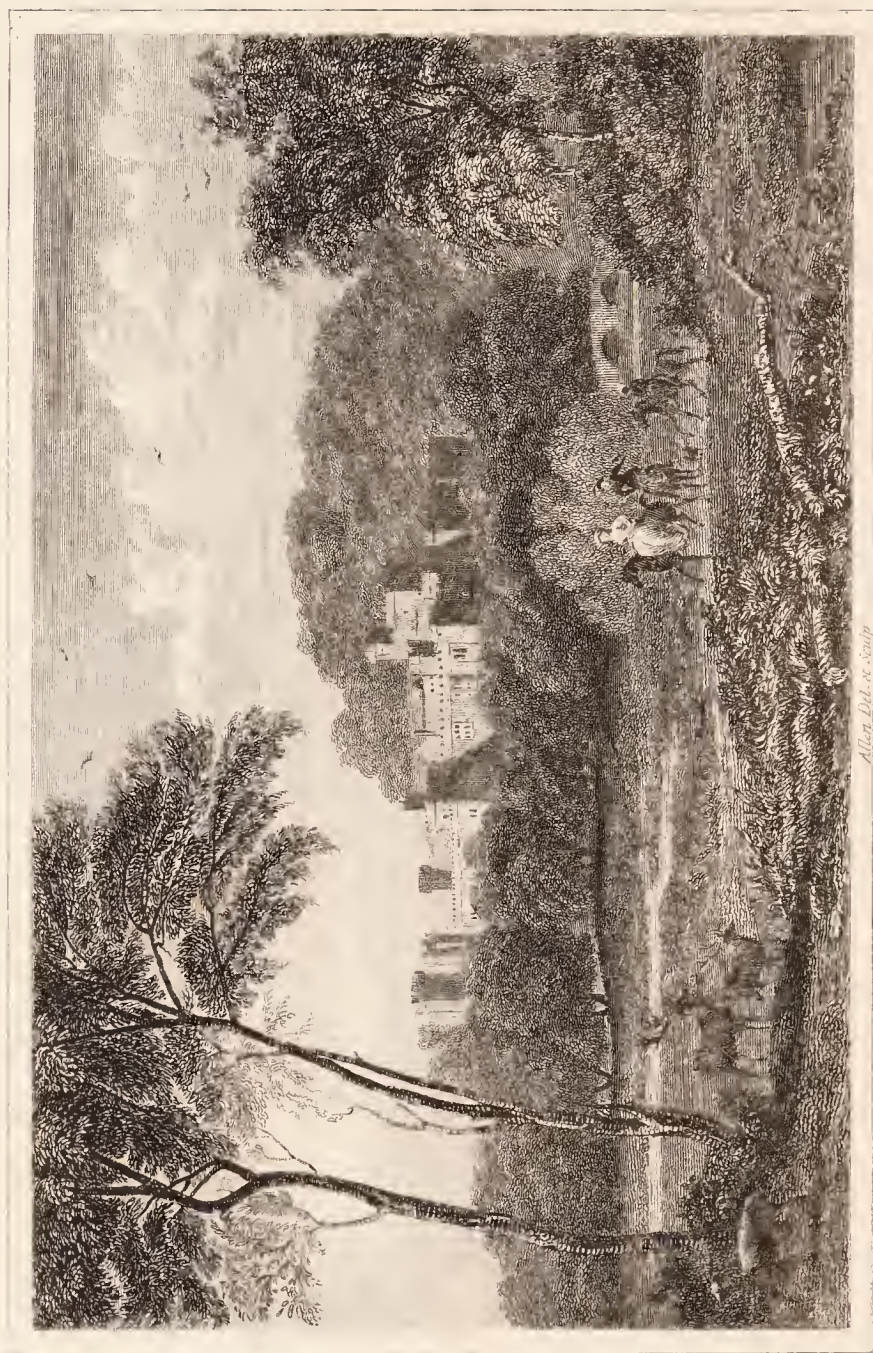
Four manors
in this
parish.Charity-
schools.London
Orphan
Asylum.

HACKNEY.

Howard, the
Philanthro-
pist.His extraor-
dinary
labours.

term of his indentures, and indulged his taste by making a tour in France and Italy. Returning home in an ill state of health he took lodgings at Stoke Newington; and on his recovery he married his landlady, an elderly widow, out of gratitude for her care in nursing him. She died in 1756, after they had been united about three years, when Mr. Howard commenced a voyage to Lisbon, to view the effects of the recent earthquake, which had destroyed that city. This was during a war with France, and the vessel in which he embarked being captured, he was consigned to a French prison. The hardships he suffered and witnessed previously to his release, first roused his attention to the subject of his future very important researches. When he reached England he was induced to lay before the commissioners of the sick and hurt office the information he had gained, and his communication was well received. In 1758, he married the daughter of Edward Leeds, Esq., of Croxton, in Cambridgeshire, and settled on his estate at Cardington, in Bedfordshire, whence he subsequently removed to the neighbourhood of Lymington, in the New Forest. After a residence there of about four years he returned to Cardington, where he indulged the natural benevolence of his disposition in building cottages for the peasantry, establishing schools for gratuitous instruction, and other plans for the encouragement of industry among the lower orders. In 1765 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died after giving birth to a son. His usual pursuits, and the early education of this child, engaged his attention till 1773, when he served the office of sheriff for the county of Bedford. In applying to the necessary duties of this station, the subject of prison discipline came under his notice; and finding that many abuses existed in the management of gaols, he resolved to devote his time to the investigation of the means of correcting them. With this view he visited personally most of the English county gaols and houses of correction, and in March, 1774, he laid the result of his inquiries before the house of Commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. In 1775 and 1776 he visited many of the continental prisons, as well as those of Scotland and Ireland; and the substance of his investigations appeared in a work he published in 1777, entitled, "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales; with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some Foreign Prisons," 4to. In 1778 he repeated his visit to the Continent, and extended his tour into Italy. After his return from this journey he made a fresh survey of the prisons throughout the British empire, to which he added, an examination of the public hospitals; and the result of his inquiries was communicated to the public in an "Appendix" to the former work, published in 1780, 4to. He now also accepted the office of a supervisor, under the act of parliament, for establishing penitentiary houses, on a plan which he had recommended. In 1781 and 1782 he made a tour through the northern parts of Europe, including Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Poland; in 1783 he visited Spain and Portugal; and having again surveyed the prisons of this country, he printed, in 1784, a second "Appendix," comprising the additional information he obtained, and at the same time was published a complete edition of his "State of the Prisons," with all the supplementary matter. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. The enthusiasm by which he was actuated in his researches, may be estimated from the fact, that in order to obtain accurate information, he went to Smyrna, when he knew that the plague prevailed there, for the purpose of proceeding to Venice, with a foul bill of health, that he might be subjected to all the regulations of quarantine in the lazaretto, and thus became experimentally acquainted with them. On his return home, through Vienna, he was introduced to the Emperor Joseph II., whose curiosity was excited by the fame of Howard's philanthropic investigations. In 1779 he published "An Account of the prin-





HADDON HALL.

DERBYSHIRE.





HI A D D O N HI A I L L

DERBYSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Haddam, Much pa	Hertford	4	3	8	30	1268
5	Haddenham pa	Buckingham	Thame 3	S. Stratford . . 5	Fen. Stratford 9	57	1477
6	Haddenham* pa	Cambridge . .	Ely 6	Mepal 4	Chatteris . . . 7	61	1929
5	Haddingham m t	Bucks	Thame 3	P. Risboro' . . 6	Aylesbury . . . 7	43	477
24	Haddington ham	Lincoln	Lincoln 8	Newark 9	Sleaford . . . 13	128	123
27	Haddiscoe pa	Norfolk	Beccles 4	Lowestoft . . . 7	Loddon 6	114	383
46	Haddlesey Chapel . . to	W. R. York	Selby 4	Snaith 4	Thorne 9	180	196
46	Haddlesey, East . . . ham	W. R. York	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 9	180	. . . .
46	Haddlesey, West . . . to	W. R. York	Selby 5	York 12	Snaith 9	189	296
19	Haddon pa	Huntingdon . .	Stilton 3	Elton 3	Peterboro' . . 6	75	130
28	Haddon, East pa	Northampt . .	Northampton 7	Daventry . . . 8	Thornby . . . 5	73	644
10	Haddon, Upper to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 2	Longnor 7	Tideswell . . . 6	154	266
28	Haddon, West pa	Northampt . .	Daventry . . . 8	Welford 6	Northampt. 12	80	909
10	Hadfield to	Derby	C. in le Frith 11	Mottram 4	Glossop 2	178	1270
18	Hadham, Great . . . pa	Hertford	Bishop's Stor. 5	Standon 3	Hoddesdon . . 9	25	1208
18	Hadham, Little . . . pa	Hertford . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 8	24	787
27	Hadiscoe pa	Norfolk	Beccles 5	Loddon 6	Yarmouth . . 11	115	383
14	Hadleigh pa	Essex	Leigh 2	Rochford . . . 5	Billericay . . 10	34	365
36	Hadleigh ham	Suffolk	Hadleigh . . . 3	Boxford 1	Neyland 4	61	214
36	Hadleigh m t & pa	Suffolk	Bildeston . . . 6	Neyland 8	Ipswich 9	64	3425
4	Hadley ti	Berks	Hungerford . 5	Lambourne . . 2	Shelford 4	63	451
33	Hadley to	Salop	Wellington . . 2	Newport 6	Shifnal 7	150	. . . .
25	Hadley, Monken† . . pa	Middlesex . .	Chip. Barnet. 1	Enfield 6	South Mims . . 4	12	926

cipal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague; together with farther Observations on some Foreign Prisons and Hospitals; with additional Remarks on the present State of those of Great Britain and Ireland," 4to. At the end of this work he announced an intention of revisiting Russia and European Turkey, and extending his travels into Asia. In pursuance of this plan he set off from London in the summer of 1789, and proceeded through Germany to Petersburg and Moscow. The greatest respect was everywhere paid to his exalted merit, and he seemed to be regarded as the general censor of the discipline and management of prisons and hospitals, which were thrown open for his inspection as a friendly monitor and public benefactor. But the termination of his career of philanthropic exertion now approached. He had taken up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having been prompted by humanity to visit a patient labouring under the contagious disease, he received the infection, and died in consequence, January 20, 1790. He was interred in the vicinity of Cherson, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. An honour of an unprecedented nature was paid to him in England; his decease was announced in the London Gazette. A cenotaph has also been erected in St. Paul's cathedral exhibiting his statue in a Roman garb, executed by Bacon.

HACKNEY.

Mr. Howard's death.

* HADDENHAM. This was formerly a market town, but has long fallen into decay. The manor of Haddenham was anciently granted to the prior and convent of St. Andrew at Rochester. A chapel formerly stood here, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but no remains of it are now visible. The church is a large Gothic structure, much dilapidated, and containing nothing deserving of notice.

† HADLEY. Monken Hadley, formerly a hamlet to Edmonton, lies to the north-west of Enfield, and comprises about 580 acres of land. The name of this village is compounded of the Saxon words, *Heed-leagh*, which signify a high place. The appendage of Monken, which occurs in ancient records, probably originated from its having been formerly connected with the abbey of Walden. The approach to this village, from the high road, is through an irregular avenue of trees, which progressively open to the view the succession of rural retreats scattered in pleasing irregularity. The church of Hadley is a handsome structure, and exhibits various styles of architecture. The body has been rebuilt; but the chancel is of ancient date. The tower is composed of flint, with quoins

Handsome church.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu lation
21	Hadlow pa	Kent	Tunbridge . . . 3	Maidstone . . . 8	Seven Oaks . . 7	30	1853
33	Hadnall, East . . to & cha	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 5	Wem 6	Wellington . 10	158	363
42	Hadsor pa	Worcester . . .	Droitwich . . . 1	Bromsgrove . 7	Worcester . . 7	118	100
34	Hadspen ham	Somerset . . .	Bruton 2	Wincanton . . 5	Somerton . . 11	111	246
14	Hadstock pa	Essex	Linton 2	Saff. Walden . 4	Haverhill . . . 8	48	424
29	Hadston to	Northumb . . .	Morpeth . . . 11	Alnwick 7	Felton 6	300	97
33	Hadwell Ease . . . chap	Salop	Shrewsbury . . 5	Wem 6	Wellington . 10	158	398
51	Hafod, or Eglwys } Newydd . . . to & pa }	Cardigan . . .	Aberystwith 14	Tregaron . . . 5	Llanbeder . . 16	218	....
54	Hafoddrynog ham	Glamorgan . . .	Llantrissaint . 7	Llanwynno . . 1	Caperhilly . . 8	158	676
54	Hafod-y-Porth . . . ham	Glamorgan . . .	Bridgend . . . 6	Margram . . . 1	Aberavon . . . 6	187	....
4	Hagborne pa	Berks	Wallingford . 5	Wantage 9	Abingdon . . . 7	51	782
4	Hagborne, East . . . lib	Berks . . . . .	..... 5	..... 9	..... 9	51	562
4	Hagborne, West . . . lib	Berks . . . . .	..... 6	..... 8	..... 8	52	220
25	Haggerston cha	Middlesex . . .	Hackney 1	Islington . . . 2	Tottenham . . 5	2	....
13	Haggerstone ham	Durham	Belford 8	Berwick 7	Coldstream . 12	330	....
42	Hagley* pa	Worcester . . .	Stourbridge . . 2	Bromsgrove . 7	Dudley 6	123	691
HADLEY.							
Ancient monuments.		of freestone ; on the front of which is cut in stone, 1494, in ancient figures, with the addition of a sculptured device of a wing and a rose. At the south-west angle of the tower, is a turret, raised several feet above the battlements, on which is an iron beacon. This, in remote periods, was used as a signal of alarm, on the approach of an enemy. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, aisles, and north and south transepts. On the north side, and at the west ends, are galleries. Here are various monuments and inscriptions ; some of the latter bear a very ancient date, and bespeak the antiquity of the chancel. Among the former, we shall notice those of John Monro, M.D., eminent for his success in the cure of mental disorders ; Mrs. Hester Chapone, celebrated for her moral writings ; and the Rev. David Garrow. Besides a charity-school for girls, here is an extensive Sunday-school, upon Dr. Bell's system ; both of which are highly indebted to the liberality and benevolent exertions of the late pastor, the Rev. D. Garrow. Alms-houses for six decayed house-keepers were founded in 1616. The endowment of which has lately been enlarged by a voluntary subscription.					
Delightful spot.		* HAGLEY. The name of Hagley excites, in the cultivated mind, the conjoined recollections of eminent men, whose never dying productions have attached to it an eternal celebrity. The present house, which is described as a well designed mean, between the vast piles raised for magnificence, and the small buildings, in which convenience alone is considered, is a plain, yet elegant edifice, situated on an undulating lawn, enclosed on three sides by gentle eminences, and diversified by well arranged groups of stately timber. In form it is a quadrangular oblong, approached on the south, or principal front, by a double range of steps. In a review of the interior, the apartments will be found to be lofty and capacious, well lighted, and decorated with many exquisite and interesting productions of art. The hall, thirty feet square, has a chimney-piece of white marble, supported by two figures of Hercules, well executed ; a relief, by Vassali ; some casts, several antique busts, and those of Rubens and Vandyck, by Rysbrack ; with two curiously carved mahogany tables. The library, embellished with scrolls of stucco, contains four busts, of Shakspeare, Milton, Spencer, and Dryden ; a bequest of Pope, whose portrait is also seen here ; with those of Gilbert West, and the poet Thomson. The winter dining-room contains a Madonna, by Rubens, and many family pieces ; among which are distinguished the portraits of Judge Lyttelton, Lord Keeper Lyttelton, the first Lord Lyttelton and his lady, Lucy, the subject of his well-known monody. In the gallery, which is eighty-five feet long, and twenty-two broad, are works of art, too numerous to be here particularized. It is divided by rows of double Corinthian pillars ; the carved-work of the chimney-piece, the mirror and picture frames, the tables and the girandoles, are exquisite ; and the paintings, which are very numerous,					
The library.							

consist of the works of Vandyck, Lely, and Zuccherò, being chiefly portraits of persons distinguished in the seventeenth century; as Oliver Cromwell, and his friend, Sir Peter Temple; James, Duke of Monmouth; the Countess of Exeter and Suffolk, and many others. The drawing-room, hung with the finest Gobelines tapestry, has an exquisitely painted ceiling, by Cipriani, which represents Flora, scattering flowers; and the four seasons. The chandeliers on the marble chimney-piece are particularly splendid, being of silver, in the form of oak branches. Among the portraits, is one of Lord Chesterfield. In the saloon, which is thirty-six feet by thirty, is an extremely beautiful chimney-piece, of white and Sienna marble, exhibiting a group of Cupids. Among the pictures are Jacob and his family, by Bassano; Venus reconciled to Psyche, a fine Titian; the marriage of Neptune and Cybele; and portraits of Queen Henrietta Maria, exquisitely beautiful; Charles I. and his family; the Countess of Portland; and Hay, Earl of Carlisle. The little cabinet contains striking pieces; among which we must notice, a dead Saviour, by Vandyck, in a style of excellence, seldom, perhaps never, surpassed. In the gentleman's dressing-room, is a piece called the Misers, by Quintyn Matsys, valued at £3000; Lot and his daughters, by Giordano; and a Holy Family, by Poussin. In the blue bed-room are several portraits; and one of Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, and mistress to Charles II. In the remaining rooms are some fine pieces by Jansen and Le Brun; and a Venus lamenting over a dead Adonis; with family portraits, too numerous to be here mentioned particularly. At a short distance from the house, stands the church embosomed in trees, and marked with the venerable features of antiquity. The edifice was repaired by the first Lord Lyttleton, and enlarged by the addition of a chancel, which is decorated with a rich window of stained glass. The ceiling of this part also is covered with armorial bearings of the family since the dedication of the church, in the reign of Henry III.; and the whole interior presents the sculptured memorials of many of its members. An urn, supported by a pedestal of white marble, bears the profile, in relief, of Lucy, the first Lady Lyttleton, with an inscription, "Lucia!" the well known English epitaph; and a Latin one, of which the following is a translation:—Sacred to the memory of Lucy Lyttleton, descended from the ancient family of Fortescue; who, gifted with the most exquisite form, the sweetest disposition, and the most ingenuous mind; and skilled in elegant accomplishments even beyond her sex and age, was the subject of the highest praise, without the slightest tincture of pride; and, having spent a chaste and virtuous life, expired immaturesly in the twenty-ninth year of her age, in parturition of her third child, on the 19th of June, 1746, lamented, even by those who knew her least. To the memory of a beloved wife, the fifth year of conjugal felicity not yet passed, George Lyttleton has placed this monument of love and esteem; he also yet remains, but shall be interred in the same sepulchre, trusting through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, that all sorrows will be done away in eternity, and that he will rise to enjoy with her, the delights of a better life." A plain stone near this, bears the following inscription:—"This unadorned stone was placed here by the particular desire, and express direction, of the Right Hon. George, Lord Lyttleton, who died, August 22, 1773, aged 64." In this truly picturesque and beautiful demesne are many objects, which, merely to enumerate, would swell our description to a small volume. Faithfully to portray the many classical designs—the magnificent effect of some scenes, and the minuter beauties of others, is impossible; it must suffice to observe, that the most cultivated taste, the richest imagination, and all the resources of wealth, have been employed in adorning a place, the natural capabilities of which were strikingly extraordinary. Among the artificial embellishments of the scene, the most effective is a successful imitation of a ruin, called the Tower, seated on an

HAGLEY.

Fine
paintings.The Misers,
valued at
£3000.

The church.

Lady Lucy
Lyttleton.

The park.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
15	Hagloe..... ti	Gloucester..	Blakeney ....1	Coleford .....8	Mitch. Dean .8	122	....
33	Hagmond Abbey. ex } pa dis }	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..4	Wem.....9	Hodnet.....9	156	....
24	Hagnaby pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsly .....5	Alford.....10	Horncastle ..5	136	71
24	Hagnaby pa	Lincoln.....	Alford .....3	Saltfleet ....10	Louth .....11	143	97
24	Hagworthingham ... pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsly .....4	Tattershall .13	Horncastle ..7	140	593
22	Haigh to	Lancaster ..	Wigan .....2	Chorley.....6	Bolton .....8	205	1271
24	Haigham..... pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...6	Newark .....8	Sleaford ....12	116	304
22	Haighton to	Lancaster ..	Preston ....4	Garstang ....9	Kirkham ....10	218	192
15	Hailes pa	Goucester ..	Winchcombe 1	Tewksbury .11	Campden ...9	99	123
31	Hailey..... ham & cha	Oxford	Witney .....1	Burford.....7	Barnford ....6	67	1236
38	Hailsham m t & pa	Sussex	Seaford.....8	Lewes.....14	Battle ....16	58	1445
19	Hail Weston pa	Huntingdon..	Huntingdon..8	Kimbolton ..6	St. Neot's ...2	58	346
27	Hainford pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall...3	Reepham ...9	Aylsham ....6	116	605
24	Hainton pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby .....6	Mt. Raisen...7	Louth .....9	150	268
15	Hainworth..... ham	York	Keighley ...2	Colne .....8	Otley .....10	204	....
16	Haisthorp..... to	E. R. York ..	Bubwith ...2	Mt. Weighton 8	Howden ...5	186	117
57	Hakin to	Pembroke ..	Milford .....2	Haverford, W.7	Pembroke ...7	278	....
30	Halam pa	Nottingham..	Southwell ...1	Mansfield ..10	Ollerton ...7	133	371
11	Halberton..... hun	Devon .....	.....	.....	.....	....	2866
11	Halberton..... pa	Devon	Tiverton ...3	Bampton ...8	Collumpton .4	159	1636
21	Halden, High..... pa	Kent	Tenterden ...3	Cranbrook ...8	Rye.....11	53	649
15	Haldenby to	W. R. York ..	Howden ...9	Crowle .....1	Thorne .....4	170	157
11	Haldon ham	Devon	Exeter .....4	Chudleigh ...4	M. Hampstead7	177	....
7	Hale to	Chester	Knutsford ...5	Altringham ..2	Stockport ...8	179	945
9	Hale pa	Cumberland ..	Egremont ...2	Ravenglass ..9	Whitehaven .7	291	272
10	Hale ham	Westmorela ..	Appleby....5	Penrith.....10	Milbourne ...1	277	....
21	Hale to	Kent	Wrotham ...3	Seven Oaks .3	Tunbridge ...6	24	....
22	Hale* to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....7	Liverpool ...10	Warrington.10	190	630
16	Hale pa	Hants	Fordingbridge4	Salisbury ...8	Romsey ....12	85	203

HAGLEY.

The
hermitage.

Delightful
park.

eminence, embosomed on woods, half overgrown by brushwood, and apparently deserted. In a fine amphitheatre of woods, stands an Ionic rotunda, half shaded by the scattered foliage of wide-spreading trees, reflected in the bosom of a deep and placid lake, and dedicated to the shade of Pope, in whose honour, an urn, erected on a distant spot, is also inscribed. Among the numerous seats is one denominated the seat of contemplation, admirably adapted to the indulgence of that habit of the mind ; and, in the number of the grottos, two claim particular notice ; a hermitage, composed of roots and moss, overhung by high banks, lofty and darkly foliated trees, and the Clent hills in all their wildness of irregularity ; and a little watery cave, in which is a leaden statue of the Medician Venus. Taste has here erected two tributes to poetic genius ; an octagon seat, sacred to the memory of Thomson ; and an urn, in honour of Shenstone. It would be injustice to the architectural beauties of the place to omit the temple of Theseus, with its Grecian portico ; no less admirable for its chasteness and elegance of execution, than for the happy genius exercised in the choice of its situation. Over the body of water, which completes the picture of this enchanting place, is thrown a Palladian bridge, which supports a portico of the Ionic order. To conclude the list, it is necessary to notice a pillar, erected in honour of the late Prince of Wales, which, from whatever side it be viewed, ever presents, from its elevated site, and peculiar beauty, the same majestic appearance. Everywhere a profusion of timber of various kinds, numerous lawns and vistas, the wildness of a forest or a desert, and the beauty of a garden, are here distinguished and acknowledged. In a word, the whole is so preserved, that there is, perhaps, no difference between the present state of Hagley, and that of its classic days.

* HALE-HALL. Hale-hall appears to have belonged to the Ireland family, soon after the Conquest; one of whom was buried in the chapel belonging to the hall, in 1088. The north front of the mansion was built in the year 1674, by Sir Gilbert Ireland. A modern front, to the south, was erected a few years ago, which commands a fine view of the Mersey, with the high grounds of Cheshire, and part of North Wales. The river here is about three miles across, and the lord of the manor of Hale, is

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
40	Hale ham	Westmorlnd.	Kirkby Lon. 8	Burton 5	Milthorpe ... 2	260	....
24	Hale, Great pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham.. 6	Swinehead .. 5	Donnington .. 5	112	966
24	Hale, Little to	Lincoln.....	..... 6	..... 4	..... 4	111	299
27	Hales pa	Norfolk.....	Beccles..... 4	Loddon.... 3	Bungay..... 6	112	314
35	Hales to	Stafford	D. in Hales .. 3	Eccleshall .. 8	Newport 8	148	252
33 & 42	Hales Owen..... pa	Salop and Worcester ..	Birmingham . 6	Stourbridge .. 4	Dudley 5	117	11839
36	Halesworth... m t & pa	Suffolk	Boxford..... 7	Harlestone... 9	Saxmondha. 10	100	2473
19	Hale Weston .. pa	Huntingdon..	St. Neot's ... 2	Kimbolton... 5	Huntingdon.. 8	58	297
22	Halewood to	Lancaster...	Prescot..... 6	Warrington. 10	Liverpool .. 10	194	930
18	Haley ham	Hertford....	Ware..... 2	Hoddesdon .. 2	Hereford ... 3	19	....
33	Halford cha	Salop.....	Ludlow 8	C. Stretton .. 4	Bishop's Ca. 10	154	51
39	Halford pa	Warwick...	S.-upon-Stour 4	Stratford ... 8	Kinton 6	86	315
42	Halfshire hun	Worcester..	.....	.....	.....	....	78423
21	Halfway Street .. ham	Kent.....	Foot's Cray .. 1	Eltham..... 3	Dartford 5	10	....
53	Halghton to	Flint.....	Overton 3	Hanmer 3	Wrexham ... 7	169	491
45	Halifax*..... m t & pa	W. R. York	Huddersfield . 6	Leeds 14	Bradford ... 6	196	109899
45	Halifax..... to	W. R. York	York..... 42	..... 14	..... 6	196	15382
37	Haling ham	Surrey.....	Croydon 1	Kingston ... 9	Ewell 6	10	....
21	Haliwell..... ham	Kent.....	Chatham..... 6	Milton 3	Maidstone.. 8	38	....
23	Haliwell herm	Leicester ...	Mount Sorrel 2	Kegworthy .. 8	Leicester ... 9	107	....
53	Halkin pa	Flint.....	Holywell 3	Flint 3	Mold 5	209	1538
10	Hallam Kirk pa	Derby.....	Derby..... 3	Nottingham.. 9	Eastwood... 5	133	433
45	Hallam Nether..... to	W. R. York	Sheffield 2	Rotheram ... 7	Wortley ... 7	164	4658
45	Hallam, Upper..... to	W. R. York	..... 3	..... 8	..... 9	164	1035
10	Hallam, West..... pa	Derby.....	Derby 8	Nottingham.. 8	Alfreton 10	132	710
10	Hallam, Little ham	Derby.....	..... 9	..... 7	..... 11	131	....
23	Hallaton m t & pa	Leicester ...	Caldecot ... 6	Mt. Harboro' 7	Tugby 3	82	655
39	Hallaton..... ham	Warwick...	Coleshill..... 3	Tamworth ... 7	Atherstone .. 7	106	....
34	Halla tran..... ham	Somerset ...	Bath..... 11	Bristol 7	Axbridge ... 11	117	...
13	Hall Garth to	Durham	Durham 4	Sedgfield ... 10	Sheraton ... 8	263	1632
43	Hallikeld..... wap	N. R. York.	.....	.....	.....	....	6424
21	Halling pa	Kent.....	Rochester... 4	Gravesend .. 8	Seven Oaks. 12	32	431
14	Hallingbury, Great, } or Morley pa }	Essex	Bishop's Sto. 2	Dunmow ... 8	Chip. Norton 11	29	695
14	Hallingbury, Little, } or Nevill pa }	Essex	Harlow..... 4	Bishop's Sto. 6	Epping 6	24	483
24	Hallington pa	Lincoln ...	Louth..... 2	Mt. Raisin.. 15	Wragby 14	146	67
29	Hallington..... to	Northumb..	Hexham ... 8	Bellingham . 11	Elsdon..... 11	293	120
22	Halliwell to	Lancaster...	Bolton 3	Chorley..... 7	Wigan 7	200	2963
30	Halloughton, or Haw- } ton pa }	Nottingham.	Southwell... 5	Mansfield .. 11	Nottingham. 11	135	103
42	Hallow pa	Worcester ..	Worcester ... 2	Droitwich .. 5	Bewdly 12	113	1227
45	Hallowes ham	York.....	Keighley ... 4	Bradford ... 4	Halifax..... 6	200	....
5	Hallowicks ham	Buckingham	Gt. Marlow.. 3	Henley 4	Maidenhead . 7	33	....
22	Hallows Reedly ... to	Lancaster...	Whalley 1	Clitheroe ... 4	Burnley 6	213	468
29	Hallystone, or Holy- } stone pa & to }	Northumb..	Rothbury... 6	Elsdon 8	N. Berwick 13	309	586
35	Halmer-End..... lib	Stafford	Newc.-un-L. 4	Leek 9	Audley 4	153	681

entitled to fourpence for every vessel that anchors on the northern shore, in this district. Near the house is a decoy-pool, for taking wild-fowl. Here is a small chapel, which is independent of the parish church of Childwall. In this chapelry was born, in the year 1578, John Middleton, commonly called the "Child of Hale," who was remarkable for his gigantic stature, and uncommon strength. It is said, that Sir Gilbert Ireland introduced him to the presence of James I., in a very fantastic dress, having large ruffs about his neck and hands, a striped doublet round his waist, a blue girdle, embroidered with gold; large white plush breeches, adorned with blue flowers; green stockings; shoes, with red heels, tied with red ribbon; and wearing, at his side, a sword, suspended by a broad belt over his shoulder, which was embroidered similar to the girdle. On his return from London, a portrait was taken of him, which is now preserved in the library of Brazennose-college, Oxford. This extraordinary personage was nine feet three inches in height; his hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, measured seventeen inches; and his palm, eight inches and a half. His formidable appearance was always a sufficient guard to his master's house, from nightly depredators.

HALE-HALL.

John Middleton, the "Child of Hale," nine feet three inches high.

* HALIFAX. The parish of the same name in which Halifax is situated is seventeen miles in length, and averaging eleven miles in breadth,

HALIFAX.

Origin of its name.

comprising an area of 124 square miles, or 79,200 acres. The singularity of the name of this place renders it worth while to state its origin, as given by Whittaker. In the deep valley, then embosomed in the woods, where the parish church of Halifax now stands, there stood anciently a hermitage, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the reputed sanctity of which attracted a great number of pilgrims from all quarters. Four ways, by which the modern town of Halifax is entered, still distinctly point to the church as their common centre; these were the roads by which the pilgrims approached the place of devotion, and hence the name of Halifax, or Holy Ways, *fax* being, in Norman-French, an old plural noun denoting "highways." The town of Halifax is situated on the south-eastern declivity of a gently-rising eminence; but being enclosed by a chain of hills which stretch from east to south, it seems, on approaching in that direction, to stand in a deep valley. Being in the midst of numerous waters, particularly adapted for mills and machinery; near the common source of the rivers which, diverging from this point, flow towards the eastern and western seas; being also in the vicinity of the great wool districts of the county, and not far from an abundant supply of coals, it presented advantages for a seat of the woollen manufacture too obvious to escape notice. It has consequently become one of the principal seats of the cloth manufacture in the kingdom. There seem to have been established some manufactures at Halifax so early as 1414; but they must have been very inconsiderable, as the site was only occupied by a village of thirteen houses, in 1443. But the woollen manufacture gradually became considerable; and, in the reign of Henry VII., many Flemish manufacturers settled in this country, to which they were the more easily persuaded to resort by the distress they suffered in their own. The influence which this improvement had on the prosperity of Halifax is indicated by the fact that, in 1540, the number of houses had increased to 520. Many of the Flemings are conjectured to have settled at Halifax; and this supposition is strengthened by the similarity which exists in the dialect of the labouring classes there and in the Low Countries, particularly in Friesland, and hence the following distich:

"Gooid brade, botter, and cheese,
Is gooid Halifax, and gooid Friese."

Early manufactures.

The extent and value of the woollen manufactures of Halifax, in the early periods of its history, may be estimated from a peculiar local law designed to afford protection to the clothiers from the depredations to which their goods were exposed during the progress of the manufacture. It was customary, as it still is, to stretch the cloth on racks, or wooden frames, to dry. And being thus left all night, and liable to be stolen, the magistrates were invested with a jurisdiction to try and inflict capital punishment, in a summary manner, on all persons who stole property valued at more than thirteen-pence-halfpenny, within the liberties or precincts of the forest of Hardwick. Those charged with this offence were taken before the bailiff of Halifax, who forthwith summoned, as his assessors, the frith-burghers of the several towns within the forest, who instantly proceeded to the trial. They could convict the prisoner on three grounds only: if he were seized in the act of thieving; or with the stolen goods upon him; or, lastly, on his own confession. If the day on which the culprit was convicted happened to be the principal market-day, he was taken immediately, or, if not, on the first following market-day, to the scaffold in the market-place of Halifax, and there beheaded by means of a machine resembling the guillotine used in France during the Revolution. This was called "Gibbet Law," under which it is ascertained that, on an average, one execution took place every two years, in the century preceding 1650; but in that year, the bailiff of Halifax being threatened with a prosecution, relinquished the custom, and the scaffold was taken down

The gibbet law.

We may, in this place, mention that the Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland, while in England, in 1566, directed a model of it to be taken, and, on his arrival in Scotland, had one of similar construction made from it. The instrument was so long unused as to obtain the name of the "Maiden;" but, in 1581, the Earl himself was brought to the block, and suffered by the machine he had caused to be erected. Placed by its situation out of the ordinary range of hostile armies, Halifax does not appear to have suffered much from the calamities of war. During the civil contests in the reign of Charles I., the town was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians; and at that period a smart action took place at a spot in the neighbourhood, which retains the name of "Blood Field" to this day. The fidelity of Halifax to the Parliamentary cause was rewarded by the privilege of sending members to the House of Commons, both under the Parliament and the Protectorate. This privilege was withdrawn on the Restoration; and the town remained unrepresented until the provisions of the Reform Bill entitled it to send two members to the Legislature. The present town of Halifax contains many handsome buildings, principally stone structures, but there are several of brick; and a few ancient edifices may still be perceived, the architecture of which consists of a frame-work of wood, the intervals being filled up with plaster or clay. From the mixture of stone and brick, and from the numerous small enclosures around the houses, the town presents, from a distance, a singularly varied and interesting appearance. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious and handsome Gothic edifice, erected at different periods, the tower and steeple having been completed in 1470. The accommodation it afforded having, however, become insufficient for the increased population, a large and elegant new church, in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected in 1798, by the late vicar, Dr. Coulthurst. There are besides, seven chapels for dissenters of different denominations; also a free-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, a blue-coat hospital, and a theatre. The chief articles of manufacture are shalloons, taminets, moreens, shags, serges, baizes, coatings, and carpets; with narrow and broad cloths and kerseymeres, both for domestic use and for the army. It was some years ago computed that 10,000 pieces of shalloon alone were manufactured in this parish, considerable quantities of which were exported to Turkey and the Levant. Several cotton manufactories have been erected, and this branch of manufacture is on the increase. Excellent wool-cards are also made in Halifax. In the neighbourhood, large quantities of freestone have been dug, and sent to the metropolis for sale; slate of a superior quality is also found; and fuel for domestic purposes, and for the consumption of the various factories, is supplied from coal-mines at a short distance. It is to the abundant supply of this important article, which, in the use of the steam-engine, affords the same advantages as the numerous rapid brooks formerly furnished for mills, that the continued prosperity of Halifax must be mainly attributed. A weekly market is held on Saturdays, chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth. For the accommodation of the traders in this article, there is a large freestone edifice, called the Cloth-hall, occupying an area of 10,000 square yards, and divided into 315 apartments for the reception of goods, the quantity of which, exposed for sale at one time, generally amounts in value to £50,000. Commercial intercourse between Halifax and Hull, as well as the eastern parts of England generally, is carried on by means of the Aire and Calder navigation; and with Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, and the west, a communication is furnished by the Rochdale canal.

HALIFAX.

Blood-field

Sends two members to Parliament.

Gothic church.

Coal mines, &c.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, June 24th, and first Saturday in November.—Mail from London arrives at half past eight in the evening, and departs at a quarter before six in the morning.—Bankers, Biggs, Rowden and Son, draw on Williams, Deacon and Co.; Rawson, Christopher and Co., draw on Glyn and Co.—Principal Inns, George, Old Cock, White Lion, and White Swan.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
17	Halmonds Froome...to	Hereford...	Ledbury....9	Hereford...14	Castle Frome 3	129	368
22	Halsall.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....3	Liverpool...15	Preston...16	212	5328
28	Halse.....ham	Northamp..	Brackley...3	Banbury...7	Byfield....9	65	....
34	Halse,orHalsePriors.pa	Somerset...	Wivelescomb 4	Taunton....6	Wellington..4	146	444
11	Halseford.....vil	Devon.....	Exeter.....3	Crediton...4	Collumpton 14	176	....
16	Halsham.....pa	E. R. York..	Patrington..3	Hedon.....4	Kingston...9	183	302
21	Halstead.....pa	Kent.....	Seven Oaks..4	Bromley....9	Westerham..7	19	242
14	Halstead*....m t & pa	Essex.....	Sudbury....8	Colchester..12	Braintree...6	46	4637
23	Halstead.....to	Leicester...	Tugby.....4	Sheffington .3	Billesden...4	95	162
12	Halstock.....li	Dorset.....	Beaminster..5	Crewkerne..5	Yeovil.....5	126	447
12	Halstock.....pa	Dorset.....	.....6	.....5	.....5	126	554
33	Halston.....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry....3	Ellesmere...6	Wem.....12	177	17
21	Halstow, High.....pa	Kent.....	Rochester...5	Chatham...5	Queenboro'.10	30	351

Crato the musician.

Lines by Prior.

* HALSTEAD. Halstead is pleasantly situated near the Colne, on the acclivity of a gravelly eminence. It derives its name from two Saxon words, signifying healthy place. In Edward the Confessor's time it was held by Earl Godwin ; but on the Conquest, it appears to have been divided among several Norman chiefs. The market was probably established in the Saxon times, as a hill, at the upper end of the town, on which it was held, for several centuries after the Conquest, has the name of Cheping-hill. It is now kept near the centre of the town. A grammar-school was founded here, in the year 1594, by Dame Mary Ramsey, for forty poor children, of Halstead, and Colne-Engaine ; or, in default of a sufficient number from these places, the number to be made up from the children of the poor inhabitants, within the circuit of eight miles of Halsted. At a house in this parish, is a Greek inscription, brought from a village near Smyrna, where it was erected 150 years before Christ, to the honour of the musician, Crato. The spire of Halsted church is of wood ; and it is the third that has been erected on the present tower, the two former having been destroyed by lightning. The second spire was raised in 1717, at the expense of Mr. S. Firke, an apothecary of the town ; on which occasion Prior wrote the following lines :—

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands ;
That fabric rises high as Heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands.

While yet we draw this vital breath,
We can our hope and faith declare ;
But charity, beyond our death,
Will ever in our works appear.

Blest be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd !
Tho' lightning shake the spire again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd.

Yet spires and towers in dust shall lie,
The weak efforts of human pains ;
And Faith and Hope themselves shall die,
While deathless Charity remains.

In this church a chantry was founded for a master and five priests, by Bartholomew, Lord Bouchier, under a license obtained from Edward III. in 1340, by Robert Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and Lord Chancellor of England, who was buried here, and whose monument is supposed to be in the south aisle, with another ancient tomb of the family, on which are the effigies of a knight, cross-legged, and his lady. A third tomb, of a similar description, was removed about seventy years ago. In the chancel is a monument, inscribed to the memory of Sir Samuel Tryon, Knt. and Bart., a former owner of this manor. The college, for the chantry priests, is yet standing near the middle of the town.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 6, and October 29.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.			
21	Halstow, Low	pa Kent	Milton	4	Chatham	7	Maidstone	10	39	221
9	Haltcliffe	ham Cumberland	Penrith	12	Ireby	6	Wigton	7	296	....
43	Haltem Price, or } Newton	prio } York	Kingston-upon-Hull	3	Beverley	5	Hedon	8	177	....
24	Halstham-upon-Bane	pa Lincoln	Horncastle	5	Tattershall	3	Bolingbroke	9	131	143
5	Halton	pa Bucks	Wendover	2	Aylesbury	5	Tring	5	36	209
7	Halton*	to Chester	Frodsham	3	Warrington	6	Daresbury	3	183	1322
22	Halton	pa Lancaster	Lancaster	3	Burton	8	Hornby	7	243	834
29	Halton	to & cha Northumb	Hexham	5	Corbridge	3	Newcastle	10	284	78
24	Halton, East	pa Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby	11	Barton	8	Castor	13	169	515
45	Halton, East	to W. R. York	Skipton	5	Addingham	3	Otley	6	211	144
45	Halton	ham York	Leeds	2	Abberford	5	Pontefract	9	197	....
44	Halton Gill	to & cha W. R. York	Settle	10	Paitley Bridge	8	Ash Bottom	8	229	88
24	Halton Holgate	pa Lincoln	Spilsby	2	Burgh	5	Wainfleet	6	135	520
29	Halton Shields	to Northumb	Hexham	7	Corbridge	3	Newcastle	14	284	56
24	Halton, West	pa Lincoln	Bar-upon-H	10	Burton	3	Gland. Bridg.	13	171	359
44	Halton, West	to W. R. York	Settle	7	Clitheroe	7	Colne	8	224	171
29	Haltwhistle m t pa & to	Northumb	Hexham	14	Ald. Moor	9	Bellingham	16	283	5137
27	Halvergate	pa Norfolk	Acle	3	Yarmouth	7	Loddon	6	118	465
11	Halwell	pa Devon	Totness	5	Modbury	7	Dartmouth	6	201	230
11	Halwell	pa Devon	Holsworthy	6	Hatherleigh	8	Oakhampton	11	209	474
21	Ham	hun Kent . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755
21	Ham	pa Kent	Sandwich	3	Deal	4	Canterbury	13	68	38
21	Ham	ham Kent	Chatham	5	Maidstone	9	Milton	5	38	....
37	Ham	ham Surrey	Kingston	4	Twickenham	1	Brentford	4	11	1079
16	Ham	ti Hants	Basingstoke	7	Kingsclere	2	Whitchurch	9	52	....
12	Ham	vil Dorset	Shaftesbury	4	Stalbridge	6	Motcombe	2	104	....
15	Ham	ti Gloucester	Berkeley	1	Dursley	5	Thornbury	6	115	....
41	Ham	pa Wilts	Hungerford	4	Buttermere	2	Ludgershall	9	68	205
14	Ham, East	pa Essex	Romford	6	Woolwich	3	Barking	2	7	1543
34	Ham, High	pa Somerset	Langport	6	Bridgewater	9	Glastonbury	7	130	953
34	Ham	ham Somerset	Taunton	4	Somerton	12	Bridgewater	8	137	....
34	Ham	vil Somerset	Frome	3	Shep. Mallet	8	Bruton	7	106	....
34	Ham	ti Somerset	Shep. Mallet	2	Wells	4	Glastonbury	5	118	....

* HALTON is a chapelry in the parish of Runcorn, in the hundred of Bucklow. Its name signifies a town upon a hill. Halton was part of the barony of Nigel, to whom it was given by Hugh Lupus, his relation and commander, to be held by the service of leading the Cheshire army into Wales, whenever it should be necessary. Nigel was also made the Earl's marshal, and Constable of Cheshire. From the posterity of Nigel it came to the crown, and it now constitutes a considerable part of the duchy of Lancaster, having round it a large jurisdiction, called the Honour of Halton. In this manor was a custom, that if, in driving cattle over the common, the driver suffered them to graze or take a thistle, he should pay a halfpenny per head to the lord of the fee, which was called thistletake. Halton manor had considerable privileges bestowed upon it, and the town was constituted a borough and market-town; the castle was a favourite hunting seat of John of Gaunt. The castle was entirely demolished during the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I., and has ever since remained in ruins. There is, however, a more modern building, used as an inn, containing a court-house, and called a prison, though now never used as such. The Earl of Cholmondeley is the proprietor, under the crown. The prospects from Halton-castle are highly interesting. Northwards, the river Mersey, winding through a fertile plain, may be distinctly traced from the neighbourhood of Warrington, where its breadth is little more than one hundred yards, to its expansion into a wide channel, contracting at Runcorn-gap, and again dilating into the estuary which extends to the sea. Beyond this river the county of Lancashire appears like a vast forest, from the numerous hedge-rows of its enclosures. To the west the view comprehends a large circuit of Cheshire, bounded by the Welch mountains, and broken at intermediate distances by scattered hamlets and cultivated grounds. Halton had a market on Saturdays, and an annual fair on old Lady-day; but they have been long discontinued. Here is a charity-school of long standing, and an alms-house for six poor old servants. Norton, and Stockham, are townships in the chapelry of Halton.

The fine of
thistletake.

Fine pros-
pects from
the castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Ham Preston, or } Chamberlayne . . . pa	Dorset	WimborneM. 4	Poole 7	Wareham . . 15	98	832
14	Ham, West pa	Essex	Romford . . . 7	Woolwich . . 4	Barking . . . 3	7	11580
34	Ham, Low cha	Somerset . . .	Langport . . . 2	Somerton . . 2	Ilchester . . . 4	125	....
16	Hamble, or Hamble } en le Rice pa	Hants	Southampton 5	Titchfield . . 5	Fareham . . . 7	74	318
5	Hambleton pa	Bucks	Henley-on-T. 3	Maidenhead . 8	H. Wycombe . 7	34	1357
16	Hambleton . . . m t & pa	Hants	Bis. Waltham 6	Fareham . . . 7	Petersfield . . 9	64	2026
37	Hambleton pa	Surrey	Godalming . . 3	Haslemere . . 6	Milford 3	36	437
22	Hambleton . . . to & cha	Lancaster . .	Poulton . . . 4	Garstang . . . 8	Kirkham . . . 8	236	334
32	Hambleton pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham . . . 4	Whitwell . . . 2	Emningham . 3	92	297
46	Hambleton to	W. R. York	Selby 4	Snaith 8	Doncaster . . 16	178	494
43	Hambleton House, or } Hills	York	Thirsk 7	Helmsley . . . 4	Kir. Moorside 8	226	....
34	Hambridge ham	Somerset . . .	Langport . . . 4	Yeovil 8	Ilminster . . . 5	130	....
15	Hambrook ham	Gloucester . .	Bristol 5	Sodbury 6	Thornbury . . 7	116	950
24	Hammeringham . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Horncastle . . 4	Alford 10	Tattershall . 10	138	158
19	Hamerton pa	Huntingdon .	Stilton 6	Huntingdon . 8	Kimbolton . . 8	67	129
45	Hamerton man	York	Clitheroe . . . 8	Tonside 4	Skipton . . . 16	225	....
15	Hamfallaw ti	Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . 3	Gloucester . . 8	Stroud 9	100	645
28	Hamfordshoe hun	Northamp . .	Leicester . . . 4	Mt. Sorrel . . 7	M. Mowbray 11	98	8178
23	Hamilton ham	Leicester . . .	Lampeter . . 14	Aberystwith 7	Tregaron . . . 9	225	....
51	Haminiog to	Cardigan . .	Wantage . . . 1	Abingdon . . 10	Faringdon . . 8	61	785
4	Hamme, or Ham } House	Berks	Brentford . . . 4	Fulham 2	Uxbridge . . 13	4	....
25	Hammersmith* . . . vil	Middlesex . .	Aldborough . 7	Boroughbrid. 7	Knareboro' . 8	199	10222
44	Hammerton Green . . to	W. R. York	Lichfield . . . 3	Wolverham. 12	Walsall 6	199	329
44	HammertonKirk pa & to	Stafford . . .	Shaftesbury . 7	Blan. Forum. 8	Stalbridge . . 5	199	973
35	Hammerwich . . to & cha	Dorset	Doncaster . . 6	Snaith 9	Thorne 9	121	218
12	Hamoon, or Hammon pa	W. R. York	G. Messenden 3	Wendover . . 5	Chesham . . . 8	107	54
46	Hampall to	Bucks	Northleach . 2	Cheltenham 12	Stow 9	168	128
5	Hampden, Great . . . pa	Bucks	Chichester . . 1	Midhurst . . 11	Petworth . . 12	35	286
5	Hampden, Little . . cha	Gloucester . .	Poole 7	Spittisbury . 10	Cranborne . 12	36	105
15	Hampnet pa	Sussex				84	187
38	Hampnet, West . . . pa	Dorset				62	401
12	Hampreston pa					100	883

A plot laid here against the life of Oliver Cromwell.

Queen Caro- line died here.

* HAMMERSMITH is situated on the great western road, in the parish of Fulham. It extends to the margin of the Thames, comprising Brook-green, Pallenswick, (or Stanbrook-green) and Shepherd's-bush. This place has, within a few years, been much improved, not only from the many new buildings which have been erected, but likewise from the paving of the road. A new chapel has been also built here. This village was frequently the scene of operations between the contending forces in the civil war. A plot was laid here, in 1656, against the life of Cromwell. A discharged soldier, named Miles Syndercomb, was to shoot the protector, as he passed on his way from London to Hampton-court, and a house was hired, in which he was to take his station. The conspiracy, however, was detected before it was fully ripe, and Syndercomb was tried and convicted. Butterwick-house stands nearly opposite the chapel. This mansion was originally the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and Baron of Butterwick, who died in 1646. The principal front is adorned with columns of stone, over which is a balustrade; the whole is executed with elegance and taste. Brandenburg-house, some years ago a seat of her Serene Highness, the Margravine of Anspach, and the house in which Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., died, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Thames. This mansion was once the property and residence of the celebrated Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe. The chief approach is from the Hammersmith side. The interior is elegant. The drawing-room is of large proportions, and is fitted up in a style of great splendour; the ceiling was painted by the direction of Lord Melcombe, to whom is also attributed the very costly chimney-piece of white marble, embellished with elegant sculpture. At the upper end, is a chair of state, over which is placed a whole-length portrait of Frederic of Prussia. The whole is surrounded by a canopy, embellished with the arms of Prussia. There are, contiguous to this, four other state rooms, of smaller dimensions, but highly adorned with productions of art. The gallery is eighty-two feet in length by twenty feet

wide, and thirty feet in height, and was fitted up by Lord Melcombe. The flooring was formerly of marble; but a boarded floor has lately been substituted. The ceiling is of mosaic work, chastely ornamented. The whole gallery is hung with pictures, well placed, and of considerable estimation. In the small drawing-room, is a cabinet, containing a collection of miniatures, several of which are in enamel. In other apartments are numerous specimens of the arts. The marble-hall is a spacious apartment on the ground-floor, used as a dining-room. The floor consists of black and white marble, and is well adapted for a cool retreat in the summer months. The grounds are not extensive, but they command some fine views of the river and its banks. Southward of Brandenburg-house is the seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley. It is a fanciful structure, with a colonnade in front, supported by rustic columns, and thatched with reeds. As the workmen were employed in digging the foundations of this house, in 1809, they discovered, about four feet from the surface, two human skeletons lying parallel with each other; one of the bodies was without a head and the other had a dagger thrust in the side, the blade of which was corroded by rust, but the handle was in good preservation, and bespeaks the age of Charles I. At a short distance is Craven-cottage, a beautiful villa. The situation of this cottage is of the happiest kind, and the architecture of the building possesses a character of classic elegance. An Egyptian-hall was fitted up from a design of the French traveller, Denon, and also a chapel. In the windows is some stained glass, which was brought from France and Italy by the late Walsh Porter, Esq. The Upper and Lower Malls of Hammersmith, which range along the bank of the river, contain many substantial and commodious buildings, which command a fine view of the Surrey shore. Queen Katherine, Dowager of Charles II., resided many years in the Upper Mall. The mansion which she occupied has been recently taken down, but a building that was attached to it, called the banquetting-house, still remains. Dove Coffee-house, a small house of public entertainment, claims our notice from its having been a favourite resort of the poet, Thompson; and here, it is said, he wrote the greatest part of his "Winter." The house commands some fine views of the river. Hammersmith-terrace comprises a pleasant row of houses, and has been selected by several eminent characters for the place of their residence. Here the late Arthur Murphy resided for many years; and Philip James, the eminent painter, spent the last years of his life on this terrace. In King's-street, near the Broadway, is a convent of English Benedictines, which was founded in the reign of Charles II., for the education of young ladies whose parents still adhered to the Roman Catholic religion. This institution maintained a high degree of reputation throughout the eighteenth century, and many ladies of distinction were educated. It was also an asylum for female devotees whom political convulsions had driven from their native country. The nunnery is approached by an arcade in imitation of cloisters. Behind the chief building is a large garden, and a burial ground. The chapel of this hamlet was built about the year 1631, and, in addition to this, a handsome church has been erected, which the increased population of the place rendered expedient. The Presbyterian dissenters have long had a meeting-house in this hamlet. There are also places of worship for Quakers, Methodists, and Anabaptists. Here is a charity-school for boys, and another for girls; in addition to which, a large Sunday-school has been introduced. The West Middlesex water-works, by which Hammersmith and the neighbouring places are supplied with Thames water, were established in 1806. The reservoirs are situated at the back of Theresa-terrace, and occupy about three acres of land. To these reservoirs, the water is conducted by a tunnel of bricks. A recent act of parliament has empowered the company to extend their works to several of the western parishes of the metropolis. The suspension bridge, across the Thames, is worthy of notice.

HAMMER-SMITH.

Brandenburg House.

Human skeletons found.

A convent of English Benedictines.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
16	Hampshire, Hants, or } Southampton ...co }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	283298

Market towns.

Eleven parishes without churches.

In the province of Canterbury.

* HAMPSHIRE is bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surrey and Sussex, on the south by the English-channel, and on the west by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It is about forty-two miles long, and thirty-eight broad. It is divided into ten divisions; Alton (North and South), Andover, Basingstoke, Fawley, Kingsclere, New Forest (East and West), Portsdown, and the Isle-of-Wight. These are again divided into thirty-nine small hundreds. The rivers are, the Anton, Avon, Boldre-Water, Exe, Itchin, and the Tese, or Test. The market-towns are, Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishops-Waltham, Botley, Christchurch, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Kingsclere, Lymington, Odiham, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, Stockbridge, Winchester, Whitchurch; and Newport, Newtown, Yarmouth, and Brading, in the Isle-of-Wight. The county returns twenty-six members to parliament; that is, two for the county, and the same for the city of Winchester, and for each of the towns of Southampton, Portsmouth, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Christchurch, Lymington, Whitchurch, and Andover; and two each for the boroughs of Newtown, Newport, and Yarmouth, in the Isle-of-Wight. This county has 1628 square miles, or 1,041,920 acres, and 298 parishes. It had twenty-nine monastic establishments, and thirty-six public charities. Of the parishes which this county contains, eleven have no churches at all; there are twenty-eight parishes which have less than 100 inhabitants; forty-five have no parsonage-houses; and there are thirty-three, the parsonage-houses of which the incumbents, in a return made to parliament in 1818, represent as being unfit for them to live in. The poor-rates were, in 1818, £265,624 7s. 9¼d.; the number of paupers, 23,487; the rental of all the landed property of the county, according to a return made to parliament in 1818, was, £1,130,951 13s. 3¼d.; the population, according to a return laid before parliament, in 1821, was 283,298; the number of inhabited houses, in 1821, was 49,516; the number of uninhabited houses at the same period was 1943; the poor-rates bear the proportion of one-fourth of the rental; the number of paupers, compared with the number of houses, is one to every two houses; the poor-rates in 1776 were only £48,598; the number of persons to every square mile of this county is 175; the number of acres to a person, three; the number of acres to a house, twenty-one. The male population, in 1821, was 138,373; the families employed in agriculture were in number 24,303; the families employed in trade, or handicraft, were 19,810 in number; the number of other families was 13,829; the agricultural male population 69,672; able labourers 34,836; the number of acres in this county, to every able-bodied labourer, is twenty-seven. It is in the Province of Canterbury, in the Diocese of Winchester, and in the Western Circuit. Hampshire consists of two very distinct species of country, the one up-land, being for the greater part chalk, or of a thin, light soil, covered with flints, and bearing large crops of wheat and other grain, and feeding large and fine flocks of sheep; and the other of low-land, of a strong clay, or strong mould, mixed with gravel, and growing good wheat, and excellent timber in great plenty. A no inconsiderable part of the county is taken up in the New Forest, and the forests of Bere, of Alice-Holt, and Woolmer; the two former on the southern extremity of the county, and the two latter just on the western border of it. There are several very extensive wastes in Hampshire, being estimated altogether at not less than 90,000 acres. There are also downs of very considerable extent in many parts of the county, lying high and supporting large flocks of sheep, which are generally either of the Southdown or Dorset breeds. Indeed, Hampshire con-





EXPLANATION

City	WINCHESTER	Cross Roads
County Town	SOUTHAMPTON	Railways
Market Towns	Andover	Stations
Villages Hamlets &c.	Chertown	Woods & Plantations
Seats & Parks		Fishing Places
Rivers		Boundary of Boroughs
Canals		Ditch
Tumple Roads		County

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

DIVISIONS

Oshtam	1 Petersfield	8
Basingstoke	2 Fareham	9
Kingsclere	3 Droxford	10
Andover	4 Southampton	11
Romsey	5 Lyndhurst	12
Winchester	6 Ringwood	13
Alton	7 Isle of Wight	14

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CHURCH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,
MIDDLESEX

Hampstead is 400 feet above the level of the Sea. In the eighteenth century it was a celebrated watering place

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond	Popu-lation.
25	Hampstead*...vil & pa	Middlesex .	Highgate ....2	Chip. Barnet .8	Watford....13	4	8588
5	Hampsted Marshal ..pa	Berks	Newbury....4	Hungerford ..6	Beedon .....10	60	313
4	Hampstead Norris ..pa	Berks	East Ilsley...3	Reading . . .12	..... 3	51	1179

tains some of the qualities of almost every other county, high-land and low-land, common fields, large enclosures, and small enclosures ; barren land and very fertile land ; open country and extremely wooded country ; downs, heaths, and moors, forests, and chases ; bleak and uninteresting countries to the eye, and some spots which are of unrivalled beauty ;—all these it has, besides being in some parts very hilly, and in others very level. It wants only mines and manufactories to make it a complete epitome of England. The produce of this county is chiefly wood, in all its shapes, and corn. There are some hops about Alton, but the produce is not considerable enough to make much mention of. The cattle are a mixed breed ; great numbers of cows and oxen coming up from Devonshire, and numbers of cows coming over annually from Normandy, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. The sheep are mentioned above. The Hampshire hog is far-famed ; it is a large, loose-limbed, black-spotted, lop-eared animal ; hardy, prone to fat, and very prolific. The real horses of Hampshire are a small breed of foresters that are found in the New Forest, and in the forest of Bere, and Waltham-chase—very useful and pretty animals. The Isle-of-Wight, an island standing in the British Channel, opposite to the coast of Hampshire, at about seven miles distance from it, is considered a part of the county. It is about twenty-three miles in length, and thirteen in breadth, and consists, for the most part, of a good and fertile chalky soil.

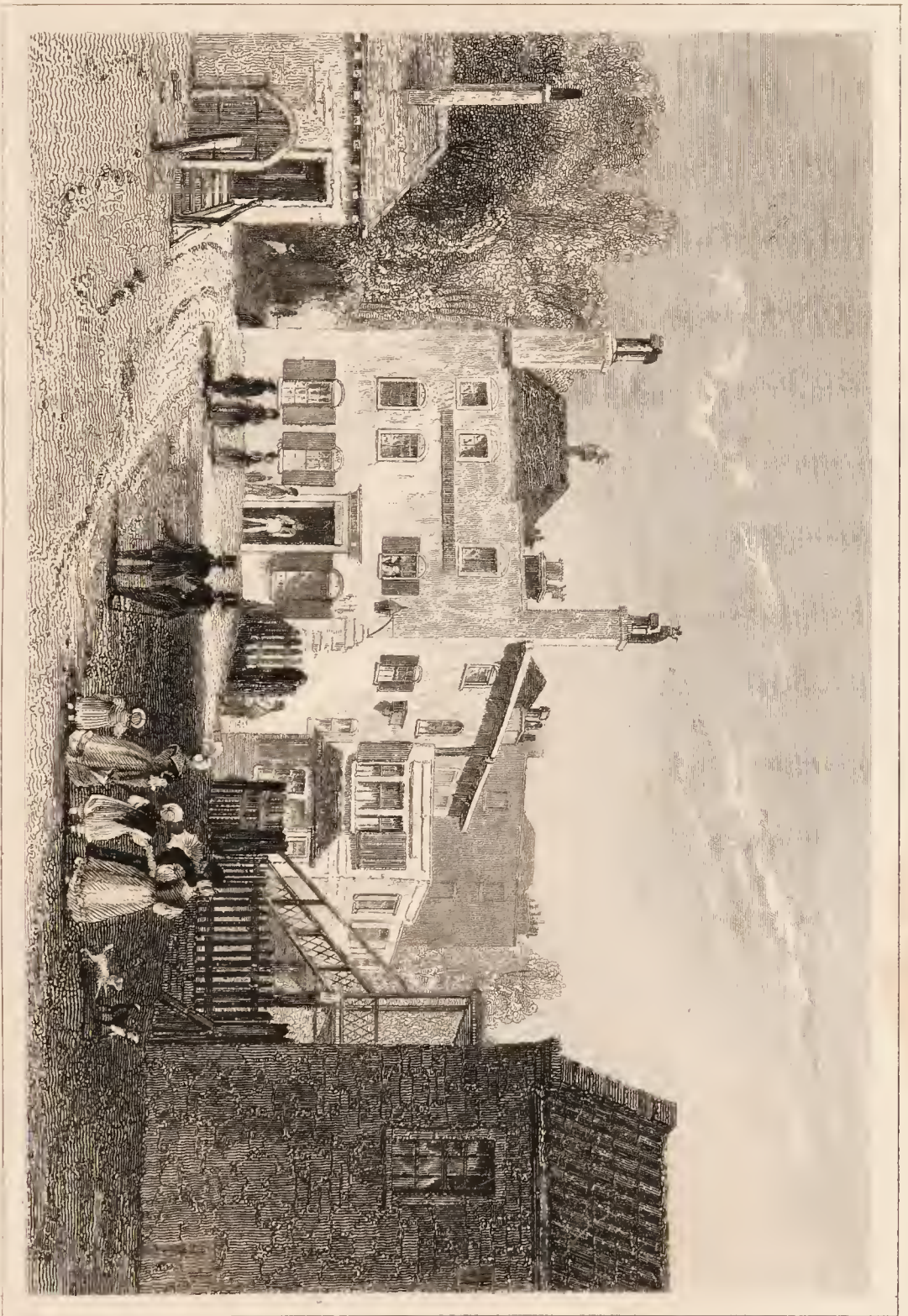
HAMPSHIRE.

Produce of the county.

* HAMPSTEAD. The delightful village of Hampstead is separated from the metropolis by Pancras and Mary-le-bone, and is bounded in other directions by Finchley, Hendon, Wilsdon, and Paddington. The greater part of Hampstead is situated on an eminence about 400 feet above the level of the sea ; and from this circumstance it has been justly celebrated as a situation highly salubrious. The domestic buildings are of a various character. The most ancient may be ascribed to the reign of James I. ; but these are in a ruinous state. Many of the buildings appear to be of the latter part of the seventeenth century. But the most ornamental, are of a modern date. The situation of the principal houses derives charms from the devious and romantic nature of the hill on which the village stands. In the reign of Henry VIII., Hampstead was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen, employed by the families of the nobility and gentry. In the seventeenth century it was the occasional resort of families of distinction, and from that period it gradually rose to the notice of the fashionable world. This village, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, acquired great celebrity as a watering place. Dr. Gibbons was the first physician who recommended the use of these waters ; and every accommodation was provided that was calculated to attract the votaries of fashion. But what was intended at first for public utility or innocent recreation, was presently converted into haunts of idleness and dissipation, and Hampstead-wells gradually lost their reputation, till they sunk at length in total neglect. The Roman road, called Watling-street, is supposed to have passed through Hampstead. This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance of a Roman sepulchral urn having been dug up near the wells ; and it is well known that the Romans selected the border of a military way for the burial place of their warriors. Among the domestic structures of Hampstead we shall notice the following :—Chicken-house, situated near the entrance of the village, is an ancient mansion of brick, supposed to have been a hunting seat of James I. In the windows was lately some painted glass, part of which exhibited small portraits of that

400 feet above the level of the sea.

In the eighteenth century a celebrated watering place.



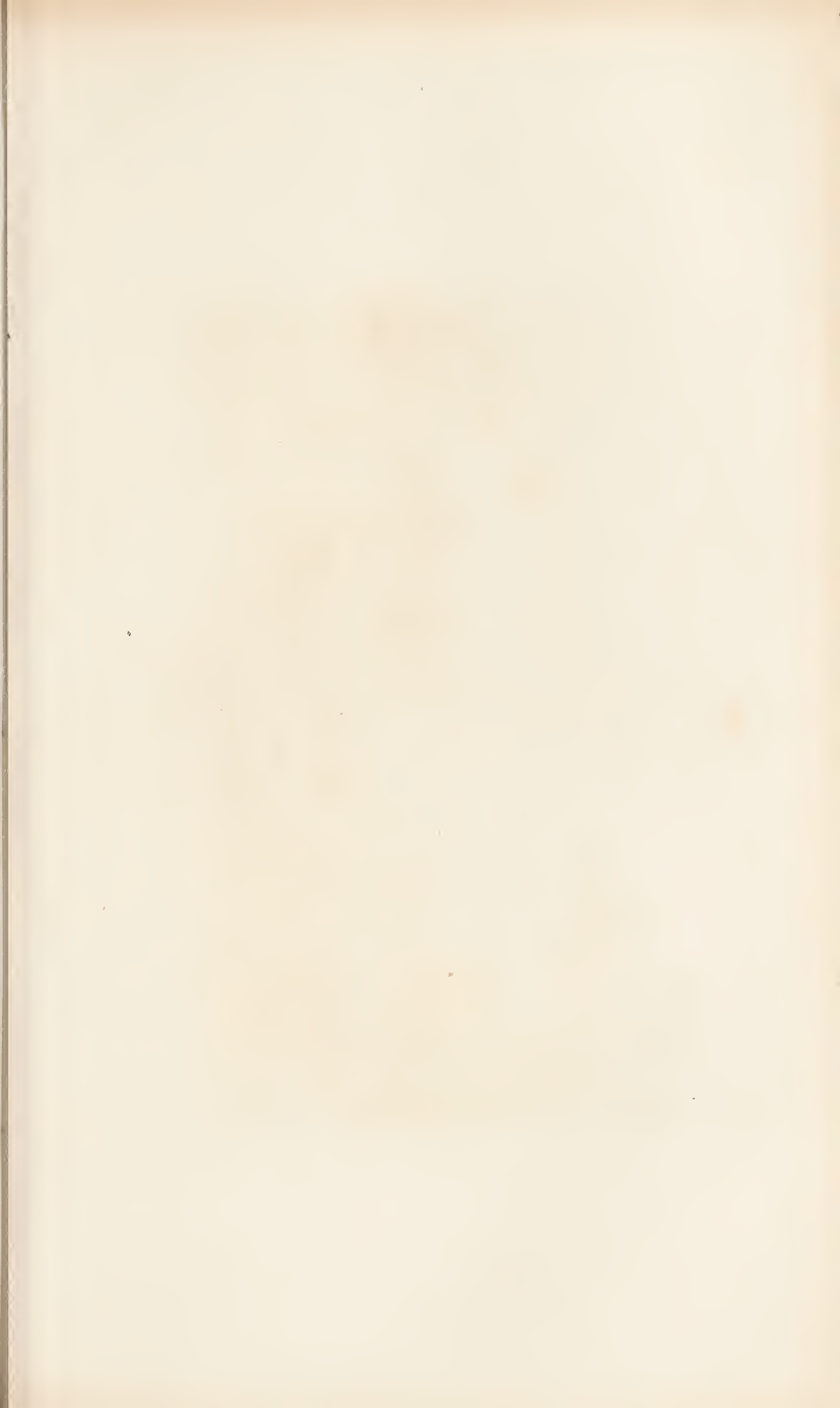
THE SPANIARDS TAVERN, HAMPTSTEAD.

MIDDLESEX

Drawn & Engraved for D. GIDAL'S ENGLAND & WALES Portfolio.



FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF SIR RICHARD STEEL, MAYOR OF LONDON, MIDDLESEX.





HAMPTON COURT PALACE
MIDDLESEX.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

The parish of Hampton is bounded towards the south by the River Thames, and meets, on the other side, the parishes of Twickenham, Teddington, Hanworth and Sunbury. When Henry VIII. was unable, from age and corpulency, to pursue his wonted field sports in the forest, an act of parliament was passed for making a royal chase, called Hampton Court-chase, which extended over the parish of Hampton and several other parishes on the opposite side of the Thames, the whole of which district was enclosed by a wooden paling, and stocked with deer. This oppressive measure occasioned great discontent, and, in consequence of the numerous applications for relief by the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, an order of council was made by the lord protector, in the reign of Edward VI., by which the deer were removed, and the paling taken down. But the district formerly enclosed is still considered as a royal chase, and the paramount authority over the game within its limits, has been reserved by the crown. The manor of Hampton Court was created an honour by act of Parliament, in 1540. The royal palace of Hampton Court is situated on the northern border of the Thames, at the distance of one mile from the village of Hampton. Although founded by a subject, and constructed at different periods, it is perhaps the most magnificent of all the royal palaces of England, and the most capacious. It consists of three principal quadrangles, but there are several minor courts appertaining to parts of the original structure. The usual approach to the palace is from the west. On the right and left are ranges of subordinate chambers and domestic offices, portions of the building constructed by Wolsey; and on the latter side are also the royal stables, with marks of modern alteration. The entrance into the office range is by a plain gateway, and at each extremity of the same front is an octangular turret of brick. The west front is of low proportions, though it comprises three stories. The material is of brick, with embellishments of stone, which mode of construction prevails throughout the whole of the edifice. Over the portal is a bay window, adorned with the royal arms, and divided by mullioned compartments into two series of lights. This central division of the west front is flanked by towers. An embattled parapet ranges along the whole line of the building, with the exception of the part immediately over the bay window and portal, where the parapet is perforated and finished in a more ornamental style. The entrance-court forms a quadrangle of 167 feet from north to south, and 141 feet from east to west. On the turrets are placed the initials E. R. The east side is more highly-finished. Over the portal, in the centre, is a bay window of considerable beauty, with an octangular tower on each side, and on the face of the towers which flank the gateway are introduced busts of the Roman Emperors. Through a groined archway, finely ornamented, is the entrance into the second or middle quadrangle, which measures 133 feet six inches, from north to south, and ninety-one feet ten inches from east to west. The eastern side comprises a third portal, flanked with octangular turrets, and is of a superior character to that of the preceding flanks. On the face of each turret are again introduced busts of the Cæsars. Some repairs took place in this division in the reign of George II. The south side is disfigured by a colonnade, supported by Ionic columns, executed under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. Immediately over the entrance passage are the arms of Henry VIII., and on the face of the embattled towers which flank the gateway are busts of the Cæsars. On the front of the third story is a large and curious astronomical clock, made by Tompion. The remaining division of this attractive court is entirely occupied by the southern side of the Great-hall, the exterior walls and embellishments of which must be ascribed to Wolsey. The parapet of the hall is embattled, and the walls are strengthened by buttresses. The "Third great Quadrangle," is usually termed the Fountain-court, and consists chiefly of buildings constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, when the palace

HAMPTON.

Hampton
Court
palace.Description
of

HAMPTON
COURT-
PALACE.Grand front
of the
palace.

underwent important alterations in the time of King William. The south and east sides were then entirely taken down, and the present apartments in those divisions were erected. The dimensions of this quadrangle are 110 feet, by 117. In the area is a fountain, and on each side of the court is a beautiful colonnade, of the Ionic order, with duplicated columns. The elevations of this quadrangle correspond in architectural character with the grand exterior front. We now come to the Great Eastern Façade, or grand front of the palace. This was begun in 1690, and completed in 1694, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and is about three hundred and thirty feet in extent. The materials consist chiefly of brick, of a bright red hue; but the numerous decorations are of stone. This front, together with that towards the south, is terminated by a handsome balustrade. The central compartment, in which is the state apartment to the palace, is of stone, and is adorned with considerable splendour. An angular pediment, supported by four fluted three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, exhibits, in bas-relief, the triumphs of Hercules over Envy. On each side are two pilasters of the same order, supporting a continuation of the entablature. The southern front is three hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, and has a central compartment of stone, but the embellishments are less numerous than those of the eastern front. On the entablature, which is sustained by four columns, is inscribed *Gulielmus et Maria, R. R. E.* On the parapet are placed two statues. This front looks towards the privy-garden, and the ground was here sunk ten feet for the purpose of obtaining from the lower apartments a view of the Thames. Though an air of splendour and magnificence reigns throughout the whole structure, sufficiently imposing on a slight review, yet when we proceed to form our judgment by the rules of art, our admiration is considerably diminished. That uniformity of character, which must ever be looked for in a finished structure, is not to be found here. This defect must be attributed to its having been erected at different periods, and to the different tastes of the monarchs by whom the additions were made; all of whom departed, in a greater or less degree, from the original plan of Wolsey. We shall now proceed to an examination of the

The interior.

interior of Hampton Court. It has been generally imagined that the subordinate parts only of the ancient edifice are now remaining; yet, certainly, the "great-hall and the chapel" are parts of the original structure. The former occupies the north-side of the middle quadrangle, and its lofty battlements constitute a prominent feature in the general view of the palace. Its fine west end, comprising a large mullioned window, with a turret at each extremity, and a curious perforated parapet, surmounted by a vane, assumes the aspect of an ecclesiastical building, and aids in imparting a venerable air to the whole vast pile. The dimensions of this hall are 106 feet by 40. The flooring was formerly of large square paving bricks, but at present, it is of stone. The east end is elevated by a step above the other parts of the room. On the south side of this division is an oval window of great beauty, divided into numerous compartments by stone mullions. The ceiling of the oriel is of stone, groined and adorned with fan-work and pendants, delicately executed. At the west end, beneath the spacious pointed and mullioned window before noticed, is a screen, which formerly supported the minstrel's gallery. The sides of the hall are covered with cement, in imitation of stone. The roofing is open work, and has a grand effect. This ceil-work consists of oak, free from paint or gold leaf. The arms of Henry VIII. occur in many parts of this fine carving. The initials of that king, and of Jane Seymour, joined by a true-lover's-knot, are also introduced among the decorations. In this hall, Henry had his royal banquets. On one occasion, when he entertained Francis Gonzago, the Viceroy of Sicily, the hall was illuminated with one thousand lamps, curiously disposed. In the year 1718, the hall was fitted up as a theatre, by direction of George I. The

chapel is situated to the north of the Fountain-court, and forms the south side of a small quadrangle. The exterior exhibits little to attract notice. On the outer wall, at each side of the door, are the arms of Henry VIII., impaled with Seymour; and the initials H. J. united by a true-lover's-knot. Previously to the civil war, the windows of the chapel were ornamented with stained glass, and the altar and walls adorned with pictures. Of these decorations the building was stripped by the zeal of the puritans, who had the ascendancy in the seventeenth century, and an act of parliament proscribed them, as superstitious works of art. The interior of the chapel was fitted up in its present state by Queen Anne. The original roof remains, and is ornamented with ranges of large pendants, each pendant being formed into the representation of a balcony, in which are placed winged angels with musical instruments. In opposition to the Gothic character of the roof, the altar-piece is Grecian, and adorned with Corinthian columns. The floor is of black and white marble, and the pews are formed of Norway oak. At the west end is a gallery, containing the royal pew, the ceiling of which is painted with a group of cherubims, who sustain the British crown, and wave over it an olive-branch. Divine service is regularly performed in this chapel every Sunday. The State Apartments are approached from the Fountain-court, by the King's Staircase, which is painted by Antonio Verrio, with representations of different parts of the heathen mythology, &c. The first room is the Grand Chamber, which is sixty feet long, thirty-seven feet wide, and thirty feet high. The sides are fitted with arms, arranged in various ornamental forms, and here are portraits of the following distinguished admirals—Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Sir James Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilkes, the Earl of Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George, Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Munden, John Benbow, Esq., George Churchill, Esq., John Graydon, Esq., Sir William Whetstone, and Basil Beaumonts, Esq. The King's First Presence Chamber is hung with rich tapestry. Opposite the entrance is the chair of state. Towards the left, facing the canopy, is a portrait of William III., by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The king is represented in armour, mounted on a gray horse, trampling on emblems of war. Its dimensions are eighteen feet by fifteen. Over the fire-place is a whole-length portrait of James, Marquis of Hamilton. The Second Presence Chamber is hung with tapestry. The canopy is furnished with crimson damask. Over the chimney is a whole-length portrait of Christian IV., King of Denmark, and above the doors are paintings of ruins and landscapes. In different parts of the room are likewise the following paintings:—Charles I. on horseback, an equerry holding his helmet; Queen Elizabeth when a child; Charles I. when young; Prince Rupert; Royal Family. The Audience Chamber is hung with tapestry, and ornamented with various pictures; among which we shall notice Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, by Hanthorst; George III. and Queen Charlotte, full length, by West; the Battle of Constantine; Lewis Cornaro and family. From the centre is suspended a silver chandelier of sixteen branches. Here is likewise a state chair, the furniture of which is of crimson damask, with gold fringe, and other decorations. The King's drawing-room is of fine proportions. The tapestry is interwoven with gold. Among the pictures are the whole-length portrait of Charles I., by Vandyck; David, with the head of Goliath; a Holy Family, by Corregio; The Deluge; The Muses; His Majesty, George III., reviewing the Light Dragoons, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Generals Fawcett, Goldsworthy, and Dundas, by Sir W. M. Beechey. Here is also a chair of state. The State Bed-chamber is furnished with a bed of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, and decorated with plumes of feathers. The room is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Endymion

HAMPTON
COURT-
PALACE.The State-
apartments.Numerous
fine
paintings.

**HAMPTON
COURT-
PALACE.**

The draw-
ing-room.

The Beauty-
room.
Prodigious
vine.

Prodigious
vine.

sleeping in the lap of Morpheus; and the figure of Somnus with his attributes. Over the chimney is a portrait of Anne, Duchess of York, by Joseph Chastely; and Shepherd and Shepherdess, by Genario. The King's Dressing-room is adorned with paintings, which possess considerable interest. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Mars reposing in the lap of Venus. Queen Mary's-closet is hung with delicate needle-work, said to be the production of that queen, with the assistance of the ladies of her court. Here are five chairs and a screen, supposed to have been adorned by the needle of King William's consort. On the east side of the southern division are the following rooms, appropriated to purposes of state:—The Queen's-gallery is eighty-one feet eight inches long, and twenty-three feet six inches wide, and is hung with seven fine pieces a tapestry, representing different passages in the history of Alexander the Great. The Queen's State-bed-chamber. The ceiling of this apartment is painted by Sir James Thornhill, representing Aurora rising out of the ocean in a chariot of gold, drawn by four white horses. The bed is of crimson damask, and the walls are adorned with pictures. The Queen's Drawing-Room is forty-one feet three inches long, thirty-four feet six inches wide, and thirty feet high. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and represents Queen Anne in the character of Justice, with Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room is hung with green damask, and is embellished with nine large pictures, executed on canvas in water-colours, by Andrew Montegna. The Queen's State Audience-room is provided with a canopy of state, and the walls are hung with tapestry, and adorned with pictures. The Dining-room is a spacious apartment, in which George I. and George III. frequently dined in public. Here are several excellent paintings. The Prince of Wales's Presence-chamber is hung with tapestry, illustrative of the story of Tobit and Tobias, and is decorated with some good productions of art. The Prince of Wales's Drawing-room is hung with tapestry, and has some fine portraits. The Prince of Wales's Bed-chamber is furnished with green damask, and hung with portraits of the Prince of Parma, the Duke of Luxemburg; and the consort of Christian IV., King of Denmark. The King's Private Drawing-room contains eight fine sea-pieces, six of which are by Vanderville, and represent the defeat of the Spanish armada. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles, Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Admiral. The King's Private Dressing-room is hung with tapestry, and contains the portraits of William, Duke of Gloucester, and the first Earl of Sandwich. The King's Private Bed-chamber is ornamented with a painting of Susanna and the Elders, by Paul Veronese; the Lord's Supper, by Tintorette; George II. and Queen Caroline, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Sybil, by Gentilisky; Rape of the Sabines; Virgin and Child; Europa; Jonah sitting under the Gourd. The apartment immediately beneath the King's Guard-chamber is usually termed the Beauty-room, and contains the portraits of Queen Mary, consort of William III., and those of eight distinguished ladies of her court. The pleasure gardens attached to the palace comprise about forty-four acres. The gardens were laid out by William III.; but the formal and studied manner in which they are arranged by no means accords with the modern taste in gardening. The lawns are shaped with mathematical precision, and bordered with meagre evergreens, placed at equal distances. These are intersected by broad gravel walks; and statues and vases are placed at measured points in formal opposition to each other. In each of the four principal parterres is placed a large bronze statue. The privy-garden is ornamented with terrace-walks, and a fountain. On this side of the palace is a grape-house, the dimensions of which are seventy feet by fourteen, and the whole interior is furnished by one vine of the black Hamburgh kind. This vine was planted in 1769, and produced in one year 2200 bunches of grapes, weighing one pound each, on a average. The Court-park extends

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Hampton and Claver- ton hun }	Somerset . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	577
39	Hampton in Arden pa & to }	Warwick...	Coleshill....6	Solihull3	Coventry ....9	108	2894
17	Hampton Bishop . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . .4	Ledbury . . .10	Bromyard...14	131	753
17	Hampton Charles . ham	Hereford . . .	Bromyard . . .5	Leominster...6	Tenbury . . .7	130	91
17	Hampton Court . . . ham	Hereford . . .	Leominster . .5	Bromyard . . .8	Hereford . . .9	133	....
39	Hampton Curli . . . ham	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . .2	Henley7	Stratford . . .7	92	....
31	Hampton Gay pa	Oxford	Woodstock .3	Oxford6	Bicester . . .7	60	86
42	Hampton, Great . . . pa	Worcester ..	Evesham . . .1	Pershore . . .6	Alcester . . .11	101	290
11	Hampton, High pa	Devon	Hatherleigh .4	Holsworthy . .9	Torrington . .9	205	282
38	Hampton, Little . . . pa	Sussex	Arundel . . .3	Steyning . . .12	Chichester .12	63	1166
42	Hampton, Little . . . to	Worcester ..	Evesham . . .1	Pershore . . .6	Alcester . . .12	102	....
42	Hampton Lovett . . . pa	Worcester ..	Droitwich .3	Kidderminst. 8	Bromsgrove .5	129	153
39	Hampton Lucy, or Bishop's pa }	Warwick . . .	Str.-on-Avon 4	Warwick . . .6	Southam . . .11	93	540
15	Hampton Meysey . . . pa	Gloucester..	Fairford . . .2	Cirencester .7	Cricklade . .4	83	362
41	Hampton Nether . . . pa	Wilts	Wilton2	Salisbury . . .3	Old Sarum . .4	84	146
31	Hampton Poyle pa	Oxford	Woodstock .4	Oxford6	Bicester . . .7	60	156
33	Hampton Welch . . . pa	Salop	Ellesmere . .4	Whitchurch .8	Wem7	169	478
25	Hampton Wick . . . ham & cha }	Middlesex ..	Kingston . . .1	Wandsworth 7	Brentford . . .6	12	1463
33	Hampton Wood . . . ham	Salop	Ellesmere . .3	Wem5	Whitchurch .6	166	....
38	Hamsey, or Hammes Say pa }	Sussex	Lewes2	Brighton . . .10	Hailsham . .12	48	608
35	Hamstal Ridware* . . pa	Stafford . . .	Rudgeley . . .4	Abb.Bromley 4	Litchfield . .7	126	443
13	Hamstels to	Durham . . .	Durham . . .6	Wolsingham .8	Stanhope . .11	265	....

from the borders of the palace-gardens to Hampton-wick, and is bounded on the south by the Thames, and on the north by the high road to Kingston. This park is well stocked with deer. It is divided from the river, in one part, by a broad gravel walk, and an extensive range of massive and highly ornamented iron rails His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was ranger of the park, and occupied, by virtue of this office, an agreeable residence called the Pavilion; a building erected under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. Bushey-park comprises all the enclosures belonging to the palace of Hampton, except the Home-park. These enclosures contain about 1100 acres, and are adorned by long avenues of chesnut and elm-trees. The former are of noble growth, and add much to the beauty of the park; but, upon the whole, the domain is deficient in timber. The office of ranger of Bushey-park has usually been held by the same persons who have been chief-stewards of the honour of Hampton, and keepers of the chase. The village of Hampton is pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames. The most attractive villa is termed Hampton-house, the chosen residence of David Garrick, who made considerable improvements in the building and in the adjoining grounds. The house is divided from the Thames by a public road, beneath which is worked a path conducting to a fine lawn on the margin of the river. Here Garrick erected a temple in honour of Shakspeare. It is an octangular building of brick, and the interior is adorned by a statue of the immortal bard, executed by Roubilliac. The church of Hampton is built chiefly of brick, and appears to have been composed at various periods. The most ancient part is the chancel, which is composed of stone and flint. The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and aisles. The monumental erections and mural tablets are numerous; amongst which is seen an ancient monument, with recumbent effigies, to Sibel, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. and wife of — Penn, Esq. who was nurse to Edward VI. On the monument is a poetical inscription, of considerable length. Adjoining the church is a commodious school-room for the gratuitous education of poor children of this parish.

HAMPTON
COURT-
PALACE.

Once the
residence of
of David
Garrick.

* HAMSTAL. Hamstal Ridware, (eastward from King's Bromly) Pipe Ridware, and Mavesin Ridware, probably once formed one parish, of which their common suffix was the name. The church of Hamstal Ridware contains some painted glass, and several handsome monuments. In

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Hamsterley .to pa & cha	Durham	Bish.Aukland 6	Wolsingham .5	Durham15	255	503
12	Hamworthy pa	Dorset	Pool 2	Wareham . . . 6	Corfe Castle . .7	107	308
31	Hanborough pa	Oxford	Witney 5	Woodstock . .4	Oxford 9	63	883
35	Hanbury pa & to	Stafford	Burton-on-T. 5	Uttoxeter . . .7	Abb.Bromley 6	129	2314
42	Hanbury pa	Worcester . . .	Droitwich . .4	Bromsgrove . .4	Alcester10	130	1073
35	Hanbury Woodend .to	Stafford	Burton-on-T. 5	Uttoxeter . . .8	Abb.Bromley 5	129	291
24	Hanby ham	Lincoln	Corby 5	Grantham . . .7	Folkingham . .6	110	32
43	Handale, or Green- dale ham }	N. R. York.	Guisbrough . .6	Whitby10	Easington . . .3	254	. . .
35	Handchurch to	Stafford	Newc.-un-L. 3	Lane End5	Stone 6	146	169
35	Handesacre to	Stafford	Rudgely3	Litchfield . . .4	Crannock8	123	. . .
35	Handford to	Stafford	Newc.-un-L. 2	Stone 7	Lane End3	147	607
7	Handforth, or Hand- ford to }	Chester	Stockport . . .5	Altringham . .7	Knutsford . . .8	184	1980
7	Handley pa & to	Chester	Chester 7	Malpas 8	Tarporley . . .7	175	698
35	Handley ham	Stafford	Newc.-un-L. 2	Lane End4	Stoke 2	151	. . .
10	Handley Nether . . ham	Derby	Chesterfield . .5	Sheffield8	Dronfield6	155	. . .
12	Handley Sixpenny .hun	Dorset . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	106	831
12	Handley Sixpenny . . pa	Dorset	Cranborne . .5	Shaftsbury . .10	Blan. Forum 10	98	889
10	Handley, Upper . . . ham	Derby	Chesterfield . .5	Sheffield8	Dronfield5	155	. . .
10	Handley, West . . . ham	Derby . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 7	. . . . . 4	155	. . .
35	Handsworth* pa	Stafford	Birmingham .2	Wednesbury 6	Walsall7	111	4944
45	Handsworth pa	W. R. York	Sheffield4	Rotheram . . .5	Barnsley14	159	2338
12	Hanford ex pa dis	Dorset	Blan. Forum .5	Shaftsbury . .6	Stalbridge . . .9	104	10
44	Hang, East wap	N. R. York.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	10772
44	Hang, West wap	N. R. York.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . .	15243
28	Hanging Houghton ham	Northamp. . .	Welford9	Northampton 9	Kettering9	75	114
38	Hangleton pa	Sussex	Brighton4	Shoreham . . .4	Steyning7	56	64
15	Hanham, East . . . ham }	Gloucester . .	Bristol 4	Keynsham . . .2	Marshfield . .10	113	1212
15	Hanham, West . . . ham	Gloucester . .	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 3	. . . . . 8	113	. . .
14	Haningfield, East . . pa	Essex	Danbury4	Malden 8	Chelmsford . .6	29	447
14	Haningfield, South . . pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 7	28	214
14	Haningfield, West . . pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 9	. . . . . 5	28	480
28	Hanington pa	Northamp . .	Wellingboro' 6	Rothwell7	Northampton 8	74	196
7	Hankelow to	Chester	Nantwich . . .5	Woore 4	Betley 5	164	289
41	Hankerton pa	Wilts	Malmsbury . .3	Cricklade . . .9	Tetbury6	94	413
35	Hanley† cha	Stafford	Newc.-un-L. 2	Leek 9	Cheadle9	151	7121

HAMSTAL.

Instrument to silence the tongues of women.

Balten and Watts' ma-
nufactory.

a neat watch-tower, near it, ascended by a stair-case, and open at the top, are preserved a curious stone hammer; a coat of mail made for Charles I.; and a valuable instrument, used to silence the tongues of scolding wives. The church of Pipe Ridware, contains a curious stone font. Mavesin Ridware, received the former part of its name from the illustrious family of Malvoison, who once possessed it. The only remains of the old manor-house is a gate-house, which contains a chamber, said to have been an oratory. The church of this village contains some antique monuments; among these is the tomb of Sir Robert Mavesin, who, in the dissensions of the civil reign of Henry IV., slew his neighbour Sir William, Lord of Hansacre. Vestiges of a priory of Benedictine monks, in a retired valley, on the south bank of the Blythe, may be still distinguished. The corpse of Hugo, its founder, in a stone coffin, was raised in 1785, after a repose of more than 600 years.

* HANDSWORTH. In the neighbourhood of Handsworth, is situated Soho, the splendid manufactory of plated and similar wares. (See page 200.) The buidings are magnificent, and rendered cheerful by a number of agreeable gardens. This establishment was, at first, only intended for the production of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and other articles of a useful, though inferior kind; but by degrees, the proprietors introduced works of elegance and taste; and the factory soon obtained, as it demanded, the encouragement of the king and the principal nobility. The manufacture of wrought plate has more recently been attempted with success. An urn, in one of the groves that environ the elegant mansion of Soho, is intended to perpetuate the memory of Dr. William Small.

† HANLEY a large modern town and chapelry, in the parish of Stoke, is about two miles east by north of Newcastle, and ranks with Burslem in size, trade, and opulence. The town is in an elevated





ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Three Miles S.W. of Birmingham

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
10	Hanley .....ham	Derby	Chesterfield..4	Mansfield....8	Alfreton....8	146	....
28	Hanley .....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester...1	Brackley ....9	Sto.Stratford 9	61	....
42	Hanley Castle .....pa	Worcester..	Upton-on-Se.2	Worcester...7	Pershore.....8	112	1653
42	Hanley Child, or Ne- } ther Hanley ...cha }	Worcester..	Tenbury.....5	.....15	Bewdly ....12	126	195
42	Hanley William, or } Upper .....pa }	Worcester..	.....6	Bewdly ....10	Clifton .....4	125	141
33	Hanleys .....to	Salop	Shrewsbury..2	Montgomery 14	Wellington. 14	155	....
44	Hanlith .....to	W. R. York	Settle .....6	Paitley Br...14	Ash Bottom..3	233	42
53	Hanmer .....pa & to	Flint	Ellesmere ...5	Penley .....3	Bangor .....6	167	3277
24	Hannay .....pa	Lincoln....	Alford.....4	Saltfleet ....10	Louth .....13	144	....
4	Hanney, East or } Prior's .....to }	Berks	Wantage ....3	Abingdon .. 6	Bampton...10	58	631
4	Hanney, West.....pa	Berks .....	.....4	.....7	.....9	59	1161
16	Hannington.....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..7	Whitchurch 6	Kingsclere...2	56	287
16	Hannington Lances .ti	Hants	Kingsclere...1	.....5	.....3	57	....
41	Hannington.....pa	Wilts	Highworth...2	Cricklade...5	Faringdon ...3	79	415
25	Hans Town .....ham	Middlesex ..	Hammersmith3	Battersea .. 2	Fulham .....3	3	....
5	Hanslope .....pa	Bucks	Sto.Stratford.4	Olney .....7	F. Stratford.10	54	1623
24	Hanthorpe.....ham	Lincoln....	Bourne .....2	Corby .....8	Folkingham..6	99	166
25	Hanwell .....pa	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge...7	Hounslow ..4	Brentford...3	8	1213
31	Hanwell .....pa	Oxford	Banbury....3	Deddington ..8	Hornton ....3	74	288
33	Hanwood, Great....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .4	Montgomery 14	Oswestry ...16	157	156
33	Hanwood, Little .ham	Salop.....	.....4	.....13	Wellington .13	157	....
25	Hanworth .....pa	Middlesex ..	Hounslow ...3	Staines .....6	Brentford....7	13	671
27	Hanworth .....pa	Norfolk....	Aylsham ....5	Cromer.....5	N. Walsham..6	123	276
24	Hanworth Cold....pa	Lincoln....	Lincoln.....8	Mt. Raisin...8	Spittal .....4	141	63
27	Happesburgh .....pa	Norfolk....	N. Walsham..7	Worsted ....6	Cromer.....12	132	582
27	Happing .....hun	Norfolk....	.....	.....	.....	....	6446
7	Hapsford,orHarpford to	Chester	Frodsham ...4	Chester .....8	Overton ....4	186	83
22	Hapton.....to	Lancaster ..	Burnley ....3	Colne .....9	Clitheroe ...9	210	583
27	Hapton .....pa	Norfolk ...	St. Mary Stra.3	Norwich ....8	Wymondham 7	101	200
43	Haram .....to & cha	N. R. York.	Helmsley ...2	N. Malton...9	Middleton...8	223	445
13	Haraton .....to	Durham	Durham .....6	Newcastle..8	Sunderland .9	265	2171
11	Harberton.....pa	Devon	Totness.....2	Dartmouth ..9	Modbury ....9	198	1584
16	Harbidge.....pa	Hants	Ringwood ...4	Southampt..18	Fordingbridge3	92	322
21	Harbledown.....pa	Kent	Canterbury .1	Faversham...8	Dover .....17	54	819
35	Harborne*.....pa	Stafford	Birmingham .4	Hales Owen. .4	Dudley .....7	113	4227
39	Harborough Magna..pa	Warwick...	Rugby .....4	Hinckley ...10	Coventry ...10	87	365
39	Harborough Parva.ham	Warwick...	.....4	.....10	.....10	87	....

situation, the streets forming which are irregular, but many of the houses are well built. The church, or rather chapel of ease to Stoke, is a handsome structure of brick, erected in 1788, with a square tower 100 feet in height, containing a fine set of bells. The dissenters, of several denominations, have eight places of worship here; and there are British and national schools, well supported by voluntary contributions. A mechanics' institute is established here; and near the town is an excellent institution, called the North Staffordshire Infirmary. The lord of the manor holds a court baron once a year; the king, as Duke of Lancaster, also holds a court baron once in the same period; and a court is held once a fortnight, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The turnpike road from Newcastle to Leek passes near the town, and the grand trunk canal close to it, affording great facility of inland navigation, for the conveyance of earthenware to Liverpool, Hull, London, &c. The exportation is of such an extent, that a company is established for the sole purpose of carrying that article. In 1812, owing to the increase of the population of the town, it was deemed necessary to apply to the legislature to empower certain trustees to enlarge the market and market-place; and an act for "Establishing and Regulating the Market, and for Enlarging and Improving the Market-place" was obtained; the act mentions two market-days, viz. Wednesday and Saturday, but the latter is the principal; it is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and well attended by purchasers. In 1819 a new market-hall was erected; a bell is rung at ten o'clock at night, at which time all must begin to prepare for their departure.

HANLEY.

Fine set of bells.

Institution and Infirmary.

* HARBORNE. This delightful village is three miles S. W. from Birmingham, situated on a stream called the Bourn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the patrons the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.





BIRTH PLACE OF THE
IRREV. JAS. BUEVIEY
Handingstone
WILTAMPTONSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Harby .....pa	Leicester ...	Mel.Mowbray9	Bottesford ...6	Wolsthorpe...5	114	488
30	Harby .....ham	Nottingham.	Tuxford ...6	E. Retford...10	Newark ....13	143	304
9	Harby Brow .....ham	Cumberland	Wigton .....6	Ireby.....3	Cockermouth 7	306	....
39	Harbury, or Herbe- bury .....pa }	Warwick...	Southam ....4	Warwick....8	Kineton .....7	84	997
33	Harcourt .....to	Salop.....	Whitchurch 3	Ellesmere ..10	Drayton ....10	157	35
45	Harden .....man	York	Bradford ...3	Howarth ....4	Otley .....8	200	....
41	Harden Huish .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham.1	Wott.Basset11	Malmsbury .9	94	116
40	Hardendale .....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton .....5	Appleby....6	Penrith.....11	280	....
38	Hardham.....pa	Sussex	Petworth...6	Billinghurst..6	Arundel ...6	44	134
22	Hardhorn.....to	Lancaster...	Poulton .....1	Kirkham ...6	Garstang ...12	232	409
27	Hardingham .....pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 6	Hingham ....2	E. Dereham..7	99	560
28	Hardingstone .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 2	Wellingboro12	Towcester...8	64	1036
34	Hardington .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome.....4	Bath .....10	Wells .....13	107	28
34	Hardington Mande- ville .....pa }	Somerset ...	Yeovil.....4	Sherborne ...8	Crewkerne ..6	125	603
27	Hardley.....pa	Norfolk	Acle .....7	Norwich ...11	Loddon.....2	114	211
16	Hardley .....ham	Hants	Southampton 4	Botley.....5	Titchfield ..5	74	....
16	Hardley .....ham	Hants	Newport ....7	Brading .....1	Portsmouth..8	90	....
5	Hardmead .....pa	Buckingham	New.Pagnell 5	Olney .....4	Underwood..3	55	83
7	Hardon .....ham	Chester.....	Stockport ..2	Duckenfield .5	Manchester .7	181	....
21	Hardress, Lower ...pa	Kent	Canterbury .3	Dover ...12	Wingham ...6	58	259
21	Hardress, Upper...pa	Kent .....	.....5	.....11	.....8	60	311
44	Hardrow .....to & cha	N. R. York.	Middleham.18	Kir. Stephen.7	Sedberg ....7	260	....
22	Hardshaw .....ham	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	Newton ....5	Wigan .....9	197	....
10	Hardstaff .....to	Derby	Alfreton ...6	Bolsover ....5	Chesterfield..6	148	....
34	Hardway .....ham	Somerset ...	Bruton .....3	Wincanton .4	Castle Cary..6	108	....
6	Hardwick .....pa	Cambridge..	Caxton .....5	Cambridge...5	Comberton .2	52	90
15	Hardwick .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester .4	Newnham ...7	Stroud .....8	113	459
26	Hardwick .....to	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 2	Usk .....8	Pontypool ..7	144	127
27	Hardwick .....pa	Norfolk	St.Mary Stra. 3	Harleston...5	Bungay.....8	98	224
27	Hardwick .....ham	Norfolk	Lynn Regis .1	Down.Market9	Stoke Ferry.12	93	....
13	Hardwick .....ham	Durham	Sto.-on-Tees12	Hartlepool...6	Sheraton ...3	260	....
31	Hardwick .....ham	Oxford	Witney ....3	Bampton ...3	Oxford .....10	67	103
31	Hardwick .....ham	Oxford	Banbury ....2	Bloxham ....5	Epwell.....7	73	....
31	Hardwick .....pa	Oxford	Bicester ....5	Croughton ...4	Deddington..8	59	80
32	Hardwick ...grounds	Rutland	Empingham .1	Whitwell ...2	Stamford ...6	95	....
36	Hardwick.....ex p	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 1	Ixworth ...8	Lavenham ..10	70	....
42	Hardwick .....ham	Worcester..	Tewkesbury .3	Pershore....7	Upton.....6	107	....
45	Hardwick, East to & cha	W. R. York	Pontefract ..2	Abberford ..7	Leeds .....9	179	139
10	Hardwick Hall ...ham	Derby	Mansfield...5	Chesterfield..7	Bolsover....4	143	....
39	Hardwick Prior's ...pa	Warwick...	Southam ...6	Kineton ...10	Rugby .....13	77	263
39	Hardwick .....ham	Warwick...	Kington ....5	Southam....6	Warwick...11	82	....
45	Hardwick, West ...to	W. R. York	Pontefract ..4	Wakefield ...4	Barnsley....7	179	85
5	Hardwicke .....pa	Bucks●	Aylesbury .3	Winslow ...7	Ivinghoe....9	42	640
28	Hardwicke ....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 3	Rothwell ...8	Kettering...6	70	86
17	Hardwicke .....to	Hereford ...	Hay .....3	Kington ...11	Hereford ...18	152	....
19	Hardwicke Hungay }ham }	Huntingdon.	St. Neot's...2	Toseland ...2	Huntingdon..7	57	....
19	Hardwicke Puddock }ham }	Huntingdon.	.....3	Waresly....3	Eltesley ....5	53	....
3	Hardwyck .....ham	Bedford	Bedford ....3	Harrold ....6	Ampthill ...7	50	....
22	Hardy .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Manchester .4	Stockport ...6	Newton ...15	185	624
24	Hareby .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....4	Hareby.....7	Tattersall .11	134	81
30	Hareby .....to	Nottingham	Tuxford ....9	Newark ....12	E. Retford..13	136	267
25	Harefield.....pa	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge....4	Rickmanswo.4	Harrow .....7	17	1285
9	Haresceugh, or Hares- cow .....ham }	Cumberland	Penrith.....11	Ald. Moor ...6	K. Oswald...7	275	....
15	Harescombe .....pa	Gloucester .	Painswick ...2	Stroud .....5	Gloucester...6	108	121
15	Haresfield .....pa	Gloucester..	Stroud .....7	Gloucester...6	Newnham ...9	109	611
23	Hareston .....pa	Leicester ...	M. Mowbray10	Bottesford ...6	N.Broughto.10	112	162
29	Hareup.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick....8	New Bewick.3	Wooler.....8	312	50
17	Harewood.....pa	Hereford ...	Ross .....5	Hereford ...8	Ledbury ...15	127	85
45	Harewood...pa & to	W. R. York	Leeds .....6	Otley .....5	Wetherby ...6	205	3357

* HAREWOOD, a small market-town, in a parish to which it gives name, which is partly in Upper Claro and Lower Skyrack Wapentakes, is about eight miles north from Leeds, most pleasantly situated within half a mile of the river Wharf. But the great object of attraction here is Harewood-house, the residence of the Earl of Harewood, which, for splendour and extent, may vie with the first mansions in the kingdom; it is, indeed, a modern palace, surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, with a park of about 1800 acres of rich pasture land. The vicinage, too, of this seat, is peculiarly in unison with its beauties, abounding with views of romantic scenery, composed of hill and dale, thick woods, and scattered groves, which strike the eye with a most

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Harford .....pa	Devon	Modbury ....6	Plym. Earls..6	Totness ....10		211	210
27	Hargham, or Harp- ham .....pa }	Norfolk.....	Attleborough 4	Thetford....11	N.Buckenha. 4		93	77
7	Hargrave .....to & cha	Chester.....	Chester.....6	Tarporley...4	Tarvin .....4		177	....
7	Hargrave .....ham	Chester.....	Great Neston 3	Eastham.... 2	Chester.....9		192	....
12	Hargrave .....ti & cha	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..3	Stur.Newton-5	Stalbridge...7		103	....
28	Hargrave .....pa	Northamp..	Higham Fer. 5	Thrapston...6	Kettering...13		66	203
36	Hargrave .....pa	Suffolk.....	BurySt.Edm. 6	Newmarket.10	Clare.....10		70	394
12	Hargrove .....ti	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..3	Stur.Newton 5	Stalbridge...6		103	....
36	Harkstead.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich .....6	Harwich ....6	Stratford ...9		66	329
24	Harlaxton .....pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...4	Corby .....10	Newark ....16		106	390
29	Harlekirk .....pa & to	Northumb..	Hexham....12	Bellingham .12	Rothbury ..12		291	546
29	Harle, Little .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....14	Newcastle..13	Corbridge...6		287	64
29	Harle, West .....to	Northumb..	.....14	.....7	.....10		281	55
55	Harlech* .....bo	Merioneth..	Festiniog...10	Dolgelley...14	Llantecwym .5		231	....

HAREWOOD

pleasing and ever-varying effect ; and to add to the picturesque keeping of the picture, on the declivity of a hill, rising from the vale of Wharf, appears an ancient and dilapidated castle, erected about the time of William the Conqueror. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor, and holds manorial courts in May and October, which are also courts for the recovery of small debts. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of great antiquity, and contains many interesting and stately monuments to the Harewood and other distinguished and noble families. The benefice is a vicarage, in the alternate gift of the Harewood family and the heirs of the late Lady E. Hastings. Here is also a chapel belonging to the Methodists, and a charity-school, supported by the earl.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, last Monday in April and second Monday in October.—Letters to London, Leeds, &c. are despatched every morning at a quarter past seven, and arrive every evening at a quarter past six ; letters to Harrowgate and all parts of the north are despatched every evening at a quarter past six, and arrive every morning at a quarter past seven.

* HARLECH, a small place, though the county town, is remarkable for nothing but its castle. This, from several vestiges, has been supposed a post of the Romans. It was certainly fortified by the Britons ; and, in 877, Collwyn ap Tangno resided in a square tower, the remains of which are still apparent. It was built, says the British annalist, about 350. The present structure was erected by Edward I. In 1404, it was seized by Glyndwr ; but was retaken by an English army. Margaret of Anjou sought its protection in her adversity ; and in the reign of Edwaad IV. it was the last fortress which held out for the Lancastrian cause. It was then defended by Dafydd ap Javan ap Einion, distinguished for his great valour, and his uncommon stature. After a successful resistance of nine years, he returned a truly Spartan answer to a summons to surrender from the English general, Sir Richard Herbert ; “ I held a tower in France, till all the old women in Wales heard of it ; and now the old women of France shall hear how I defended the Welsh castle.” Nevertheless, subdued by famine, he at last surrendered, and received his pardon. During the fatal wars of Charles I. it was ably defended by Sir Hugh Pennant ; but, in consequence of desertions, it twice fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians. Situated on a lofty, perpendicular rock, overhanging the sea, and defended on the land side by a wide and deep foss ; its figure is quadrangular, strengthened at the corners by circular towers. It is, however, fast going to decay ; and will soon become, like the power to which it owed its existence, an undistinguishable ruin. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, a torques, which is a wreathed bar of gold, flexible and elastic, used as a baldric, was discovered in a garden, near Harlech ; and was regarded, at that time, as an indisputable evidence of Roman habitation. But it was rather a monument of British valour ; for it was only to their allies, and not to their own soldiers, that the Romans gave such ornaments, in reward of military conduct. In 1624, a phenomenon occurred at Harlech, which

Castle
defended.

Surren-
dered.

Bar of gold
flexible.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Harleston .....pa	Northamp..	Northampton 4	Daventry ....9	Welford....11	70	645
27	Harleston* .....m t	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....7	Diss.....10	Thor.Abbotts 4	99	....
35	Harleston ....to & cha	Stafford	Tamworth...4	Litchfield...6	Burton .....9	119	218
36	Harleston .....pa	Suffolk	Stow Market.3	Ixworth....10	Botesdale....9	84	89
46	Harlethorpe.....to	E. R. York .	Howden ....6	York .....9	Selby .....4	192	105
6	Harleton, or Harles- ton .....pa }	Cambridge..	Cambridge...6	Caxton .....6	Royston ....8	46	223
33	Harley .....pa	Salop	MuchWenlo. 2	Shrewsbury.10	Wellington .8	150	257
27	Harling, East†.m t & pa	Norfolk	N.Buckenha. 6	Attleborough 7	Thetford ...9	89	1031
27	Harling, West.....pa	Norfolk	East Harling.3	Thetford....6	Diss.....12	86	107
27	Harling, Little .....ti	Norfolk ....	.....3	.....7	.....9	86	....
3	Harlington .....pa	Bedford	Amphill ...5	Hitching....9	Toddington .2	41	481
25	Harlington, Arling- ton, or Harling- down .....pa }	Middlesex .	Hounslow ...4	Uxbridge....6	Longford ...3	14	648
45	Harlington.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...6	Barnsley....8	Rotheram ...9	168	115
14	Harlow† .....pa	Essex	Dunmow ...12	Bish.Stortford6	Chip.Ongar..7	24	2101
14	Harlowe .....hun	Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	....	7796
29	Harlowe Hill .....to	Northumb..	Newc.-on-T.12	Corbridge ..6	Hexham....10	286	149
44	Harlsley, East .....pa	N. R. York.	Stokesley...8	Yarm .....9	N. Allerton..6	231	436

excited no inconsiderable degree of wonder. A mephitic vapour (hydrogen gas) rose from the sea, and continued during eight months to devastate the neighbourhood, setting fire to hay-ricks, and infecting the herbage. It was conjectured, and, apparently not without some show of reason, that it proceeded from the putrefaction of great numbers of marine animals. The neighbourhood of Harlech abounds with monumental remains, and vestiges of fortification. On the ascent of a precipitous hill, and on the summit, are several circular and oval ranges of upright stones; the former concentric; and over the whole face of the country are scattered *carnedds*, heaps of loose stones, often covered with vegetation. Cwm Bychan, a narrow grassy dell, not more than a mile in length, opening with a small pool, or lake, and surrounded by inaccessible craggs, is the property of a family of Llwyds, descended from Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales and Powys-land; who boast of having possessed it for nearly eight centuries. The mansion is a good specimen of the seats of the ancient Welsh gentry; the furniture is rude; and the mode of living is in strict keeping with other circumstances. The pass, with that of Drws Ardudwy (the door of Ardudwy) was anciently fortified; but the spectator of the rugged scene would not suppose defence necessary, other than that which is afforded by rushing torrents, impending cliffs, and a single causeway, wide enough for a horse-path; often cut in steps, and often so slippery from distilling waters as to threaten destruction at every advance. Two small *Llyns* (lakes) between this pass and Corsy gedol, abound with char and trout of a deformed figure; and not far distant are numerous druidical remains; viz., two circles of loose stones; two *carnedds* of prodigious size; and a large cromlech, composed of seven stones, of which five are uprights. Another *carnedd* supports a still larger cromlech, the standards of which are not less than ten or twelve feet in height; and around are scattered *kist-vaen*, or stone chests, and upright detached stones. *Craig y ddinas* is a conical hill, the summit of which, environed by a vast rampart of loose stones, is generally supposed to have been an ancient British post; and on another elevated site, at a small distance, is an intrenched camp, with an advanced out-work.

HARLECH.

Numerous
monumental
remains.

Deformed
fish.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Thursday after Trinity; June 30; August 21; December 11.

* HARLESTON. Fairs, July 5; September 9 for horses, cattle and petty-chapmen; November 28, one month for Scotch cattle.

† HARLING, East. Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 4, Tuesday after; September 12; October 24.

‡ HARLOW. Market, disused.—Fairs, May 13 for wool; September 9; November 28, for horses and cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Harmby .....to	N. R. York.	Middleham ..2	Richmond ...6	Redmere ....5	234	233
25	Harmandsworth ....pa	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...2	Uxbridge...4	Hounslow ...6	16	1276
58	Harmon, properly } Garmon, St. ....pa }	Radnor.....	Rhayadar...3	MelinTyboch 2	C-Y-Toiddwr3	184	828
24	Harmston .....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....6	Newark ....13	Sleaford ....13	127	405
29	Harnham .....to	Northumb ..	Newc.-on-T.13	Bolam.....3	Morpeth.....6	287	61
41	Harnham, West ....pa	Wilts	Salisbury ....1	Wilton.....3	Downton ....6	82	256
41	Harnham, East....ham	Wilts .....	.....: .1	.....4	.....5	82	....
15	Harnhill .....pa	Gloucester..	Cirencester .4	Cricklade...5	Fairford ....6	85	71
3	Harold.....m t & pa	Bedford	Bedford ....9	Kimbolton..14	H. Ferrers..10	59	939
18	Harpenden .....pa	Herts	Redburn ....2	Luton .....6	St. Albans...5	26	1972
12	Harpers, or Harefoot } Lane .....ham }	Dorset.....	Melcombe ...1	Weymouth .2	Dorchester...7	127	....
11	Harpford .....pa	Devon.....	Sidmouth....3	Ott. St. Mary3	Exeter ....11	164	307
43	Harpham .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Bridlington .11	Rudstone .. .5	201	240
27	Harpley.....pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 9	Burn.Market10	Castle Acre..7	105	370
28	Harpole.....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton5	Daventry ....7	Towcester ..8	68	711
31	Harpsden .....pa	Oxford	Henley-on-T.2	Reading .....6	Wallingford 12	35	238
12	Harpstone .....ham	Dorset.....	Corfe Castle..4	Wareham ...5	Swanwich .10	120	....
17	Harpton, Lower ... .ti	Hereford....	Old Radnor..1	Kington... .2	Presteign ....4	157	76
24	Harpswell.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough8	Glan.Bridge 11	Lincoln....14	147	73
58	Harpton, Upper....to	Radnor	New Radnor.2	Kington ....5	Presteign ....6	160	212
34	Harptree, East ....pa	Somerset ...	Wells .....7	Pensford....7	Axbridge ...9	117	695
34	Harptree, West...pa	Somerset ...	.....8	.....6	.....10	117	528
22	Harpur Hey .....to	Lancaster...	Manchester .3	Bury .....7	Rochdale ...9	185	463
9	Harraby .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....2	Braampton ..9	Wigton ...12	300	66
13	Harraton .....to	Durham	Durham ....8	Sunderland .5	Hou.leSpring 2	267	2117
21	Harrietsham.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ..7	Ashford ....12	Milton .....5	41	704
9	Harrington .....pa	Cumberland	Workington .2	Whitehaven .7	Cockermouth8	304	1758
24	Harrington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....6	Alford.....8	Louth .....9	148	70
28	Harrington .....pa	Northamp ..	Kettering...6	Mt.Harboro' .6	Rockingham10	80	191
28	Harringworth ... .pa	Northamp ..	Rockingham .5	Duddington..5	Oundle ...10	80	358
3	Harrold .....pa	Bedford	Bedford ....9	Kimbolton..14	H. Ferrers..10	59	995
57	Harroldston, East...pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W.1	Narbeth ...9	Milford.....7	265	304
57	Harroldston, West..pa	Pembroke ..	.....7	St. David's .10	Marlos .....6	273	155
25	Harrow* .....pa & vil	Middlesex ..	Watford.....7	Rickmanswo.8	Stanmore ....5	10	3861

Market and fair disused.

Fine paintings in the manor-house.

* HARROW-on-the-Hill, comprises the hamlets of Apperton, Kenton, Pinner, Preston, Roxey, (or Roxeth) Weald, and Wembly. It is a village of prominent interest, on account of its school, one of the most flourishing institutions in the kingdom for classical education. Harrow was a place of some consideration, previously to the foundation of the scholastic establishment. The Archbishops of Canterbury had here an occasional residence long before the Conquest, and the inhabitants obtained several privileges through the influence of those prelates ; among which was a weekly market, and an annual fair, both of which have sunk into disuse. The manor of Harrow formed part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, at a very early period. Archbishop Cranmer gave it in exchange to Henry VIII., for some other lands. The ancient manor-house of this place, was long the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury ; and Thomas à Becket, on his banishment from court, made it the scene of princely hospitality. The site of the mansion cannot now be ascertained. The manor-house of Flambard's, derives its name from Sir John Flambard, who resided here in the reign of Edward III. The house was rebuilt by Lord Northwick on a more liberal scale. The principal windows of this elegant villa open to a wide range of enchanting scenery. The interior is arranged with classical taste, and adorned with a judicious selection of paintings, among which are St. Katharine, by Raffaele ; our Saviour in the Temple with the Doctors, by Leonardo da Vinci ; a Holy Trinity, by De Ferrara ; a Venetian Nobleman, by Titian ; an exquisite Danae, by the same ; a fine piece, representing figures with musical instruments, by Giorgione ; a Charity-girl, by Schidone. Here is also a fine and highly valuable cabinet of medals, many of which were collected by his lordship in Italy. The grounds attached to this mansion are disposed with taste, and the eye may enjoy, from almost every point, the most delightful and extensive prospects. The church of Harrow is situated on the summit of the hill, and forms a most conspicuous object to the distant traveller. On the site of the present structure, formerly

stood an ancient church, erected by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of William the Conqueror, some parts of which are still remaining. These consist of interior circular columns, which divide the nave and aisles; and a door-way on the west face of the tower. The latter has suffered considerably from the injuries of time. The workmanship exhibits nothing remarkably striking, excepting the arch over the door-way, which is a much flatter segment of a circle than is commonly displayed in Saxon or Norman architecture. The present church appears to have been chiefly built in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Recent innovations have destroyed, in a great measure, the venerable and pleasing character which four centuries had imparted to it. The whole is now disfigured with rough cast, and the stone mullions of several of the windows have been supplanted by frame-work of a mean and inappropriate description. Above the nave is a range of clerestory windows, and at the west end is a square and embattled tower, with graduated buttresses, from which rises a spire of lofty proportions, covered with lead. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and two transepts. The nave has a roofing of wood, curiously carved. The brackets are supported by whole length apostles, now disfigured by white wash. Among the ornaments of the roof are interspersed figures of angels, holding musical instruments. The ancient font, which appears to be coeval with the earlier structure, has been removed from its former recess, and placed in the garden of the vicarage house. The monuments of this church are numerous, and of an interesting character. Within the rails of the communion-table is a flat grave-stone, with a brief inscription, to the memory of Samuel Garth, the physician and poet. On the floor of the chancel are several monumental stones, with brasses, in a mutilated state. In the nave is a flat grave-stone of John Lyon, founder of Harrow-school, who died in 1592. In the north transept are several monuments to the family of Gerads, formerly lords of the manor of Flambards; and in the south transept is a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Summer, with a Latin inscription from his friend and pupil, Dr. Parr. Here are meeting-houses for dissenters, and a parochial school, for gratuitous instruction, on Dr. Bell's system. The free grammar-school of Harrow, like most foundations of a similar nature, has risen to its present eminence from slender beginnings. In the fourteenth year of Elizabeth, John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, of Preston, in this parish, obtained a licence from the crown to found an institution for gratuitous instruction, and to prosecute some other charitable intentions. On this occasion he drew up a code of regulations for the government of his foundation. The Rev. Thomas Brian, M. A., who was appointed head master in the latter part of the seventeenth century, raised the reputation of this seminary, and swelled the list of scholars with names foreign to the foundation. The Eton plan of instruction was introduced in 1760, and has ever since been pursued. In the year 1804, during the mastership of Dr. Drury, the number of students amounted to 353, exceeding the number then at Eton. The buildings belonging to the school have nothing striking in their appearance. The original school-house still exists, having undergone no alteration, except in repairs. The whole of this building is now appropriated to the exercises of the school, the pupils studying at the houses of their tutors, and assembling here for the purpose of examination. A large building is appropriated for the residence of the head master, and for the accommodation of a portion of the pupils. The exterior has been ornamented in imitation of the Gothic style of architecture. The scholars who are not received at the master's house, are boarded with the assistants, and at several houses in the village. In the year 1810, an attempt was made by certain inhabitants of Harrow, to confine the school within the limits of its original establishment. The business was argued in the court of chancery, and decided in favour of the present system. The

HARROW.
Very
ancient
churches.

Garth the
poet buried
here.

Origin of the
school.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
24	Harrowby .....to	Lincoln	Grantham ...2	Folkingham.10	Corby .....7	108	54
3	Harrowden .....to	Bedford	Bedford .....1	Potton .....10	St. Neot's..10	49	....
28	Harrowden, Great ..pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 2	Kettering...6	H. Ferrers ...6	69	148
28	Harrowden, Little ..pa	Northamp ..	.....3	.....5	.....7	70	465
44	Harrowgate, High*vil }	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Boroughbridg 9	Ripon .. ....9	202	....
	.....& pa dis }						
44	Harrowgate, Low ...to	W. R. York	.....3	Masham ....16	Settle .....28	203	....
44	Harsley, East. .pa & to	N. R. York .	N. Allerton..6	Stokesley ...8	Yarm .....8	231	420
44	Harsley, West .....to	N. R. York .	.....5	.....8	.....9	230	66
6	Harston .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...5	Linton.....9	Caxton ....9	47	562

HARROW.

grounds of complaint were, that the intentions of the founder had been widely departed from, in the present mode of conducting the school, by which strangers were admitted in exclusion of the children of the inhabitants, for whose benefit the institution was exclusively designed.

Harrow had formerly a weekly market but now disused ; but a pleasure fair is still held the first Monday in August.

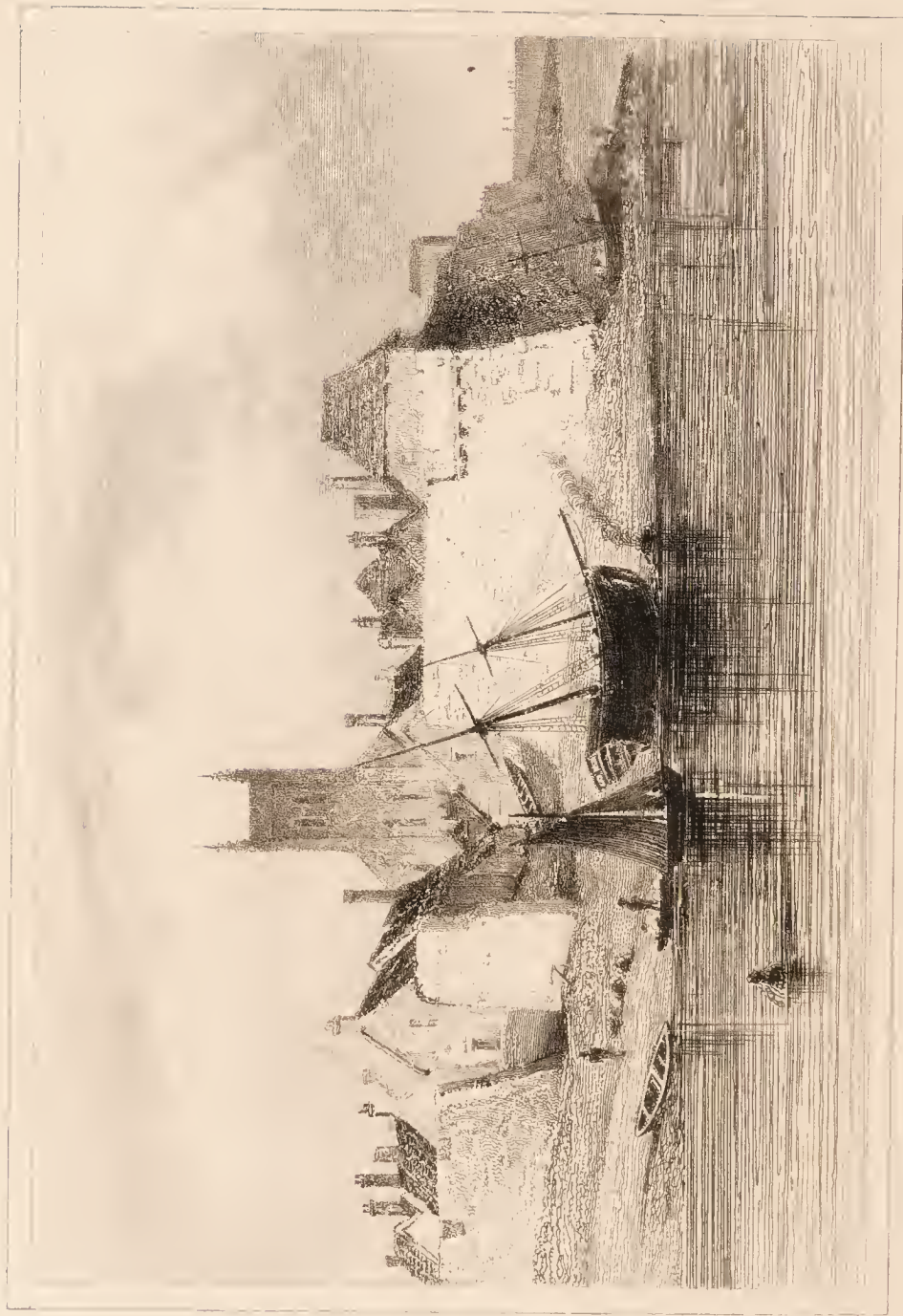
The principal watering place in the north of England.

* HARROWGATE. Though spoken of as a single place, consists, in reality, of two villages, High and Low Harrowgate ; but from the approximation of the two places, by the continual erection of new buildings, there is reason to suppose that this distinction will soon cease. High Harrowgate is in the parish of Knaresborough, and Low Harrowgate in the parish of Pannal ; they are both in the liberty of Knaresborough and wapentake of Claro, in the East Riding. It is, at present, considered one of the principal watering places in the north of England, and several of the inns now receive annually more company than the whole place contained inhabitants forty years ago. The number of boarding and lodging houses in both the Harrowgates, amount to about one hundred, and an alphabetical list is kept at the promenade, distinguishing those occupied and those unlet, which list is regulated daily, and is of great convenience to the visiting stranger. The spas are highly celebrated, and comprise several sulphureous and chalybeate springs, held in high estimation by the faculty, for curing scorbutic, cutaneous and chronic disorders. Both Low and High Harrowgate have their springs, the latter place claiming priority of establishment. The names of the waters are, Sulphur-well Crescent-well, Tewit-well, Old-spa, and Cheltenham-spa. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor, and holds a court once in the year, called the grand inquest, when a constable is elected. The places of worship here are St. John's-chapel, in High Harrowgate ; a neat Gothic church, situated in Low Harrowgate, opened for the first time in 1724 ; and two Methodist chapels. The benefice of St. John's is a curacy, in the gift of the Rev. A. Cheap, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Kenyon. The living of the new church is in the patronage of the king. The charitable institutions consist of an endowed school for the children of the poor of Bilton-with-Harrowgate ; and an hospital supported by voluntary subscriptions, furnished with baths and medical attendants. The recreations of the place are those afforded by the theatre, the promenade rooms, news and billiard rooms, libraries and races. The surrounding country is highly picturesque and beautiful, abounding with the residences of nobility and gentry. The situation of the town is high, and the air is cool and salubrious. High Harrowgate commands a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields and plantations, and the cathedral of York can be distinctly seen, though more than twenty miles distant.

Recreations.

Letters to London and all parts of the south are despatched by the Glasgow Mail every morning at half-past six, and arrive every evening at seven.—Letters to Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. are despatched every evening at seven, and arrive every morning at six.—Letters to York, Hull, Newcastle, &c. are despatched by a Mail gig to Boroughbridge every day at half-past twelve, and arrive every morning at seven.—Letters to Knaresborough are despatched every morning at five, and six in the evening, and arrive every morning at six, twelve at noon, and half-past seven in the evening.





THE TOWN OF DUBLIN

1841

Drawn & Engraved for DODD, WALKER & WALKER, Delmeate

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
46	Harswell .....pa	E. R. York .	Mt. Weighton 3	Pocklington . 5	York .....14	194	70	
13	Hart .....pa & to	Durham	Sto.-on-Tees11	Sheraton... .2	Hartlepool ..4	257	867	
29	Hartburn.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....8	Elsdon .....12	Rothbury...10	297	1457	
13	Hartburn, East ....to	Durham	Sto.-on-Tees .1	Yarm .....4	Darlington...9	245	152	
29	Hartburn, Grange...to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....9	Elsdon .....9	Rothbury....9	298	66	
34	Hartcliffe, and Bed- minster .....hun }	Somerset ...	.....	.....	.....	....	17047
36	Hartesmere .....hun	Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....	....	17871
36	Hartest .....pa	Suffolk	Clare.....6	Bury St. Edm.9	Lavenham ...4	62	761	
38	Hartfield.....hun	Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	....	2833
38	Hartfield .....pa	Sussex	E. Grinstead .5	Tunbridge W.7	Cuckfield...12	35	1440	
7	Hartford.....to	Chester	Northwich .1	Warrington.13	Middlewich .7	172	863	
19	Hartford .....pa	Huntingdon.	Huntingdon..1	St. Ives.....4	St. Neot's ...9	60	452	
34	Hartford.....ham	Somerset ...	Dulverton ...3	Wivelscombe7	Dunster ....10	162	....
15	Hartford.....ham	Gloucester .	Sto. on Wold 4	Cheltenham.16	Burford.....8	81	....
16	Hartford Bridge ...p t	Hants	Basingstoke.10	Odiham.....5	Farnham ....9	36	....
29	Hartford, East .....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth ...5	Blyth .....5	Newcastle..10	284	12	
29	Hartford, West ....to	Northumb ..	.....5	.....6	.....9	283	55
12	Hartgrove.....ti	Dorset.....	Cranborne ...5	Blan.Forum.10	Shaftsbury..10	97	187	
7	Harthill.....pa	Chester.....	Tarporley...6	Chester.....10	Malpas .....5	170	166	
10	Harthill .....to	Derby	Bakewell ...1	Longnor .....8	Tideswell...8	153	65	
46	Harthill .....wap	E. R. York .	.....	.....	.....	....	47482
45	Harthill .....pa	W. R. York	Rotherham .8	Sheffield....9	Aston .....3	151	632	
38	Harting .....pa	Sussex	Petersfield...4	Midhurst ....6	Chichester..12	55	1290	
10	Hartington .....pa	Derby	Bakewell ...8	Longnor ....4	Winster ....7	158	2103	
29	Hartington.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth....11	Rothbury...8	Elsden .....7	296	66	
29	Hartington Hall....to	Northumb..	.....11	.....8	.....7	296	44
36	Hartismere.....hun	Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16186
11	Hartland.....hun	Devon.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4646
11	Hartland*.....m t	Devon.....	Torrington..17	Stratton ...12	Barnstable..22	214	2143	
42	Hartlebury .....pa	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 4	Bromsgove ..7	Droitwich ..7	122	1948	
13	Hartlepool†.....m t	Durham	Durham ....18	Stockton ..12	Sheraton....7	258	1330	

* HARTLAND. *Market*, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Easter Wednesday; September 25, for cattle.

† HARTLEPOOL, anciently called Heortre, Heorthn, and Heortnesse, is situated in the north-east division of Stockton Ward—stands on a promontory, nearly surrounded by the North Sea, which, on the south side of the town, forms a capacious bay, very commodious for the reception of vessels, and the landing of troops from the Continent; circumstances which rendered it a place of great importance to the Romans, and the family of Brus were thence induced to secure it by fortifications. According to the chronicle of Lindisfarne, Hartlepool was built by Ecgrig, Bishop of the Holy Isle, and given to the see for ever, somewhat before Eadulf fled the isle. Before this, however, about the year 640, a monastery had been founded “at or near this place, by a religious woman, named Hieu, or, as some copies have it, St. Bega, whereof St. Hilda was sometime Abbess.” This establishment, of which no farther traces can be discovered, is supposed to have been destroyed in the year 800, when Tynemouth and Hartness were burnt by the Danes. The family of Brus, already mentioned, obtained possession of Hartlepool, with many other manors, by the marriage of Robert de Brus, or Bruce, an attendant of William the Conqueror, with Agnes, daughter of Fulke de Paganell. William de Brus, grandson of Robert, obtained the grant of a market, and King John, by charter, in the second year of his reign, “granted and confirmed to his subjects of Hartlepool, that they should be free burgesses, and hold the same liberties and privileges as the burgesses of Newcastle.” Thus Hartlepool gradually advanced to importance. When Bishop Pudsey purchased Sadberge of Richard I., in 1189, Hartlepool was included; and the purchase having been confirmed by King John, this place was held of the Prelates of Durham, as chief lords of the see. The manor appears to have been afterwards holden by the Clifford family, under the bishops as lords paramount. The Lumleys succeeded the Cliffords; and, in the time of Bishop Matthew, “Lord John Lumley pretended that it was not within the royal liberty, out had a right to a special franchise, as being a county or liberty distinct from the palatinate.”

Built by the
Bishop of
the Holy
Isle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Hartley .....pa	Kent	Dartford ...6	Rochester ...8	Seven Oaks ..9	21	182
29	Hartley*.....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...13	Alnwick ...12	Felton .....6	295	1850
40	Hartley.....to	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Ste...1	Brough .....4	Appleby....12	266	125
12	Hartley .. . . . .ti	Dorset.....	Dorchester..10	Sherborne ...7	Cerne Abbas.4	119	....
29	Hartley Barn .....to	Northumb..	Haltwistle...4	Ald. Moor ...7	Whitfield....9	279	161
4	Hartley Dammer, or } Donex .....lib }	Berks	Reading .....3	Newbury...14	Aldermaston .6	42	381
16	Hartley Maudit .....pa	Hants	Alton .....3	Haslemere ..12	Petersfield...8	47	69
16	Hartley Row .....ham	Hants	Hartford Br..1	Basingstoke .8	Odiham.....4	37	....
16	Hartley Westpole...pa	Hants .....	.....5	.....5	Kingsclere ..12	41	283
16	Hartley Wintney ...pa	Hants .....	.....2	.....9	Odiham.....3	36	1139
44	Hartlington .....to	W. R. York	Skipton .....10	Ripley .....9	Ash Bottom.13	224	141
21	Hartlip .....pa	Kent	Chatham ....6	Milton.....5	Maidstone ...7	38	363
43	Hartoft.....to	N. R. York.	Pickering...8	Whitby .....8	Goodland ...8	234	142
13	Harton .....to	Durham ...	South Sheilds 2	Janow.....3	Newcastle...8	277	217
42	Harton .....to	N. R. York.	York ... ..9	Sledmere ...12	New Malton.7	209	169

HARTLE-POOL.

Much frequented in summer.

Minerals.

These disputes were at length settled by arbitration in favour of the see. It remained in possession of the Lumleys till 1770, when the whole manor, town, &c., were purchased by Sir George Pococke, and are still held by his heirs. In the year 1335, when the Scots ravaged all the country on the banks of the Tees, the terrified inhabitants of Hartlepool flew to their ships with such effects as they could readily remove, and put to sea for safety. How the town could be so easily surrendered is surprising, except by treachery, the appearance of the fortifications indicating that a long siege might have been sustained; however, the enemy were satisfied by a large contribution, which saved the whole neighbourhood from destruction. The town of Hartlepool is built on the western side of a hill, and for the most part consists of one principal street, and a few smaller ones, which run in a cross direction. During the summer it is much resorted to by bathers; and additional buildings, and other accommodations, have lately been erected for the reception and convenience of those occasional visitants. The surrounding prospects are agreeable; and the rocks which line the coast north of the town, being for a considerable distance excavated, by the violence of the waves, present pleasant and romantic retreats at low water. Hartlepool cannot boast of a very extensive trade, owing, perhaps, to the neglected state of the harbour, and to its distance from the places where the great staple commodities of this county, coal and lead, are abundant. The Slake (a broad expanse of water), on the west side of the town, might, by due exertion, be made productive of much benefit; as its waters could be applied to cleanse and deepen the extensive basin below the town, and vessels of a large size be admitted to the very walls. The fishing business here is considerable, and great variety of fine fish are caught, and sent into the inland parts of the country. Very near the Water-gate, on the south side of the town, is a chalybeate-spring, covered every tide by the sea; it is slightly impregnated with sulphur, which evaporates very quickly, leaving a sediment, with salt of tartar. The persons employed in the fishery, who, except during the bathing season, are almost the only residents at Hartlepool, are a rude, but athletic and courageous race, very expert in their profession, and ever ready to brave the violence of the storm to rescue their fellow-creatures, in the numerous cases of shipwreck which occur upon this coast. A subscription life-boat was established here some years ago.

* HARTLEY, a sea-port and township, in the parish of Earsdon Castle-ward, Northumberland, situated on a bold shore. Its prosperity principally arises from the mineral productions, viz. salt, copperas, and coal. It is the property of the noble family of Delaval, who have a beautiful mansion and extensive grounds on the site of the ancient castle. The coals, known by the name of Delaval's Hartley Mains, are shipped for the metropolis from Seaton. There is safe anchorage for vessels of every denomination.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Hartpury pa	Gloucester..	Newent 4	Tewksbury ..9	Gloucester...5	108	880
24	Hartgrounds .. . ex pa	Lincoln.....	Swineshead..2	Donington...4	Boston	111	43
34	Hartraw	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb.5	Watchet ....5	Minehead...9	156	....
22	Hartshead	Lancaster...	Manchester .9	Rochdale....9	Ashton .....3	189	9137
45	Hartshead*...to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.5	Halifax.....6	Bradford ....5	193	....
39	Hartshill	Warwick...	Nuneaton ..3	Atherstone ..3	Tamworth..10	107	661
15	Hartshill	Gloucester..	Chepstow ...4	Berkley ....7	Coleford ....7	121	....
10	Hartshorn	Derby	Ashby de la Z.4	Burton	Ticknall....3	120	1204
29	Hartside.....to	Northumb .	Wooler.....7	Alnwick....14	Belford ....14	313	80
40	Hartsop	Westmorlnd	Ambleside .6	Byedale ....6	Bampton ....8	281	400
5	Hartwell	Bucks.....	Aylesbury ..2	Thame	Ludgershall..9	41	137
28	Hartwell.....pa	Northamp..	Northampton7	Sto. Stratford6	Towcester...6	60	531
44	Hartwith	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .7	Ripley	Paitley Br. .5	218	943
21	Harty Isle	Kent	Faversham ..4	Queenboro' .8	Sheerness...10	52	67
42	Harvington, or Here- forton.....pa }	Worcester..	Evesham ....4	Alcester....7	Worcester..14	104	318
4	Harwell.....pa	Berks	Wantage....6	Wallingford .8	Abingdon....6	54	780
30	Harwell	Nottingham	Bawtry.....2	Blyth .... .4	E. Retford...8	151	....
14	Harwich†..bo s p & m t	Essex	Manningtree13	Colchester..21	Chelmsford .21	71	4297
21	Harwich	Kent	Canterbury .6	Faversham...4	Whitstable .2	51	....

* HARTSHEAD is in the parish of Dewsbury, and wapentake of Morley ; living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Dewsbury, in the archdeaconry and diocese of York ; certified value £8 9s. 6d. ann. val. P. R. £95 ; patron, the vicar of Dewsbury. It is credited, in this village, that Robin Hood was buried here, having applied to the prioress of a Benedictine establishment which formerly existed, to let blood, and was suffered to bleed to death.

Robin Hood
buried here.

† HARWICH, a borough, sea-port, and market-town, in the hundred of Tendring, situated on a point of land washed on the east by the German Ocean, and on the opposite side by an inlet formed by the united currents of the rivers Orwell and Stour, which here fall into the sea ; and in this estuary a naval engagement took place between the Anglo-Saxon and Danish fleets in 884. The town is supposed to be of Roman origin, but its present appellation is derived from the Saxon terms *hare*, an army, and *wick*, or *wich*, a strong place, importing its having been a fortified station for troops. Harwich was first made a free borough by Edward Ⅳ. at the request of his brother, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, who was lord of the manor ; but a new charter of incorporation was granted by James I. in the twelfth year of his reign, under which the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses, with various officers. It returned two members to Parliament previously to the reign of Edward III., when the privilege was suspended, but it was restored by the last charter, and has been since regularly exercised. The aldermen and burgesses are the electors, the mayor is the returning officer, and the patronage of the borough belongs to the Treasury. The church or chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a chapel of ease to the parish of Dover Court. It is said to have been originally founded in the thirteenth century, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk ; but the old building was taken down, and a spacious and elegant structure of brick, with stone buttresses and a steeple, was erected in its place, and opened for public worship at Christmas, 1821. The town consists of three principal streets, from which branch off several smaller ones ; the buildings are in general of brick ; and the streets are well paved. There is a neat town-hall, a gaol, and custom-house. There is likewise a free-school for the education of twenty-four boys, with a good house for the residence of the master, and a room for the use of visitors. The town was formerly defended by a wall on the land-side, which had four gates ; and there was also a castle and an admiralty-house. The harbour, independent of the bay or inlet, is safe and convenient, government having sent down a large vessel, or hulk, as a break-water also, whence this place has been selected as the chief port for packets destined

Roman
origin.

Church
rebuilt in
1821.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Harwood .....to & cha	Durham	M. Teesdale 10	St. J. Chapel 6	Stanhope ...12	264	....
22	Harwood to	Lancaster...	Bury .....3	Bolton .....3	Chorley ....12	200	2011
29	Harwood .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....15	Elsdon .....4	Rothbury...8	303	47
43	Harwood Dale.to & cha	N. R. York .	Scarboro'...8	Whitby ....8	Pickering...12	225	336
22	Harwood, Great ..to } & cha }	Lancaster...	Blackburn ..4	Whalley.....2	Burnley ....6	211	2436
22	Harwood, Little....to	Lancaster...	.....2	.....5	.....8	213	341
30	Harworth pa	Nottingham.	Bawtry .....3	Tickhill ....2	Blyth .....4	154	526
33	Hasbury ham	Salop	Hales Owen .2	Dudley ... .7	Oldbury ... .7	120	....
37	Hascombe pa	Surrey	Godalming..4	Bramley ... .4	Milford.....5	37	317
12	Haselbury Bryan... pa	Dorset.....	Sturminster..4	Blan. Forum 10	CerneAbbas 10	110	611
15	Haselden ... anc. abbey	Gloucester..	Cirencester .6	Min.Hampton5	Tetbury ... .5	95	....
39	Haseley pa	Warwick...	Warwick .. .3	Kenilworth..5	Solihull .....9	93	194
31	Haseley, Great pa	Oxford	Tetsworth ..3	Oxford ....10	Thame .....5	49	749
31	Haseley, Little..... to	Oxford .....	.....4	.....10	.....6	50	114
12	Haselor hun	Dorset.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1139
35	Haselor to	Stafford	Tamworth ...4	Litchfield...6	Rudgeley ..12	121	36
39	Haselor pa	Warwick...	Alcester ....3	Henley A. ...7	Stratford ...7	100	349
15	Hasfield pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester..6	Tewksbury ..6	Newent .....7	113	245
57	Hasguard pa	Pembroke ..	Milford.....5	HaverfordW.7	Marlos .....4	273	106
12	Haslor, or Hasler.gnds	Dorset.....	Steeple.....1	Wareham ...4	Kingstone. .4	120	....
27	Hasingham pa	Norfolk.....	Bungay.....6	Loddon.....2	Norwich ...10	116	140
36	Hasketon pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge .2	Ipswich ....8	Framlingha. 10	78	517
10	Hasland to	Derby	Chesterfield..1	Mansfield...10	Bolsover....5	147	889
45	Hasle, or Hesse.... to	W. R. York	Pontefract ..4	Wakefield ...7	Barnsley....7	178	134
28	Haslebeeceh pa	Northamp..	Northamp ..11	Mt. Harboro' 7	Rothwell ...7	77	170
41	Haslebury pa	Wilts	Chippenham .6	Bath .....9	Melksham ...3	99	70
34	Haslebury, or Hasel- } boroughPlunkett pa }	Somerset ...	Crewkerne ..3	Yeovil.....6	Ilchester ...9	127	826
37	Haslemere*... m t & pa	Surrey	Godalming..3	Farnham ...11	Chiddingford 4	42	849
9	Haslethorpe..... ham	Cumberland	Wigton .....3	E.Newmarkt 6	Ireby.....4	302	....
36	Haslewood pa	Suffolk	Saxmondham 5	Aldborough..3	Orford.....6	89	99
22	Haslingdenm t to & cha	Lancaster...	Burnley .....8	Rochdale ..10	Bury .....8	204	7776

HARWICH.

Royal dock-
yard.

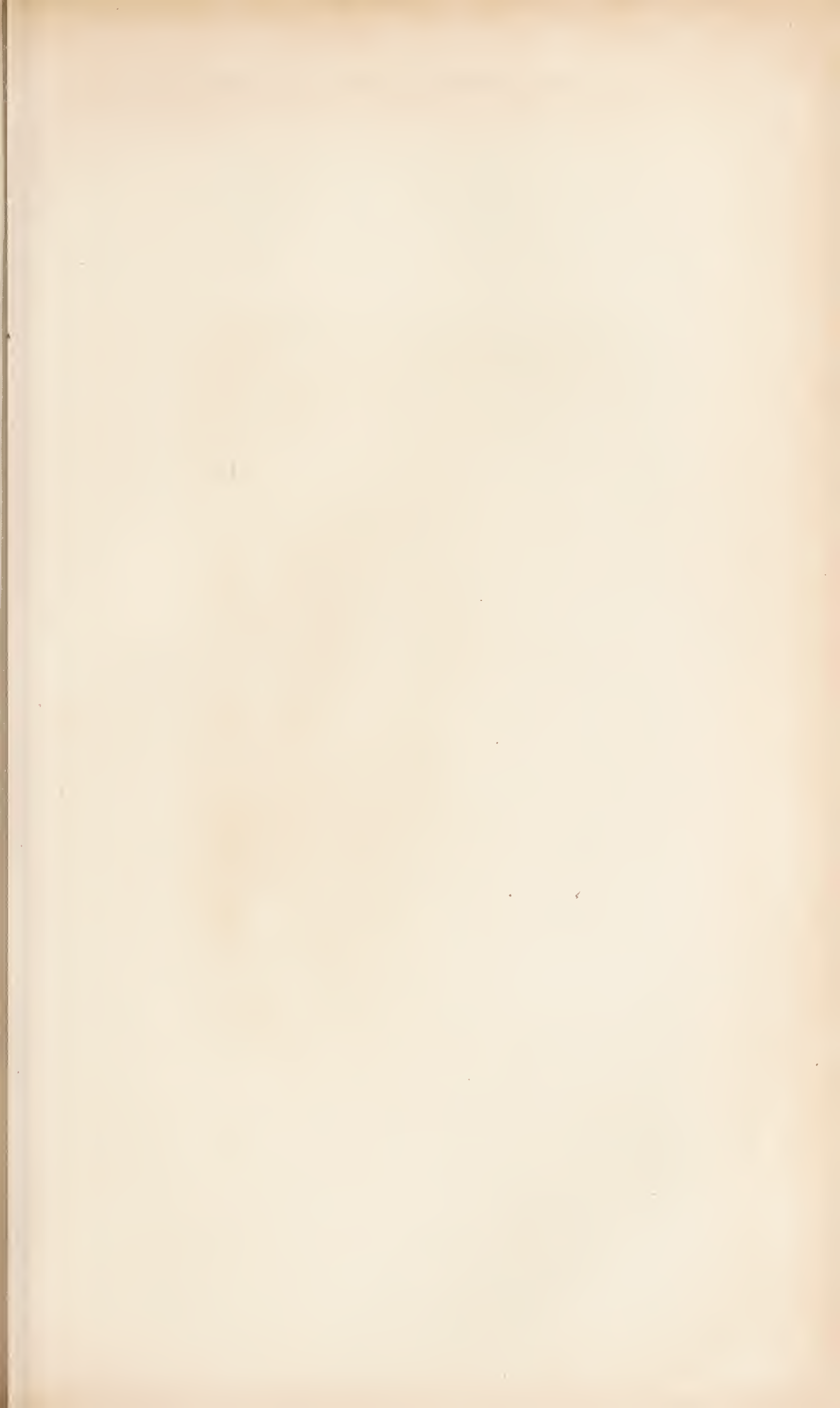
Two light-
houses here.

for Holland ; it has many vessels engaged in the North Sea fishery. Packets sail hence regularly to Helvoetsluys, the computed distance of which is thirty-six leagues. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1829, was ninety-six, altogether amounting to 5513 tons burden. Ship-building and other occupations connected with the sea-service, furnish employment for the greater part of the inhabitants. There is a royal dock-yard for building and repairing ships, very commodiously furnished with launches, store-houses, and other accommodations ; and here several third-rates have been built, besides other vessels. The harbour is of vast extent, affording good anchorage, and depth of water sufficient for ships of the largest burden ; the bay or road will also admit first-rate vessels ; and it is stated that 100 sail of men-of-war, and between 3 and 400 sail of colliers have been riding at anchor here at the same time with much safety and convenience. The east side of Harwich is defended by Landguard-fort, on the opposite coast of Suffolk. It was erected in the reign of James I., and was originally a much more formidable fortress than it is at present, as it had four bastions mounted with cannon ; instead of which a small platform was erected by the water-side ; but the fort has been since repaired and enlarged, and a range of barracks has been built for soldiers. There are two light-houses for the direction of vessels entering the harbour, the navigation of which is difficult without an experienced pilot. The scenery of the river is extremely beautiful, and the town is much frequented in the summer-season for the purpose of sea-bathing. Hot and cold baths have been constructed and elegantly fitted up with convenient dressing-rooms ; and machines are provided for bathing near the beach, which is well adapted for that healthful exercise. The living of Harwich is a curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Colchester.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—Fairs, May 1, and October 18, for rags.

* HASLEMERE. Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, May 12; September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

† HASLINGDEN. Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 8; July 1; and October 10, for cattle, horses, sheep, cloth, and pedlery.





BLASTING,
SUSSEX.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
6	Haslingfield .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...4	Caxton.....8	Royston ....9	48	559
7	Haslington.....to	Chester.....	Sandbach...4	Nantwich...6	Congleton...9	160	1028
34	Hassage .....ham	Somerset ...	Bath .....4	Pensford....8	Frome.....8	111	....
7	Hassall .....to	Chester	Sandbach...2	Nantwich...7	Middlewich .7	159	200
27	Hassingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....4	Norwich...10	Bungay.....10	116	103
10	Hassop .....to	Derby	Bakewell...3	Tideswell...5	S. Middleton.4	155	121
21	Hastingleigh .....pa	Kent	Ashford ....6	Canterbury .8	Folkstone ..10	57	216
38	Hastings*.....wap	Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	....	50209

* HASTINGS, an ancient town, and one of the Cinque-ports, possessing separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Balstow, soke of Hastings. It is supposed to have derived its appellation from Hasting, a Danish sea-captain, who infested the coasts of England in the reign of Alfred the Great, and who is said to have built a fort here, for the protection of his troops during the winter season. If this, however, was its origin, its increase must have been rapid; for in the time of Athelstone, the grandson of Alfred, it was one of the few places in the kingdom of sufficient importance to be the residence of a mint-master, for the coinage of money. The town was formerly fortified, and there are some slight remains of the wall by which it was protected, as well as traces of its castle, which seems to have been a place of great strength. On a hill, eastward of the town, are the banks and ditches of an intrenchment, supposed by some to have been a Roman camp; but which others ascribe to William the Norman, who near this place gained the memorable victory over Harold II., which put a period to the Saxon dynasty of our kings, and led to important changes in our national government. Hastings is one of the oldest of the Cinque-ports, and was anciently required to furnish, for the king's service, at forty days notice, twenty-one ships, with their respective crews, to be maintained fourteen days at the charge of the townsmen; but if they were detained longer, the expense was defrayed by the crown. There are six parishes, two of which only have churches, dedicated to All Saints and St. Clement. The livings form a disunited rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chichester; valued in K. B. £42 19s. 7d. There is also the curacy of St. Mary-in-Chapel, not in charge; patron, the Earl of Chichester. The town, which consists of two principal streets, is built in a valley, between two high cliffs, forming a noble and spacious amphitheatre, gradually sloping towards the sea, and defended by hills towards the north, so that the temperature of the air is generally mild, even in the depth of winter. The surrounding country abounds with pleasing walks and rides; and the town has excellent accommodations for sea-bathing, and has been long a favourite resort for that purpose. One mile west is the new town of St. Leonard's, commenced in 1828, upon the plan of the celebrated metropolitan architect, Mr. Burton, on the site of the spot said to be that on which William the Norman landed. It partakes of similar advantages with the old town, as respects salubrious air, shelter from the north, a fine beach, and beautiful prospects. Here is a very handsome hotel, extensive ranges of dwelling-houses, adapted for families of consideration, with cottages, villas, and a promenade, commanding the most noble and extensive views. The hotel is built where there was previously a small pond, overhung by a large flat stone, which went by the name of the Conqueror's-stone, which is preserved, and is to be placed in some conspicuous situation, as a traditional national monument. Hastings formerly possessed a good harbour, now called the Stade; but the pier having been ruined by a storm, in the reign of Elizabeth, it has never since been restored, and now only receives vessels of from fifty to one hundred tons burden. At the west end of the Stade, is a fort, mounted with eleven guns. From ancient charters, the commerce of Hastings appears to have been formerly considerable; but at present it is chiefly

A Cinque-port.

Here terminated the Saxon dynasty.

St. Leonard's town.

The Fort.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Hastings.....to	Sussex	Battle .....7	Winchelsea..8	Catsfield ....8	64	10097
14	Hasting Wood.. .ham	Essex	Epping.....3	Chip. Ongar .5	B. Stortford..10	19	....
13	Haswell	Durham	Durham .....7	Sheraton ....5	Dalton .....6	262	263
3	Hatch	Bedford....	Biggleswade .2	Potton .....5	Willington ..5	47	....
37	Hatch	Surrey.....	Kingst.-on-T.1	Ewell .....6	Hounslow ...5	13	....
34	Hatch Beauchamp .pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster ....7	Taunton ....6	Somerton ..14	137	324
41	Hatch, East...ti & cha	Wilts	Hindon.....4	Wilton ....10	Shaftsbury...5	95	....
41	Hatch, West.....ti	Wilts .....	.....3	Mere .....6	.....4	96	367
34	Hatch, West .....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ....4	Bridgewater10	Ilminster ....7	136	396
21	} Hatcham .....man	Kent and	Croydon....11	Greenwich ..3	Clapham ....5	4	....
&		Surrey.....					
37	Hatchliffe	Lincoln ...	Gt. Grimsby .7	Castor.....7	Mt. Raisin..12	161	96
24	Hatfield.....pa	Hereford....	Bromyard ...7	Leominster ..7	Tenbury.....7	132	155
17	Hatfield*.....pa & to	W. R. York	Thorne .....3	Doncaster ...6	Snaith.....8	168	5148
46	Hatfield,† Bishop's.. }	Herts.....	St. Albans...5	Hertford ....7	Chip. Barnet 9	19	3593
18	.....m t & pa }						

HASTINGS.

Excellent bathing place.

confined to fresh fish sent to London, and herrings which are cured for sale in different markets. The town is in high esteem, and much frequented by parties of distinction in the summer months, for the purpose of bathing ; it has increased in buildings, and bids fair to rival some adjacent places of resort, where the sea is bold, with a peculiarly mild air ; it is a lively, clean, brisk place, well supplied with every thing for domestic comforts—the gas is laid, also water bountifully supplied. Sends two members to parliament. There was a college built here in the reign of Henry I.. by Hugh de Augo, value £41 13s. 5d. yearly, now worth £833 8s. 4d., granted 38th Henry VIII., to Sir Antony Brown. An Austin priory, founded in the time of Richard I., by Sir Walter Bricat, value £57 1s. 9d. yearly, now worth £1159, granted 29th Henry VIII. to John Baker. Among the charities of Hastings are several excellent ones of a scholastic nature, including indowed schools, and others upon the national and Sunday plans ; besides apprenticeship funds, and the Magdalene charity for the distribution of alms to the poor. A literary and scientific institution has been formed here, supported by members of the highest respectability.

Market, Wednesday and Friday, for butchers meat, and Saturday for corn.—*Fairs*, Whit Tuesday ; July 26 ; November 23.—Letters from London arrive every morning at five and are despatched every night at nine.—Letters from Dover, &c., arrive every day at twelve at noon and are despatched every afternoon at two.—*Bankers*, Smith, Hilder, Scrivens and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.

* HATFIELD, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill ; living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of York. The church, which is spacious, with a lofty tower, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. In this place William of Hatfield, second son of Edward III., was born. The extensive level of Hatfield-chase contains 180,000 acres, half of which were formerly covered with water ; it was sold by Charles I. to Cornelius Vermuiden, a naturalized Dutchman, who drained and cultivated it at an expense of £400,000. In the centre of the chace stands a farm-house called Landholme, surrounded by an almost impassable morass ; on the site was anciently a hermitage, inhabited by William of Lindholme, a personage partaking of the contradictory natures of a hermit and a giant. Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumberland, was slain here in a great battle, by Penda, the turbulent King of Mercia. Near the town are the appearances of many Roman intrenchments.

Singular personage.

† HATFIELD, or Bishop's Hatfield, called Haethfeld in the Saxon times, from its situation on a heath. The manor of Hatfield was an ancient demesne of the Saxon kings, till granted in the tenth century to the abbey at Ely. On the conversion of that foundation into a bishopric, it

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
14	Hatfield, Broad Oak, } or Regis .....pa }	Essex	Harlow.....6	Dunmow ....7	B. Stortford .6	32	1825
	Hatfield Grange...ham	Nottingham	Worksop ...5	Mansfield....6	Ollerton ...6	144	....
46	Hatfield, Great.....to	E. R. York .	Hornsea.....4	Beverley.....6	Hull .....7	181	146
46	Hatfield, Little.....to	E. R. York .	.....4	.....6	.....8	182	32
14	Hatfield Peverell....pa	Essex	Witham ...3	Chelmsford ..6	Malden.....5	35	1313
4	Hatford .....pa	Berks	Gt. Faringdon3	Wantage ....6	Highworth...9	66	123
15	Hatherden... ..ham	Hants	Andover.....5	Kingsclere...9	Whitchurch .5	61	....
11	Hatherleigh*..m t & pa	Devon	Chumleigh..12	Holsworthy..13	Torrington..10	201	1606
15	Hatherley Down....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester...3	Tewksbury ..7	Newent .....9	110	150
15	Hatherley, Upper...pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham .2	Gloucester...6	Tewksbury ..7	101	21
23	Hathern.....pa	Leicester ...	Laughboro' .3	Kegworthy ..3	Ashby de la Z.8	112	1289
15	Hathrop.....pa	Gloucester..	Fairford ....3	Northleach ..7	Cirencester .9	77	290
10	Hathersage ....pa & to	Derby	S. Middleton.5	Sheffield.....8	Tideswell ...7	167	1794
7	Hatherton .....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...4	Audlam ....3	Malpas ....12	165	447
35	Hatherton .....to	Stafford ...	Penkridge ...4	Litchfield ..10	Cannock.....2	129	320
6	Hatley, East .....pa	Cambridge .	Caxton.....5	Potton .....5	Royston ...9	45	104
6	Hatley, St. George, or } Great Hatley ...pa }	Cambridge .	.....4	.....3	.....10	47	119
7	Hattersley .....to	Chester.....	Stockport ...6	Manchester.12	Mottram.....2	177	477
7	Hatton .....to	Chester.....	Warrington .4	Overton ....6	Northwich ..8	181	391

became attached to the new see, and the manor-house becoming a palace of the bishops, the town was thenceforth distinguished by the appellation of Bishop's Hatfield. Queen Elizabeth greatly admired the situation; and by virtue of the statute which gave her the power of exchange, procured the alienation of this manor from the then Bishop of Ely, Richard Cox. James I., in the third year of his reign, exchanged it for the house, manor, and park of Theobalds, with his minister, Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury whose descendant, the Marquis of Salisbury, is the present lord. Hatfield church is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, embattled tower, with a chapel, or burial-place of the Earls of Salisbury, on the north side of the chancel. This chapel was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, of that surname, but contains neither monumental inscription, nor other memorial for any of the family, except the founder. His monument represents the earl in his robes, lying on a slab of black marble, which is supported by figures, in white marble, of the cardinal virtues, kneeling, in virgin habits, with proper attributes. Beneath, on another slab of black marble, the earl is represented as a skeleton lying on a well-sculptured mat, in white marble. The earl died at Marlborough, in May, 1612, in his fiftieth year, and was buried at Hatfield. On the south side of the chancel is the chapel of the lords of the manor of Ponsburne, in which are several monuments of the Bockets and Reads, of Bocket-hall. Various charitable benefactions have been made for the poor of this town; and here are several small alms-houses. Hatfield-house, the principal seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, in a beautiful situation and a finely diversified park, watered on the north side by the Lea, and including an area of several miles in circumference. This mansion, which is of brick, and of vast extent, was erected by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, between the years 1605 and 1611. Its form is that of a half H. The park and grounds contain some of the finest timber in the country, oak, elm, ash, &c. The scenery is very beautiful. Robert, the first earl, originally laid out two parks here, for red and fallow deer; and, in one of them, he planted a vineyard, which was in existence at the time that Charles I. was a prisoner at Hatfield; the deer still abound. The late and respected Marchioness of Salisbury, who was unfortunately burnt to death in her apartments, had particularly exerted herself in the promotion of agriculture, had a very interesting experiment ground, including about seventeen acres, well fenced, and crossed by walks, for the convenience of inspecting the crops.

HATFIELD.

Hands-me
church.Residence
of the
Marquis of
Salisbury.

* HATHERLEIGH. *Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 9; June 22; September 7; Nov. 9; for cattle. When May 21, or November 8, falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, fair held on Tuesday. The great market is the Friday before the third Saturday in March.*

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
7	Hatton .....to	Chester.....	Chester.....6	Tarporley ...5	Tarvin.....5	178	150
10	Hatton .....to	Derby.....	Derby.....10	Uttoxeter ...9	Burton .....5	129	211
24	Hatton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby....2	Lincoln.....10	Horncastle..10	142	165
25	Hatton .....ham	Middlesex..	Hounslow...3	Longford ...3	Staines .....5	13	....
33	Hatton .....to	Salop.....	Shiffnall...2	Bonington...5	Bridgnorth...8	147	571
39	Hatton*.....pa	Warwick....	Warwick....3	Stratford ...8	Henley .....7	93	815
33	Hatton, High.....to	Salop.....	Wem .....7	Drayton ....8	Shrewsbury..12	165	193
33	Hatton, Hungry...ham	Salop.....	Newport ....7	.....10	Wem .....9	146	....
24	Haugh .....ex pa lib	Lincoln.....	Alford.....2	Louth .....10	Horncastle .12	139	8
24	Haugham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth .....4	Alford .....10	.....9	144	92
36	Haughley .....pa	Suffolk.....	Stow Market.3	Ixworth ...9	Debenham .10	84	908
7	Haughton, or Haigh- ton.....to	Chester.....	Tarporley ...3	Nantwich ...7	Malpas ....9	172	175
29	Haughton.....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....6	Simonbourn .5	Bellingham .10	291	127
30	Haughton .....pa	Nottingham.	Tuxford ....4	E. Retford...5	Worksop ...7	141	55
35	Haughton .....pa	Stafford	Stafford ....4	Newport ....8	Eccleshall ..7	144	490
16	Haughton Drayton.....pa & ti	Hants	Stockbridge..2	Salisbury ..12	Romsey ....8	68	365
13	Haughton le Skerne.....pa & to	Durham	Darlington...2	Stockton ...10	Sedgefield ...9	243	1603
43	Haukswell, East and West .....pa & to	N. R. York..	Richmond...5	Redmere ...6	Middleham ..3	235	458
22	Haulgh .....to	Lancaster ..	Bolton.....1	Manchester .9	Bury .....6	196	1678
35	Haunton.....to	Stafford	Tamworth ..4	Litchfield...7	Burton .....10	119	214
42	Haustley .....ham	Worcester..	Kidderminst.2	Stourbridge..6	Bewdley ....4	128	....
27	Hautbois, Great ...pa	Norfolk.....	Coltishall...1	Aylsham ....6	Norwich ....8	117	141
27	Hautbois, Little ...pa	Norfolk.....	.....1	.....5	Worstead ...3	119	....
29	Hauxley.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick ...10	Morpeth ...14	Felton .....7	302	143
6	Hauxton, or Hawks- ton .....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...3	Royston ....9	Linton .. ...7	48	235
16	Havant† ...li m t & pa	Hants	Chichester...9	Fareham ....8	Portsmouth..7	66	2099
14	Havengore Marsh .ex.....pa lib	Essex	Rochford ....7	Gt.Wakering3	Foulness ...3	47	21
36	Haveningham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Harlestone..10	Framlingham7	Halesworth..4	94	423
44	Haverah Park.ex pa dis	W. R. York	Knaresboro'.8	Paitley Br. .7	Ripley .....7	217	96
40	Haverbrack .....to	Westmorlnd	KirkbyLonsd.9	Kendal ...7	Milthorpe...3	258	120
45	Havercroft .....to	W. R. York	Barnsley ...6	Wakefield ..3	Pontefract...6	177	153
57	Haverford West†.....to	Pembroke...	Narbeth....11	Fisguard ..13	St. Davids ..14	266	3915

Dr. Parr.

* HATTON, a parish in Snitterfield division of the hundred of Barlich-way ; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester, not in charge. The celebrated Dr. Parr resided many years in this parish.

The market granted in the reign of King John.

† HAVANT, a market-town and parish in the liberty of the same name, Portsdown division, situated nearly opposite to Hayling Island. The town, consisting of one long street, crossed by a smaller, is neat and well-built. The living is a rectory and a peculiar in the diocese of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the intersection ; it presents specimens of different styles of architecture, some parts being of Saxon, and others of the pointed styles. The privilege of a market was granted to this town in the reign of King John. In 1734 two shocks of earthquake were felt here, each of which lasted for several minutes. At a short distance from Havant are the ruins of Warblington-castle, erected previously to the time of Henry IV.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, June 22 ; October 7, for toys.

County town for Pembroke-shire.

‡ HAVERFORD West, one of the best towns of South Wales, is the county town for Pembrokeshire, situated upon the navigable river called the West Cleddare. Its natural position is singularly beautiful, upon an eminence overhanging the river, and presenting a picturesque spectacle to the Narbeth-road, from which the streets appear to rise one above the other to the crown of the hill. The streets are generally narrow, steep, and unsafe for carriages and horses. The guildhall is a handsome modern structure. The church of St. Mary, at the end of High-street, is a venerable cathedral-like building, adorned with a heavy tower, formerly the pedestal of a lofty spire. In the chancel are some monuments of the Picton family, and one to that singular character, Sir John Pryce, of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14 & 36	Haverhill* .m t & pa	Essex and Suffolk	Clare.....7	Saff. Waldon10	Linton.....8	59	2025
24	Haverholme..ex pa dis	Lincoln.....	Sleaford .....7	Boston .....10	Donington...7	115	....
14	Havering - Atte - Bower.....lib }	Essex	Epping.....7	Chip. Ongar .8	Romford.....3	10	5812
14	Havering - Atte - Bower.....pa }	Essex	Romford ....3	.....8	Brentwood ..6	11	332
27	Haveringland, or Haverland.....pa }	Norfolk.....	Reepham...3	Norwich ...10	Aylsham ....6	110	181
5	Havershampa	Bucks	New Pagnell 3	Olney .....7	Sto. Stratford 3	52	313
22	Haverthwaiteto	Lancaster...	Ulverston ...6	Hawkshead.11	Cartmel .....3	256	....
54	Havoddrynog.....ham	Glamorgan..	Mer. Tydvy..8	Llanvabon ..6	Llantrisant ...8	162	679
34	Havyat Green.....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....6	Bristol .....11	Pensford ...10	125	....
53	Hawarden,† or Har-denpa & to }	Flint.....	Chester.....5	Holywell...10	Mold .....6	188	6309
22	Hawcoatto	Lancaster ..	Ulverston...7	Dalton .....3	Rampside ...4	279	848
24	Hawerby.....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....10	Gt. Grimsby .8	Castor.....10	158	66

Newton-hall, Montgomeryshire. St. Martin's-church seems to have been appendant to the castle. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and is adorned with a tower and spire. In this church the Le Hunts lie buried, and there is a monument, to the memory of Harris, commonly called Parson Vigo, from his having served as chaplain on board of a man of war, at the taking of that place. On the summit of the hill which is occupied by the greater portion of the town, stands St. Thomas's-church, said to have been erected in 1225, and there is also a church in the suburb of Pendergrast. Here are the jails of the county of Pembroke, and of the county of the town. A dock-yard is constructed within the precincts of the priory of Black-canons, with convenient quays and an agreeable public walk, commanding most extensive views. This place was the ancient capital of the Flemmings, in South Wales. It was protected by a strong castle, erected by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke. James I. ordered this to be a distinct county, and granted a new charter to the town. The situation of this town should have rendered it a place of much more commercial importance than it yet possesses. It stands upon a navigable river, and has the advantage of the London and Milford mail-coach road passing through it. The assizes for the county of Pembroke, as well as for the county of the town, are held here. It also possesses paper-mills, and cotton and woollen factories were established at different periods. The supply of fish, flesh, and poultry in the markets is very abundant, and at reasonable prices ; but the chief trade consists merely in supplying the surrounding country with English manufactured goods, and necessary imports ; vessels of 100 tons being able to reach the town. Here are an endowed free-school, an alms-house, and a school wherein twenty-four boys and twelve girls are clothed and educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic, supported by a donation of Mrs. Mary Howard, in 1684. Of the noble castle little remains, except the keep, on the south side of which there is a singular echo. In Glendowr's wars it was garri-soned for Edward IV., and in the civil war was held for the king, imme-diately after which the fortifications of the place were destroyed. A priory of Black-canons was founded here by Robert de Hewllfford, first Lord of Haverford West ; a house of Friars-preachers once stood upon the banks of the river.

HAVERFORD WEST.

The London and Milford mail passes through this place.

Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.—Fairs, April 12; May 12; June 12; July 18; September 4 and 24; and October 18.

* HAVERHILL. Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 12; and October 26, for toys.

† HAWARDEN, or Harden, a town and parish in the hundred of Mold, situated upon a little rivulet tributary to the Dee. It consists of one good street, and possesses a church, meeting-house, and a reputable inn. It lies on the mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, through

HAWARDEN

Abounds in
mineral
productions.An account
of the old
castle.Tradition of
the Holy
Rood.

Chester; and a rail-road connects the town with the banks of the river Dee. Of the fourteen townships, into which this extensive parish is divided, Sealand, an area of 4000 acres, was recovered from the sea, and enclosed in 1732; Saltney township, 2000 acres, was enclosed in 1778, and the Warren-mountain, about 600 acres, in 1798. The river Dee company enclosed a space of 800 acres, on the north side of the river, which formed part of this parish, and for which they pay £200 per annum into the hands of the lord of the manor and other trustees, for the use of the inhabitants. Any five of the trustees, with the lord, form a quorum, authorized to expend the same. The rector of this parish claims an exempted jurisdiction, having the power to grant marriage licences, register wills, give probates, and perform all the acts of a suffragan, ordinance and confirmation excepted. The entire parish abounds in mineral productions. Coal is raised in almost every township, and a profitable trade established in supplying Chester and its vicinity. Extensive beds of fire-clay exist in the townships of Pentre-Hobin, and Euloe, where bricks, bearers, flooring, malt, tiles, and coarse earthenware are manufactured. Glauber salts, sal ammoniac, ivory-black, &c., are made in Saltney; and the iron-founderies in the town are extensive, and possess a high character throughout North Wales. The free grammar-school, for the children of the parish, was founded and endowed in the year 1606. Petty sessions are held monthly in this town. The ancient castle of Hawarden, little of which now remains, was probably erected, immediately subsequent to the Conquest. It appears to have submitted to many masters; it was at one time in the crown; at another in the Montalt family, then possessed by the Stanleys, Earls of Derby; and lastly by the ancestors of the present lord of the manor, Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. In 1643 it was seized by the parliamentarians, who were driven out again by Colonel Marrow in the same year. On the 17th of March, 1645, it was surrendered to General Mytton, by Sir W. Neal, after a close siege of four weeks continuance, when it was ordered by the Parliament to be dismantled. The ruins of the old castle are within the demesne, but the present castle, as it is called, is an elegant and spacious modern building, in the Gothic style, and the constant residence of the lord of the manor. This place is supposed to have been an ancient British port; and Truman's-hill, and other mounds in the vicinity rather strengthen the conjecture. The inhabitants of Hawarden have for ages back been nicknamed Harden Jews, and the origin of this appellation is traced to a tradition preserved in the parish, and asserted to be a translation of an ancient Saxon MS., in the year 946, when Cynan ap Ellis ap Anarawd, was King of North Wales. There was a Christian temple at this place, and in a rood loft therein, stood an image of the Virgin Mary, bearing a huge cross in its hands, and called the Holy rood. About this time happened a very hot and dry summer, insomuch that all the grass was burned up, which caused many persons to go and pray to the Holy Rood for rain. Amongst others Lady Trawst, wife of Sytsylt, governor of Harden-castle, prayed much more fervently and at greater length than all the rest; but, whilst in the act of supplication, the Holy Rood fell upon her and killed her. This extraordinary event caused great consternation among the Hardeners, who resolved upon bringing the image to trial for the murder of the Lady Trawst; and empannelled for that purpose a jury, who found it guilty of the murder of the lady, as well as of contumacy in not replying to its numerous petitioners, and, as it was old and decayed, recommended that it should be laid quietly upon the sands of the river below the castle. This advice being adopted, the image was borne by the tide to Chester, and being taken up by the inhabitants, was buried upon the spot where it was found, which land is said to be called Rood Die, or Dee, from this singular event, and the river to have changed its name of Usk, for its present appellation Dee.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Monday in April and June.—Inns, Fox and Grapes; Glynne Arms.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
9	Hawes	Cumberland	Keswick ....6	Ireby.....3	Cockermouth 8	306	....
43	Hawes.....m t & to	N. R. York.	Askrigg ....5	K. Stephen .11	Hardrow ....2	252	1559
29	Hawick	Northumb ..	Hexham. ...14	Bellingham .11	Elsdon .....6	296	18
12	Hawkechurch	Dorset.....	Chard .....5	Axminster...6	Beaminster ..8	140	886
36	Hawkedon	Suffolk	Clare.....4	Bury St. Ed. 10	Haverhill...10	60	328
38	Hawkesborough ...	Sussex .....	.....	.....	.....	....	4717
15	Hawkesbury.....pa	Gloucester..	Wickwar. ...3	Tetbury .....5	Marshfield . 10	107	2182
15	Hawkesbury	Gloucester..	.....3	.....5	.....10	107	434
9	Hawkesdale	Cumberland	Carlisle ....6	Hesk. Newm. 6	Wigton .....8	302	427
29	Hawk Hill	Northumb ..	Alnwick ....3	Felton .....8	L. Houghton.2	307	....
21	Hawkhurst*.....pa	Kent	Cranbrook .5	Lamberhurst.7	Battle .....9	55	2428
21	Hawkinge.....pa	Kent	Folkstone .2	Dover .....6	Hythe .....6	69	131
16	Hawkley	Hants	Petersfield..2	Alton .....7	Haslemere . 11	53	277
34	Hawkridge	Somerset ...	Dulverton ..4	Portlock...10	Wivelscomb 14	165	67
39	Hawksbury	Warwick ...	Coventry ...5	Nuneaton ...4	Coleshill ...11	96	....
43	Hawkser	N. R. York.	Whitby ....3	Scarboro'...14	Pickering...16	244	654
22	Hawkshead†m t pa & to	Lancaster...	Ulverston...13	Dalton ....18	Ambleside...6	267	2857
14	Hawkswell.....pa	Essex	Rochford ..2	Billericay...13	N. Fambridge3	37	329
45	Hawkswick	W. R. York	Settle .....1	Hawes .....4	Askrigg ....5	246	81
30	Hawksworth	Nottingham.	Newark ....7	Nottingham 12	Hingham ....4	126	212
45	Hawksworth	W. R. York	Otley .....3	Bradford ...5	Leeds .....11	201	327
29	Hawkwell	Northumb ..	Newc.-on T 12	Hexham....12	Stamfordham 1	286	150
16	Hawley	Hants	Hartford Br. 5	Odiham ....10	Finchhampts.5	31	747
21	Hawley	Kent	Dartford....1	Gravesend ..7	N. Cray ....4	16	..
15	Hawling	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 5	Stow.....9	Cheltenham .8	95	240
33	Hawn	Salop.....	Hales Owen .1	Stourbridge..4	Kidderminster10	124	....
43	Hawnby.....pa & to	N. R. York.	Helme ley...6	K. Moorside 10	Gillamoor ...8	228	1441
3	Hawnes	Bedford	Amphthill ...4	Sheffield ....4	Bedford .....7	45	775
45	Haworth	W. R. York	Keighley ...4	Colne .....8	Halifax.....8	204	5835
15	Haw Passage ....han	Gloucester .	Tewkesbury .4	Newent .....8	Gloucester ..5	106	....
5	Hawridge	Bucks	Chesham ....3	Tring.....4	Wendover...5	30	217
36	Hawsted	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm.3	Newmarket 12	Mildenhall...12	73	414
4	Hawteridge	Berks	Newbury....6	Reading ....12	E. Ilsley....9	51	....
13	Hawthorn	Durham	Durham ....9	Dalton .....2	Sheraton ....6	262	162
21	Hawthorpe	Lincoln.....	Corby .....4	Folkingham..5	Bourn .....7	104	58
30	Hawton.....pa	Nottingham	Newark .....2	Hingham ...11	Southwell ...8	126	258
43	Haxby	N. R. York.	York ....3	Sutton .....3	New Malton 12	204	412
24	Haxey	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro' ..8	Epworth ....3	Kirton .....10	160	1868
48	Hay.....to & pa	Brecon	Talgarth....6	Brecon.....15	Kingston ...12	156	3668
40	Hay or Hay-Fell ..han	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....3	Sedberg .....7	Milthorpe ...8	265	....

* HAWKHURST Fair, August 10, for cattle and pedlery.

† HAWKSHHEAD, a market-town, parish, and township in the hundred of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, pleasantly situated in a vale, near the lake of Eastwaite, which is nearly three miles long, and sheltered from the north by the Fells of Conistoun; it is the principal town in the district called Furness, or the Woody-fells; the woods at the growth of about fifteen years are charred here, for the use of the forges and founderies which abound in the neighbourhood. The mountains, which afford delightful prospects, produce plenty of slate and copper-ore, and their craggy sides furnish food to great numbers of sheep, whose wool gives employment to the poorer inhabitants. The slate-quarries are the most considerable in the kingdom.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before Holy Thursday, for pedlery and horned cattle; and St. Matthew, September 21, for pedlery.

The largest slate quarries in the kingdom.

‡ HAY, a town and parish in the hundred of Talgarth. It lies in the north-eastern angle of the county, on the southern bank of the river Wye, and near its junction with the river Dulais, the boundary of Hereford and Brecon, in this parish. The town consists of a High-street and a cross avenue, and possesses some good houses, a church, romantically situated, at the north-west side of the town, a meeting-house of dissenters, and a good inn. Hay is a borough by prescription, but enjoys no privileges. The tolls are collected by a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor, who holds here a court-leet annually, and is entitled to hold a court-baron. The parish church of St. John has long since fallen into ruin, and St. Mary is now used; it contains some monuments of the Gwyns of Hay-castle, an ancient and benevolent family. In this church is preserved an

Romantic church.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
57	Hay's Castlepa	Pembroke ..	Haverford, W. 5	St. Dogwael's 3	St. Davids. .10	271	367
22	Haydockto	Lancaster...	Newton . . .3	Prescott. . . .8	Wigan4	196	934
12	Haydonpa	Dorset.	Sherborne . .3	Stalbridge . .5	Stur. Newton 8	117	123
14	Haydon, or Heydon. .pa	Essex	Saffron Wal. 7	Linton10	Quendon . . .9	44	259
29	Haydon.to & cha	Northumb .	Hexham . . .6	Haltwhistle. .9	Allondale. . .7	291	338
24	Haydorpa	Lincoln . . .	Grantham . .6	Seaford . . .6	Folkingham. .8	116	575
21	Hayespa	Kent	Bromley . . .2	Westerham. .9	Dartford. . .12	12	504
25	Hayespa	Middlesex . .	Uxbridge. . .3	Brentford. . .6	Hounslow . .5	12	1575
10	Hayfieldcha	Derby	C. in le Frith 4	Mottram. . . .7	Glossop . . .6	171	....
15	Hayles, or Tray. . . .pa	Gloucester..	Winchcombe 2	Cambden . . .9	Stow11	101	136
15	Hayleyham	Gloucester .	Cirencester .5	Tewksbury .4	Cheltenham. .6	105	....
16	Hayling, Northpa	Hants	Havant. . . .2	Chichester. .10	Fareham . . .10	68	294
16	Hayling, Southpa	Hants . . . . .	.....4	.....12	Portsmouth. .6	70	588
12	Haymore.ti	Dorset	Wareham . .2	Corfe Castle. .5	Dorchester .20	114	....
21	Haynehun	Kent . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	745
3	Haynespa	Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .6	Shefford . . .5	Ampthill . . .4	46	847
11	Hayridgehun	Devon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	13414
43	Haysthorpeto	E. R. York .	Bridlington .4	Gt. Driffield. .8	Rudstone. . .2	203	109
31	Haythorpepa	Oxford	Deddington. 8	Woodstock. .10	Banbury. . .11	79	123
9	Haytonto	Cumberland	Cockermouth. 7	Mary Port . .4	Ireby10	313	582
9	Haytonpa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle. . . .8	Brampton . .3	C. Carrock . .4	308	1291
30	Haytonpa	Nottingham.	E. Retford . .3	Bawtry. . . .8	Gainsboro' . .8	147	256
46	Hayton.pa & to	E. R. York .	Pocklington .2	Mt. Weighton4	York12	197	620
11	Haytorhun	Devon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	24143
17	Haywoodex pa lib	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . .2	Ross12	Allensmoor . .2	136	53
17	Haywood Forest ex } pa lib }	Hereford . . .	.....3	.....11	.....2	135	73
35	Haywood, Great . . .ham	Stafford . . .	Rudgeley . .4	Litchfield. .10	Stone9	129	....
35	Haywood, Little . . .ham	Stafford . . .	.....3	.....9	.....10	128	....
29	Hayzonto	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . .6	Morpeth. . .12	Rothbury. .12	301	92
16	Hazeley Heathti	Hants	Hartford Br. .2	Basingstoke. .8	Odiham4	38	....
14	Hazeleigh, or Hase- } leypa }	Essex	Maldon . . .3	Chelmsford . .9	Billericay . .12	34	119
15	Hazeltonpa	Gloucester..	Northleach. .4	Cheltenham 10	Stow.8	86	287
45	Hazelwoodto	W. R. York	Skipton . . .7	Otley6	Burley5	212	221
45	Hazelwoodto	W. R. York	Tadcaster . .4	Abberford . .2	Wetherby . .6	292	....
10	Hazlebadgelib	Derby	Stoney Mid. .3	Dronfield . .7	Sheffield . . .8	163	63
29	Hazleridge.to	Northumb. .	Belford . . .4	Wooller . . .6	New Bewick 8	326	....
10	Hazlewoodto	Derby	Derby5	Alfreton. . . .9	Ashborn. . .10	131	390
29	Hazonpa	Northumb .	Alnwick . . .6	Felton5	Shillbottle . .2	302	....
27	Heachampa	Norfolk.	B. Westgate 7	Lynn11	Docking . . .6	123	733
16	Headbourn Worthy. .pa	Hants	Winchester. .2	Basingstoke.14	Andover. . .10	60	176
21	Headcornpa	Kent	Smarden. . .6	Cranbrook . .6	Tenterden . .7	40	1193
30	Headenpa	Nottingham.	E. Retford. .3	Tuxford . . .4	Worksop . .11	140	241
45	Headingleyto	York	Leeds3	Branhope. . .4	Bradford. . .7	198	3849
31	Headingtonpa	Oxford	Oxford2	Woodstock . .9	Thame11	56	1388
13	Headlamto	Durham . . .	Darlington . .7	Staindrop. . .6	B. Auckland 5	248	232
16	Headleyto	Hants	Alton6	Farnham . . .6	Haslemere . .6	44	1288
29	Headleyto	Northumb . .	Newcastle. .11	Corbridge . .7	Ovingham . .3	273	168
37	Headleypa	Surrey	Leatherhead.2	Ryegate . . .4	Dorking . . .4	20	184
	Headley Woodside .to	Northumb . .	Newcastle. .11	Corbridge . .6	Ovingham . .2	272	55
42	Headleypa	Worcester. .	King's Nort. 1	Birmingham.6	Stourbridge.10	111	....
	Headworthto	Durham . . .	Gateshead . .5	S. Shields . .6	Sunderland .5	274	....
10	Heage.to & cha	Derby	Duffield . . .1	Derby. . . .10	Alfreton. . .12	132	1845
10	Heanor.pa	Derby	Derby9	Alfreton . . .6	Eastwood . .3	135	5380

HAY.

old silver chalice, having these words engraven upon it: "Our Ladie Paris of the Haia." The trade of this place is but trifling, although it is decidedly well situated for an inland market. Flannel is manufactured here in an extensive way. There is a small endowment of £12 per annum for a schoolmaster, and £2 for books, towards the maintenance of a poor-school. Small annuities of £6, of 13s. 4d., and 10s. have been bequeathed to the poor of the parish by benevolent individuals; and Mrs. Gwyn erected an alms-house for six poor people, and endowed it with the rent of two tenements in the vicinity. The town was anciently encompassed by walls, and had a noble castle, one handsome entrance of which alone remains. Vestiges of a Roman fortification appear near the town, and a castle, anterior to that the ruins of which still survive, is supposed to have been raised by Sir Philip Walwyn, upon whom the manor was conferred by Bernard de Newmarch. It next belonged to Maud de St. Valeri, who built the walls and enlarged the old castle.

Vestiges of a Roman fortification.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Monday before Easter; May 17; second Mondy in June; August 12; and October 10.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
45	Healaugh pa	York	York 7	Wetherby . . 6	Tadcaster . . 3	198	191
29	Healey to	Northumb . .	St. P. Bywell 1	Hexham . . . 8	Newcastle . . 13	275	....
44	Healey with Sutton . to	York	Masham . . . 3	Middleham . . 6	Paitley Br. . . 8	220	400
29	Healey & Comb Hill . to	Northumb . .	N. Whitton . 1	Morpeth . . . 7	Rothbury . . . 8	295	....
24	Healing pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby . 3	Barton . . . 15	Castor 9	165	94
10	Heanor pa	Derby	Derby 9	Alfreton . . . 6	Eastwood . . . 3	195	5380
11	Heanton Puncharden . pa	Devon	Barnstable . . 3	Ilfracombe . . 8	Bideford . . . 7	195	586
22	Heap to	Lancaster . . .	Bury 2	Manchester . . 8	Rochdale . . . 6	190	10429
22	Heapey to	Lancaster . . .	Leyland . . . 2	Brindle 2	Preston 6	211	....
24	Heapham pa	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . . 4	Spittal 6	Lincoln 14	147	112
10	Heath pa	Derby	Chesterfield . 5	Mansfield . . . 7	Alfreton 8	145	411
3	Heath to & cha	Bedford	L. Buzzard . . 2	Fen. Stratford 5	Woburn 4	43	784
17	Heath pa	Hereford . . .	Lentwardine . 1	Presteign . . . 9	Wigmore 5	150	42
45	Heath to	York	Warmfield . . 1	Wakefield . . . 2	Pontefract . . 5	183	741
33	Heath to	Salop	St. Milbro . . 2	Ludlow 9	Shetton 9	150	41
33	Heath, Nether and } Upper pa }	Salop	Worthen . . . 3	Montgomery . 9	B. Castle . . . 9	164	....
23	Heather pa	Leicester . . .	Ashby de la Z 4	Mt. Bosworth 5	Ravenstone . . 3	112	411
15	Heatherop pa	Gloucester . .	Fairford . . . 3	Northleach . . 8	Lechlade 6	80	290
	Heathersgill to	Cumberland . .	Longtown . . 6	Carlisle 9	Brampton . . . 6	309	776
34	Heathfield pa	Somerset . . .	Taunton . . . 4	Wivelscombe . 6	Wellington . . 4	145	131
38	Heathfield pa	Sussex	Battle 9	Hailsham . . . 8	Lewes 15	50	1801
29	Heathpool pa	Northumb . . .	Kirknewton . 1	Wooller 5	Coldstream . . 8	325	42
22	Heathwaite, with } Woodland pa }	Lancaster . . .	Broughton . . 2	Hawkshead . 10	Ulverstone . 10	257	....
35	Heathy Lee to	Stafford	Alstonefield . 1	Leek 8	Longnor 6	148	788
22	Heaton to	Lancaster . . .	Oxcliffe . . . 2	Bolton 4	Chorley 7	201	826
35	Heaton to	Stafford	Leek 4	Congleton . . 5	Longnor . . . 10	158	391
45	Heaton to	York	Bradford . . . 5	Halifax 4	Huddersfield . 4	193	1452
29	Heaton to	Northumb . . .	Newcastle . . 2	S. Shields . . 6	N. Shields . . . 7	276	501
22	Heaton, Great to	Lancaster . . .	Oldham 1	Manchester . . 4	Rochdale . . . 7	186	224
22	Heaton, Little to	Lancaster . . .	..... 1	..... 5	..... 6	187	771
22	Heaton Norris . to & cha	Lancaster . . .	Manchester . . 4	Stockport . . . 3	Ashton 6	188	11238
45	Heaton Kirk . . . pa & to	York	Huddersfield 2	Wakefield . . . 9	Bradford 9	190	10154
11	Heavitree pa	Devon	Exeter 1	Topsham 4	Ott. St. Mary 10	173	1932
29	Hebburn pa & cha	Northumb . . .	Morpeth . . . 2	Felton 7	Rothbury . . . 12	291	564
	Hebburn to	Northumb . . .	Wooller 6	Chillingham . 1	Berwick 10	327	....
44	Hebden to	York	Linton 1	Skipton . . . 10	Burnsall 1	219	377
16	Heckfield* pa	Hants	Basingstoke . 7	Hart. Bridge . 5	Kingsclere . . 13	39	1202
27	Heckingham pa	Norfolk	Beccles 6	Norwich . . . 12	Yarmouth . . . 11	113	146
24	Heckington pa	Lincoln	Sleaford . . . 6	Swinehead . . 7	Folkingham . . 7	113	1480
45	Heckmondwike† . . . to	York	Wakefield . . 8	Bradford . . . 3	Halifax 6	190	2793
41	Heddington pa	Wilts	Calne 3	Melksham . . 5	Chippenham . 6	92	296
29	Heddon, East to	Northumb . . .	Corbridge . . 11	Heddon 1	Newcastle . . 7	281	44
29	Heddon, West to	Northumb . . .	..... 10	..... 2	..... 7	281	38
29	Heddon on the Wall . pa	Northumb . . .	Newcastle . . 7	..... 1	Corbridge . . 10	281	770
27	Hedenham pa	Norfolk	Bungay 3	Norwich . . . 11	Beccles 8	109	283
29	Hedgeley‡ to	Northumb . . .	Alnwick 8	New Bewick . 4	Rothbury . . . 8	312	36

* HECKFIELD. *Fair*, Good Friday, for pedlery.

† HECKMONDWIKE, a village and township in the parish of Birstall, and Morley wapentake, in the West Riding. This place is of considerable importance, on account of the very extensive blanket, carpet, woollen-cloth and woollen-yarn manufactories established in it; and there are, perhaps, but few villages more flourishing, their inhabitants more respectable, or their trade less affected by fluctuation than Heckmondwike. There is here a blanket-hall, which is open for the sale of blankets every Monday and Thursday. On the first Wednesday after the second Sunday in June an annual religious festival is held here, called the "Lecture," which is attended by a great number of Calvinistic ministers, and people of that persuasion, from the surrounding country; the objects of which are the arrangement of certain matters relative to the ministry, and the promotion of religion.

Extensive
trade.

‡ HEDGELEY, a township in the parish of Eglingham and north division of Coquetdale ward, situated on the banks of the river Breamish. On Hedgeley-moor fell the brave Sir Ralph Percy, in 1463, when fighting for Henry VI., with the forces of Edward IV.; but his companions, the Lords Hungerford and Ross, had fled at the first onset. A monument to his memory, called Percy's-cross, has been erected there.

Sir Ralph
Percy.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
13	Hedworth.....pa	Durham	Jarrow .....1	Gateshead ..2	Sunderland ..9	270	....
13	Heelyfield .....to	York .....6	Settle .....6	Skipton .....8	Clitheroe ...10	226	279
38	Heene .....pa	Sussex .....1	Worthing ...1	Shoreham...6	Steyning...6	58	178
27	Heigham Potter ...pa	Norfolk.....6	Acle .....6	Walsham...11	Norwich ...14	123	340
13	Heighington .....to	Durham .....6	Darlington...6	B. Auckland.6	Staindrop ...9	247	1940
24	Heighington ....to	Lincoln.....5	Lincoln .....5	Tattershall .13	Horncastle .16	129	396
29	Heighly, High and } Low .....to {	Northumb..	Morpeth.....3	Mitford ....1	Felton.....7	292	....
42	Heightington .....to	Worces'er..	Bewdly .....4	Rock.....1	Tenbury....9	125	....
38	Heighton, South ...pa	Sussex .....4	Newhaven...2	Lewes...4	Seaford....6	54	71
22	Helens, St. ....to	Lancaster...8	Prescott....4	Wigan .....8	Newton....6	199	....
16	Helens, St.* .....pa	Hants .....9	Newport ....9	Portsmouth..7	Brading ....2	85	804
8	Helens, St. ....island	Scilly Isles..	Col. Major..43	Padstow ...41	St. Ives...25	290	....
27	Helhoughton .....pa	Norfolk.....4	Fakenham ..4	Castle Acre..9	Foulsham ..9	110	322
46	Hellaby .....to	York .....5	Rotherham ..5	Stainton ...1	Tickhill ....3	152	....
8	Helland .....pa	Cornwall ...2	Bodmin ....2	Padstow ...11	Bossini ....11	233	264
27	Hellesden .....pa	Norfolk.....10	Norwich ....10	Reepham...10	Wymondha.10	111	293
28	Hellidon .....pa	Northamp ..5	Daventry ..5	Byfield .....3	Northampt.16	73	408
44	Hellifield .....to	York .....5	Settle .....5	Ashbottam ..3	Paitley Br. .17	229	279
29	Hellingham .....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...4	Elsdon .....8	Morpeth...14	303	130
38	Helungley .....pa	Sussex .....3	Hailsham ...3	Lewes.....10	Mayfield ...9	55	1504
28	Helmedon .....pa	Northamp ..5	Brackley ...5	Towcester ..6	Banbury....11	68	515
39	Helmington .....hun	Warwick....	.....	.....	.....	....	46187
36	Helmington .....pa	Suffolk .....8	Woodbridge .8	Debenham ..4	Ipswich...10	79	325
13	Helmington .....to	Durham .....3	B. Auckland 3	Durham .....8	Wolsingham .7	253	160
36	Helmington .....pa	Suffolk .....5	Needham...5	Ipswich .....4	Woodbridge 10	73	322
43	Helmsley .....to	N. R. York .17	York .....17	New Malton 12	K. Moorside .4	222	1485
43	Helmsley.....m t & pa	N. R. York .	.....	.....	.....	....	3411

is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. John Dixon. There are besides a chapel each belonging to the Calvinists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The charities are two free-schools, for the education of children of poor burgesses, supported mainly by the members for the borough; and several alms-houses have been erected by the corporation, for poor and infirm burgesses, or their widows. The chief trade here now is in grain, which is conveyed by means of the navigable creek before-mentioned, connecting this place with the estuary of the Humber, to London and the West Riding, and coals and lime are introduced in return.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, every fortnight from Shrove Monday to Midsummer; February 14; August 2; September 22; November 17; and December 6, for pewter, tin, leather wares, and millinery goods.—Letters for Hull are despatched by horse-post every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon at two, and arrive the same mornings at half-past nine.

* HELEN'S, St., a parish in the hundred of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is a small modern edifice; the old one, which had been encroached on by the sea, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, which was suffered to remain as a mark for seamen. This town contains a bay of some consequence as a rendezvous for the royal navy, at the north of which is a cluster of rocks called the Mixen, and in time of war great traffic is carried on with shipping. Here is a beautiful mansion called the Priory, commanding delightful views of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts, and occupying the site of a priory for Cluniac monks, founded about the year 1155.

† HELMESLEY-UPON-THE-BLACK-MOOR, a market-town, parish, and township, in the wapentake of Ryedale, situated on the east side of the Hambleton-hills, near the river Rye. The town is small but well built, the houses being for the most part of white stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linens and cottons. Here are the ruins, consisting of a lofty tower and gateway, surrounded by a double moat, of a castle, supposed to have been founded by Robert de Ross previously to the time of Edward I. It was reduced by Oliver Cromwell to its present ruinous condition.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 19; July 16; October 2; and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

HEDON.

Harbour for
shipping.Ruins of a
castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Helmsley Over.....pa	N. R. York .	York.....7	Sledmere ...15	New Malton 10	207	63
43	Helmsley Gate.....pa	N. R. York .	.....6	.....14	.....11	206	229
44	Helperby .....to	N. R. York .	Borobridge ..4	Thirsk.....7	Aldborough..4	212	674
43	Helperthorpe.....pa	N. R. York .	Malton .....12	Rudstone...8	Hunmanby ..8	206	157
24	Helpringham .....pa	Lincoln.....	Folkingham .5	Swinehead .8	Sleaford...5	111	750
23	Helpstone .....pa	Northamp ..	Mt. Deeping .4	Peterborough 7	Stamford ...7	88	372
7	Helsby .....to	Chester.....	Frodsham ...3	Chester .....8	Northwich .12	186	534
40	Helsington.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....4	Bowland Br. 4	Troutbeck...7	266	268
8	Helston* .....bo & m t	Cornwall...	Penryn.....9	Mabe .....4	Merazion ...10	272	3293
40	Helton Bacon .....to	Westmorlnd	Appleby ....4	Brough.....6	Birkdale....6	267	56
40	Helton Flecket ...ham	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....6	Shap .....6	Appleby ...12	287	162
27	Hemesby .....pa	Norfolk.....	Caistor.....4	Norwich ....2	E. Dereham.13	110	498
46	Hemingbrough .pa & to	E. R. York .	Selby.....4	Snaith.....5	Howden ...5	180	1806
24	Hemingby .....pa	Lincoln ...	Horncastle .4	Louth.....10	Alford.....11	140	297
19	Hemingford, Grey...pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives ....2	Huntingdon..4	St. Neot's ..12	59	556
19	Hemingford Abbotts pa	Huntingdon.	.....3	.....3	Hartford ...2	61	400
34	Hemington .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome.....5	Bath.....9	Pensford. .10	108	323
23	Hemington .....to	Leicester ...	Ash. de la Z. 10	Kegworth ...3	Donnington .1	118	421
28	Hemington .....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle.....4	Peterboro'..12	Thrapston ...8	79	134
36	Hemley .....pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge 5	Ipswich .....9	Harwich ....9	78	80

An ancient stannary town.

Singular Custom.

* HELSTON is built on the side of a hill sloping towards the river Cober, which, from a singular operation of nature, expands itself into a large lake called the Loo Pool. From the continual rolling of the waves of the British channel upon the shore, an immense bank of sand and pebbles is formed, which, extending itself across the valley, closes the mouth of the channel, and occasions the river to spread its waters over a space of nearly seven miles in circumference. The town, consisting of four streets, is well built and lighted with gas; in the centre, formed by the intersection of the streets, stand the town-hall and market-house. This is one of the ancient stannary towns, although very little tin is now stamped here; and the old coinage-hall is inhabited as a private dwelling. Large quantities of corn are brought to market here, and vessels take in their lading at a harbour a short distance below the town. Helston has received no less than fourteen charters at different periods, the first of which was granted by King John. It is now governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, five aldermen, a recorder, and an indefinite number of freemen. The market and fairs were granted by Edward III., who at the same time confirmed all former privileges. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Wendron, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, not in charge; patronage with Wendron vicarage. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a substantial building, standing on an elevated spot of ground, with a fine pinnaced tower, ninety feet high, which is seen to great advantage in many parts of the neighbourhood, forming a conspicuous sea-mark. Here is a chapel belonging to a body of dissenters, which was erected on the site of an old priory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Helston possesses also a grammar-school, originally endowed with £13 6s. 8d., which has lately been considerably augmented. A castle formerly existed in this vicinity, no remains of which are now visible. A singular custom prevails in this town, called Flora Dance; it is an ancient festival, supposed to be from the Roman Floralia, and is held on the 8th of May, which is kept as a close holiday; a procession proceeding through the town accompanied by amusical band during the whole of the day. About four miles hence was a curious rocking-stone, but it was thrown down by the Governor of Pendennis-castle, under Oliver Cromwell, on account of the superstitious adoration in which it was held by the ignorant of the neighbourhood. Penrose is a fine old mansion, situated about two miles from the town, surrounded by finely wooded grounds and an extensive tract of most beautiful and picturesque scenery, greatly enhanced by the rocks which are seen abruptly rising from the margin of the lake.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday; Saturday before Palm Sunday; Whit-Monday; July 20; September 9; October 28; and December 30, for cattle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Hemlington .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle .....4	Norwich ....8	Worstead ..11	116	255
44	Hemlington .....to	York	Stokesley...5	Stoc-on-Tees3	Yarm .....5	247	72
13	Hemlington Row...to	Durham	B. Auckland.4	Wolsingham.3	Staindrop ..10	253	154
46	Hempholme.....to	York	Beverley...11	Hornsea .....3	Atwick ....2	194	93
27	Hempnall* .....pa	Norfolk.....	St. M. Strat 3	Bungay.....7	Norwich ....8	101	1225
27	Hempstead .....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....2	Cromer ....8	Cley.....5	117	289
14	Hempstead .....pa	Essex	Thaxted ....5	Haverhill...5	Linton .....10	48	708
15	Hempstead .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester..2	Newnham ..8	Newent .....8	110	998
27	Hempstead .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham 9	Worstead ...7	Norwich ...15	128	212
	Hempston, Little ...pa	Devon.....	Totness ....2	New. Bushel.5	Ashburton...6	188	323
18	Hempstead, Hemel. m t	Herts	Berkhamstea 5	St. Albans...7	Watford....9	22	6037
15	Mempton .....ti	Gloucester..	Almonsbury .1	Thornbury...6	Bristol.....9	120	500
27	Hempton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ..1	Foulsham ...7	N. Walsingha 7	108	299
31	Hempton.....to	Oxford	Doddington .2	Banbury.....6	Woodstock ..9	71	172
24	Hemswell .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsboro'...8	Spittal .....3	Lincoln ...13	147	279
45	Hemsworth† .....pa	W. R. York	Pontefract...6	Barnsley ...6	Wakefield ...6	178	936
11	Hemyhock.....hun	Devon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5469
11	Hemyhock .....pa	Devon.....	Collumpton..9	Bampton ...13	Tiverton....11	152	1228
15	Henbury .....pa	Gloucester..	Bristol .....5	Thornbury..10	Sodbury....11	112	2351
15	Henbury.....hun	Gloucester..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2609
7	Henbury.....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield.2	Knutsford ..11	Congleton ..7	166	428
29	Hencoats .....ward	Northumb ..	Hexham ....1	Corbridge ..6	Haltwhistle 13	286	819
54	Hencoed.....ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....14	Mer. Tydvyl.9	Llantrisant .11	164	267
49	Hencoed.....ham	Carmarthen .	Llanelly ....1	Caermarthen14	Llandi.Vaur 16	225	1183
43	Henderskelf.....to	York	N. Malton...4	York.....12	Helmsley...12	212	159
56	Hendidley.....pa	Montgomery	Llanllwchaia.1	Montgomery 7	Llanfair ....8	176	....
25	Hendon§ .....pa	Middlesex ..	Chip. Barnet.5	Stanmore....5	Hampstead ..3	7	3110
4	Hendred, East.....pa	Berks	Wantage....4	Abingdon ...7	Wallingford 10	53	865
4	Hendred, West.....pa	Berks .....	.....4	.....8	.....11	54	319
54	Hendredenny .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....12	Mer.Tydvyl 10	Caperhillly .5	152	371
53	Hendrefigillt.....to	Flint	Holywell...4	Caerwys.....5	Mold.....5	208	582
56	Hendreheana.....pa	Montgomery	Guildsfield ..1	Llandrinio ..6	Llanfyllin ..7	176	....
47	Heneglwys.....pa	Anglesea....	Llangefin ...3	Llanerchyme.6	Aberffraw ..6	263	385

* HEMPSTALL, or Hemenhale. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; December 11, for hogs, and petty chapmen.

† HEMPSTEAD, HEMEL, is pleasantly situated among hills on the river Gade; the market, which is still a very good one, was formerly reckoned one of the greatest in England for wheat, £20,000 a week having been often returned for meal alone. There are eleven mills within four miles of the place. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, an ancient Norman structure, has been much altered and enlarged at subsequent periods; it is built in the form of a cross; consists of a nave, chancel, transept, and side-aisles, with an embattled tower, surmounted by a high octagonal spire, rising from the intersection. Here are two endowed free-schools; one for thirteen boys, and the other for fifteen girls. It was incorporated by Henry VIII., and is governed by a bailiff.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, for sheep; and third Monday in September, statute.

‡ HEMSWORTH. Archbishop Holgate was born here, and founded a grammar-school, and also an hospital for ten poor men and the same number of women, who are admitted at the age of sixty. In 1816 a chancery suit restored the master of the school and the pensioners to the profits of the estate of which they had been fraudulently deprived by the trustees, and by this means they rose to a state of affluence, enjoying each not less than £100 per annum.

§ HENDON, a parish in the hundred of Gore, situated on a rivulet called the Brent. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains a number of very fine monuments; and the church-yard, the prospect from which is very beautiful, also contains several singular epitaphs. Here are many elegant villas; and Hendon-place, a beautiful mansion, remarkable for a cedar-tree which was blown down January 1, 1779; it is said to have been planted by Queen Elizabeth; it was seventy feet high, and the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet, and twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet.

Great market for wheat.

Birthplace of Archbishop Holgate.

Remarkable cedar-tree.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
38	Henfield* pa	Sussex	Steyning 4	Cuckfield 9	Horsham 11	48	1516
51	Henfynyn pa	Cardigan	Llampeter . . . 13	Cardigan . . . 20	Llampeter . . 14	225	625
54	Hengaed pa	Glamorgan . . .	Gelligaer 2	Mer. Tydvyl . . 9	Caperhillly . . 6	156	....
36	Hengrave pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 4	Thetford . . . 12	Mildenhall . . 9	76	168
14	Henham on the Hill. pa	Essex	S. Mountfitch. 4	Saffron 7	Dunmow . . . 8	37	863
36	Henham ham	Suffolk	Halesworth . . 5	Southwold . . 5	Beccles 9	105	131
22	Henheads to	Lancaster	Haslingden . . 2	Blackburn . . 6	Chorley . . . 12	206	246
7	Henhull to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 2	Tarporley . . . 9	Malpas . . . 10	171	90
	Henhurst hun	Sussex . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	2746
36	Henley pa	Suffolk	Ipswich 5	Debenham . . 9	Woodbridge . 9	74	24
39	Henley in Arden†. to } & ham }	Warwick	Warwick 9	Solihull 9	Kenilworth . 10	101	1214
31	Henley upon Thames† } m t & pa }	Oxford	Oxford 22	Wallingford 12	Watlington . 10	35	3618

Charitable institutions.

* HENFIELD. *Fairs*, May 4; July 5; and August 1, for pedler's ware.

† HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, so named from its being situated in the ancient forest of Arden, is a chapelry and market town in the parish of Wootton-Waven, and in the division of Henley, in the hundred of Barlichway; is situated at the bottom of a steep hill, on the borders of the river Arrow, near its junction with the Allen. The town consists chiefly of one long street, which contains a few good modern houses, and many ancient irregularly built ones, but its general appearance is clean, and its situation very pleasant; the land around is fertile and in a good state of agriculture, rather hilly, and finely wooded. The lord of the manor holds a court occasionally; and a petty sessions is held every Monday. The municipal government of the town is vested in a high and low bailiff, and two constables. The places of worship are the church and Baptist meeting-house; the living of the former is a curacy, in the appointment of the householders. The charitable institutions are a free-school for the education of poor children, and Randal's charity, for apprenticing four poor boys. The principal manufactories of this town are nails and needles. In the market-place is an ancient cross in tolerable preservation. Henley is said to have been entirely destroyed by fire about the period of the battle of Evesham. Here are two private lunatic asylums.

Market, Monday.—*Fairs*, Lady-day; March 25; Tuesday in Whitsun-week, for cattle; and October 29, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops.

‡ HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, a town in the hundred of Binfield, but having a separate jurisdiction, situated at the base of a cluster of hills on the river Thames, over which there is a fine stone bridge of five arches, forming the approach to the town. The houses are for the most part spacious and well built; the town-hall is a neat building, having a piazza, which is used as a market-house. Here also is a small theatre. Henley is a place of considerable antiquity, and from the discovery of ancient relics it is supposed once to have been a Roman station, although it has at present little appearance of antiquity, as the houses have been chiefly rebuilt at a recent period. It formerly sent members to Parliament, and is now a corporate town, governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, sixteen burgesses, a high-steward, and a recorder. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1722. The chief trade consists in corn, flour, malt, and beechwood; which is sent to the metropolis, by water, in considerable quantities. The neighbourhood produces pyrites, and a black flint used in making glass. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, having four octagonal turrets which surmount the battlements. In the chancel is a monument to Lady Elizabeth Periam, the benefactress to Baliol-college. In the church-yard lie the remains of Richard Jennings, who was the master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral. Henley has two free-schools founded by James I., and Lady Elizabeth Periam, and an alms-house for twenty poor persons, founded by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who was confessor to Henry VIII., and a

Pyrites found in this neighbourhood.

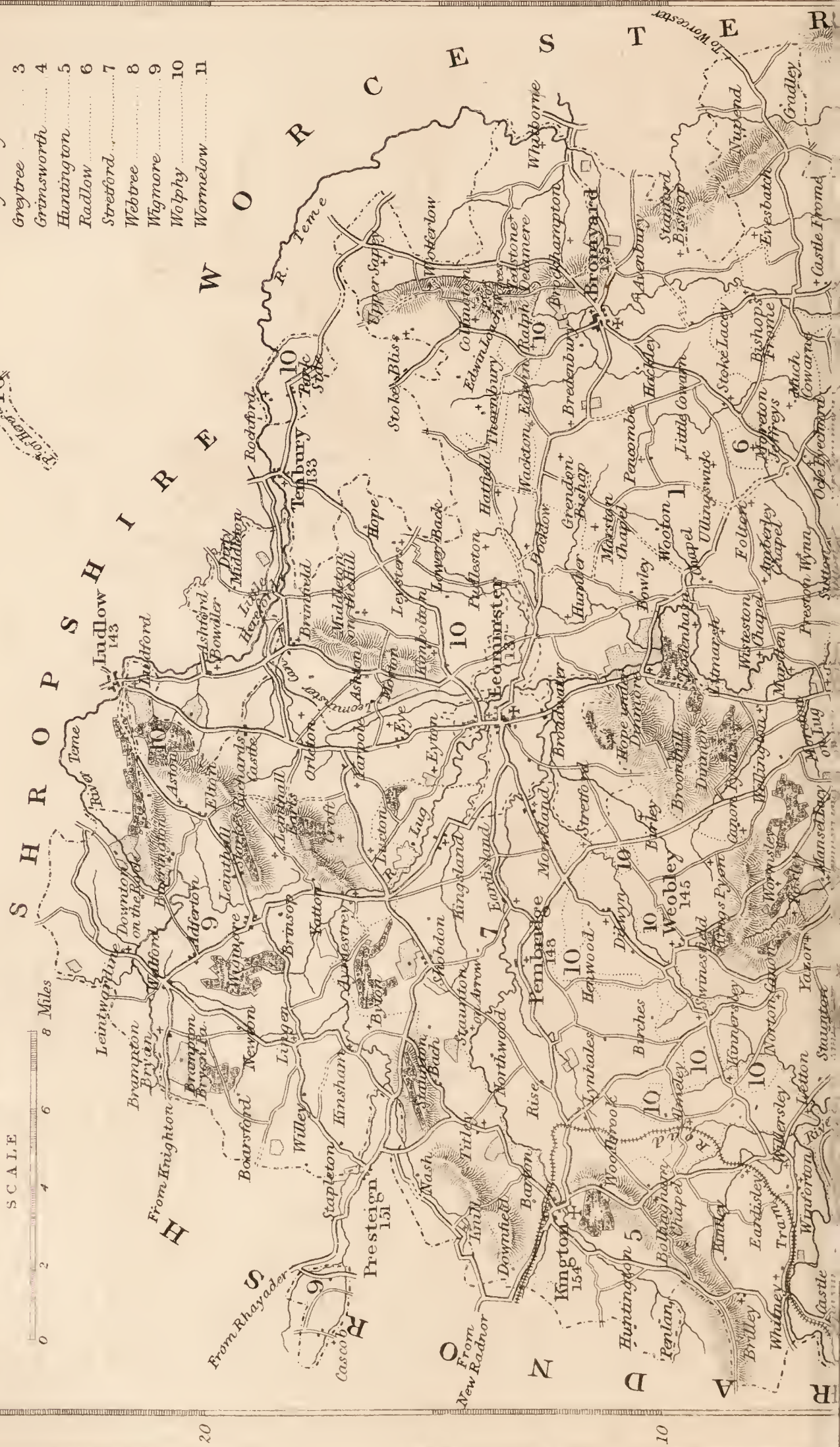


HERFORDSHIRE

SCALE

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 miles.

HUNDREDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Brookash	EwyasLacy	Greytree	Grimsworth	Huntington	Radlow	Stretford	Webtree	Wigmore	Wolphey	Wormelow





EXPLANATION.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|
| City as | HEREFORD | Gross Roads |
| Market Towns | Ledbury | Railways |
| Villages Hamlets &c | Upton | Woods & Plantations |
| Seats & Parks | | Polling Places |
| Rivers | | Boundary of Boroughs |
| Canals | | Ditto |
| Turnpike Rodds | | Ditto |
| | | County |

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
57	Henllan.....pa	Pembroke ..	Llandewy Yl.2	Narbeth ...3	Llandysilio ..5	252	...
51	Henllan.....pa	Cardigan ...	N. in Emlyn.3	Cardigan ...10	Blaenporth ..6	230	119
49	Henllan Amgoed...pa	Carmarthen.	Narbeth ...5	St. Claer ...8	Carmarthen 15	233	460
52	Henllan.....vil	Denbigh	Denbigh ....2	Aberconway 16	St. Asaph ...4	215	2703
51	Henllys.....to	Cardigan ...	Aberystwyth 5	Elgwys.....6	Eskynald ....7	206	496
26	Henllys.....pa	Monmouth..	Newport ....4	Landegreth .2	Caerleon ....5	151	209
3	Henlow.....pa	Bedford	Sheffield ....1	Biggleswade .4	Baldock .....5	40	724
11	Hennock.....pa	Devon	Chudleigh ...3	M. Hampstead6	Exeter .....7	180	747
17	Hennor .....to	Hereford....	Leominster .4	Bromyard ...8	Tenbury.....8	133	....
14	Henny, Great.....pa	Essex	Sudbury....3	Clare.....8	Haltstead .. .6	53	368
14	Henny, Little.....pa	Essex .....	.....2	.....7	.....7	52	59
57	Henry's Moat.....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford, W.8	Narbeth.....8	Newport ...10	259	279
46	Hensall.....to	York	Snaith.....3	Thorne.....8	Selby.....5	178	233
29	Henshaw .....to	Northumb..	Hexham....11	Haltwhistle..3	Ald. Moor ..11	286	619
9	Hensingham .....to	Cumberland	Whitehaven .2	Egremont...3	Ennerdale ...4	296	936
31	Hensington .....to	Oxford	Woodstock .2	Witney.....6	Oxford .....7	61	130
36	Henstead.....pa	Suffolk	Beccles.....5	Halesworth..9	Lowestoff...8	106	566
36	Henstead .....hun	Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....	....	5410
34	Henstridge .....pa	Somerset ...	Sherborne ..6	Wincanton ..6	Bruton .....10	113	1074
22	Henthorn.....ham	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ...2	Whalley ...3	Preston ....14	218	....
17	Hentland.....pa	Hereford....	Ross .....5	Hereford...10	Monmouth..14	129	618
26	Hentlis .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon....4	Pontypool ...6	Newport ...4	209	....
31	Henton .....pa	Oxford	Thame .....4	Watlington..6	Tetsworth...4	47	232
4	Henwood.....pa	Berks	Cumner .....1	Abingdon...4	Oxford .....5	60	....
54	Heolwermood .....pa	Glamorgan..	Mer. Tydvyl.1	CoedCummer3	Vaenor .....3	179	....
29	Hepple .....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...4	Elsdon .....8	Morpeth....16	307	156
45	Heptonstall...to & cha	W. R. York	Halifax.....8	Burnley .....6	Cole .....6	205	4661
45	Hepworth.....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.8	Sheffield ...15	Barnsley...11	177	1229
36	Hepworth.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 11	Botesdale...5	Thetford...12	81	542
57	Herbrandston ....ham	Pembroke ..	Milford.....2	St. Brides ...6	Haverford, W.7	273	223
17	Hereford, Little ....pa	Hereford ...	Tenbury....3	Ludlow .....6	Leominster ..8	135	353
17	Hereford* .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	110976

native of this town. William Lenthal, speaker of the House of Commons, celebrated in the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, was also born here.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 7, chiefly for horses; Holy Thursday, for sheep; Thursday after Trinity Sunday, for horses; Thursdsday fortnight after October 10, for cheese.

* HEREFORD, an inland county, bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the east by Worcester, on the south by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Munnow; and on the west by the counties of Brecknock and Radnor. It formed a part of the territories of the Silures, a numerous and powerful tribe of ancient Britons, whose chief or king, Caractacus, long withstood the Romans when they invaded this country. The outline of this county is nearly circular, but varied by irregularities and indentations. The land in general is rich and fruitful, and the face of the country picturesque and romantic; the agricultural plantations, consisting principally of hop-grounds and orchards, contributing much to the beauty of the scenery, especially during the vernal season. The fine rivers by which Hereford is watered may be reckoned among the chief causes of its fertility and pleasantness. Of these the Wye claims pre-eminence; entering the county at its western border, it flows eastward to Hereford, a little beyond which city it takes a southern direction, and after a meandering course, passing Ross, it reaches the boundary of Gloucestershire, and then bending westward, divides the two counties in its way to Monmouth. The romantic beauties of the Wye, which runs in a deep channel between lofty rocks clothed with hanging woods, and at intervals crowned with antique ruins of castellated and monastic buildings, have furnished many subjects for the poet and the painter, and cannot fail to engage the notice of the traveller. The Lug rises in the north-west; in the county of Radnor, and after crossing great part of this county, and receiving many tributary streams, it joins the Wye below Hereford, and influences by its current the future course of that river. The Munnow springs from the Hatterel hills in the south-eastern district, and after uniting with the

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES.

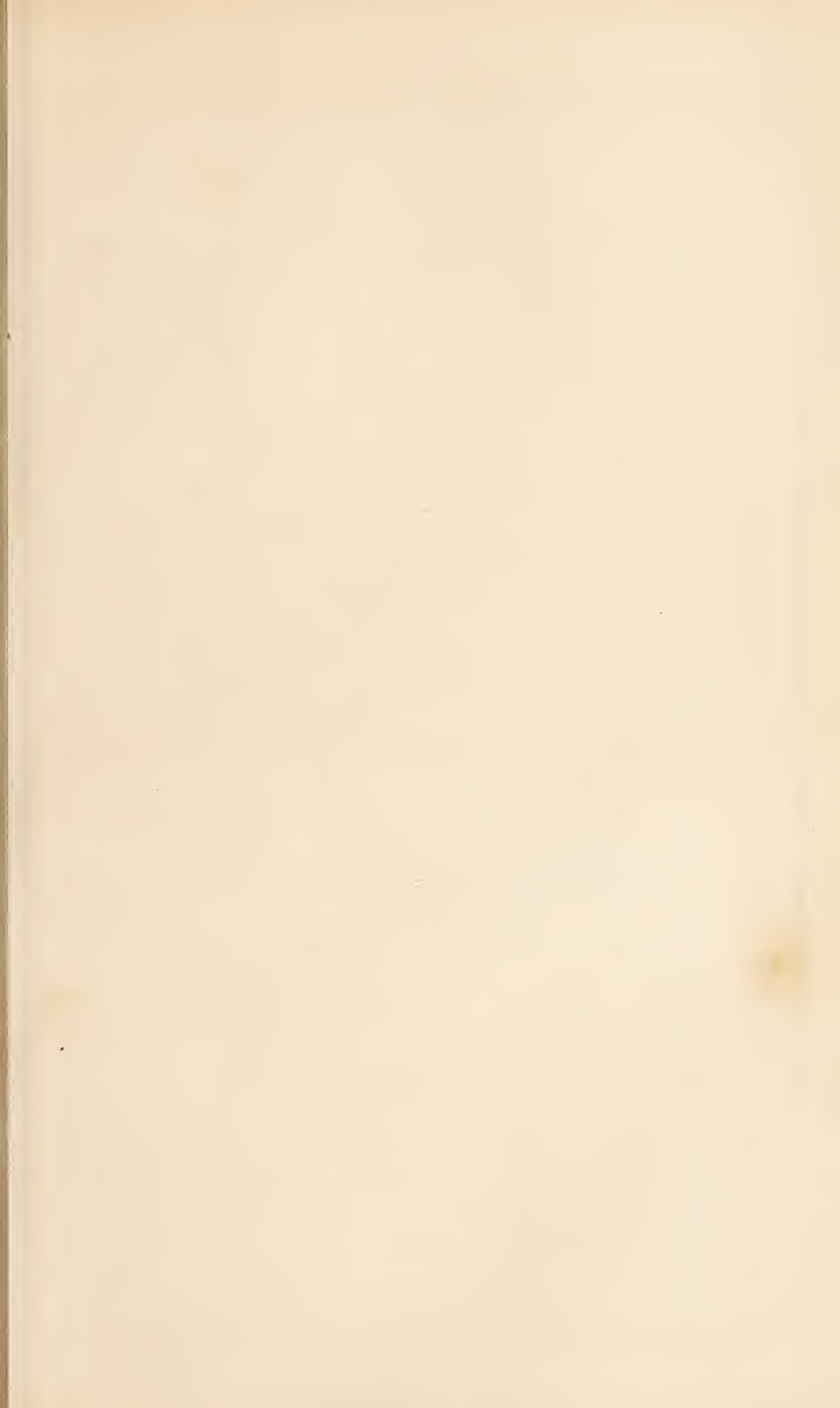
Picturesque scenery.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
17	Hereford*.....city	Hereford ...	Ross .....15	Ledbury....14	Kington....19	135	10280
12	Hermitage .....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...7	Cerne Abbas.4	Dorchester..11	120	143
21	Herne.....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..5	Monkton ....6	Faversham..12	59	1675
COUNTY OF HEREFORD.		Doyer, flowing out of a valley, from its fertility named the Golden Vale, it borders the county till its junction with the Wye at Monmouth. Among the rivers of minor importance are the Terne, Frome, Lodon, Wadel, and Arrow. The soil of Herefordshire is in general a strong, rich clay, particularly adapted for the growth of fruit-trees. The grand products are cider and wool. The apples used in making cider grow in greater abundance here than in any other county, being plentiful even in the hedge rows. There are various sorts, yielding liquors of different strength and flavour; the most noted are the red-streak, said to be peculiar to the county; and the stire-apple, which produces cider, which is strong and well adapted for keeping. Hops are much cultivated in the northern part of the county, and especially around Leominster. The grain here is not inferior to other products; the wheat grown in the vales, and the barley in the high grounds being reckoned as good as any in England. The Herefordshire sheep are a peculiar breed of a small size, affording a fine silky wool, approaching in quality to the Spanish. Leominster has long been famous for its wool, as well as the district called Irchinfield, near Ross. This county is not much distinguished for manufactures, in consequence of the superior advantages arising from agriculture. The rivers abound in fish, and the salmon taken in the Wye is peculiarly excellent, though it is doubtless a popular mistake that it differs from other fish of the same species, in being always in season. The market-towns are Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Pembridge, and Ross.					
Remarkable for excellent cider and fine wool.							
Treachery of Offa, King of Mercia.		* HEREFORD, an ancient city, and the capital of the county. It stands nearly in the middle of the county, on low ground, and is bordered on the southern side by the river Wye. The name, which is of Saxon derivation, signifies a ford for an army, and was given to this place, in consequence of the passage here over the Wye. Offa, King of Mercia, held his court here, and, in 749, he invited hither Ethelbert, the King of the East Angles, having promised to give that prince his daughter in marriage; instead of which, he caused his royal guest to be assassinated, and united East Anglia to his own dominions. According to the fashion of the age, he endeavoured to atone for this act of perfidious cruelty, by procuring the canonization of Ethelbert, and dedicating to him a church which he had erected, now the cathedral of Hereford. In 1055 this city was attacked and burnt by the Welsh Bitons; but it was rebuilt and fortified, a large and strong castle being erected by William the Conqueror. In the war between the Empress Maud and King Stephen, this castle was garrisoned by the partisans of the empress, when the king in person laid siege to it, and obliged the garrison to surrender. During the subsequent conquests between Henry III., and the barons, and the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, Hereford was repeatedly the seat of hostilities, in which the castle was much injured. The city was twice besieged during the civil war, under Charles, I., for whom it was garrisoned. On the first occasion, in 1643, it was given up almost on the first summons; but the parliamentary party neglecting to keep possession of it, the royalists again put the place in a state of defence, and under the command of Colonel Barnabas Scudamore, in July and August 1645, it held out for several weeks against the assaults of a Scottish army, headed by the Earl of Leven, who was at length forced to raise the siege; and it was one of the last places that surrendered to the parliament when the royal cause became entirely hopeless. The city was anciently sur					
This city twice besieged.							

counded by a wall, with six gates, and fifteen watch towers; but, these as well as the castle, have been entirely destroyed, and the keep having been levelled, no part of the walls is remaining; but the site of those which enclosed the larger ward is now converted into a public walk, which is deservedly admired. Hereford is governed by a corporation consisting of a mayor, and twelve aldermen, with a high steward, a deputy steward, a recorder, a town-clerk, thirty-one common council men, a sword-bearer, and four serjeants at mace. The mayor and five aldermen are justices of the peace, having power to hold courts for session for the trial of civil and criminal causes within the city. Here also are held the assizes and quarter sessions for the county. This city has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The bishopric of Hereford was founded about 680, and has been governed by a succession of prelates, among whom were Edward Fox, almoner to Henry VIII., Francis Godwin, historian of the English hierarchy, and the learned Dr. Benjamin Hoadley. The other members of the cathedral church, are a dean, two archdeacons, six residentiary canons, among whom is the dean, a chancellor of the diocese, a chancellor of the cathedral, a treasurer, a precentor, twenty-eight prebendaries, a chapter-clerk and twelve vicars choral, with other officers. The cathedral church is a cruciform building, with a small transept towards the east, and a chapel; the north porch has been greatly admired. In 1786, the great western tower fell down, crushing the west front, and a considerable part of the adjoining nave. It was rebuilt by Mr. James Wyatt, at the expense of nearly £20,000, a sum quite inadequate to the restoration of the fabric in a style corresponding with its original architecture. Hereford contains six parishes, the benefices of all which are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford. There are places of worship for Independants, Methodists, and Quakers; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The college school is an endowed grammar-school, founded or augmented by Queen Elizabeth. It shares with the schools of Manchester and Marlborough, in the presentation to fifteen scholarships at Brazenose-college, Oxford, of £17 per annum each; and presents, in preference to any other school or seminary, to fifteen scholarships at St. John's-college, Cambridge, of from £19 to £26 per annum. There is also a charity-school for fifty boys and thirty girls, with some endowment, but chiefly supported by subscription. Among the charitable institutions, are Coningsby's-hospital, founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby, in 1614, for a chaplain, master, and ten servitors, who have all pensions or salaries; St. Giles's-hospital, for five poor men; Trinity-hospital, and Lazarus's-hospital, besides some others. This city has several good streets, which are broad and well paved, with many others of an inferior description. Great improvements have taken place within the last half century; the buildings in general are handsome; and the vicinity of the city, especially near the banks of the Wye, is extremely pleasant. The manufactures here are those of gloves, formerly carried on to a great extent, flannels, and hats; several attempts have been made to introduce the woollen trade, but without success. Cider, hops, and tanner's bark are the grand articles of commerce; and the Wye being navigable here for barges of considerable burden, coal and other articles are brought from the Forest of Dean; but the want is greatly felt of a communication with Gloucester, such as would have been furnished by the Gloucester and Hereford canal, which has been left unfinished. Hereford was the birthplace of John Breton, who became bishop of this see, and is supposed to have been the author of a "Treatise on the Laws of England," in the reign of Henry III.; of Dr. Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, one of the translators of the Bible; David Garrick, the celebrated actor, in 1716. His father, a French refugee, had a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of horse, then quartered in this city, but his general residence was Lichfield. John Guillum, the celebrated herald in 1565. John Davies, the

CITY OF
HEREFORD.Bishopric
founded
about 680.Charitable
institutionsBirthplace
of David
Garrick.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Hernhill .....pa	Kent	Feversham...4	Canterbury ..5	Milton.....11	51	507
16	Herriard .....pa	Hants	Basingstoke..5	Farnham ...11	Alton .....6	50	426
27	Herringby .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....4	Yarmouth ...4	Loddon.....8	120	294
36	Herringfleet .....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoff...6	Yarmouth ...7	Beccles ....7	121	168
13	Herrington, East and } Middle .....to }	Durham	Durham...10	Sunderland .4	Newcastle..10	268	133
13	Herrington, West ...to	Durham .....	.....10	.....4	.....11	267	329
36	Herringswell .....pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall .3	Newmarket .8	Bury St. Ed.11	67	215
12	Herringsstone .....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .2	Mel. Regis...6	Bere Regis..13	121	88
37	Hersham .....pa	Surrey.....	Walton on T.2	Kingston ...4	Chertsey ....7	16	....
38	Herstmonceux.....pa	Sussex	Hailsham...3	Hastings...12	Seaford.....11	61	1318
18	Hertford .....hun	Herts.. .....	.....	.....	.....	....	13970
18	Hertford* .....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	143341
CITY OF HEREFORD.		celebrated penman, and writing master to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. His characters were so small as to require a magnifying glass to read them, and so correct, that it required time to decide whether they were written or printed. James Cornwell, who lost his life in the memorable engagement off Toulon, in 1743-4. His monument is in Westminster Abbey; and of the famous Nell Gwynne, an actress, who became the mistress of Charles II.; Eleanor Gwynne was born in an humble dwelling in Pipe-lane; but, becoming an inhabitant of London, was engaged in the service of a fruiterer, and thus appeared in the lobby of a theatre. Subsequently introduced upon the stage, she became a general favourite. Charles II., captivated by her vivacity and humour, made her a partner of his bed. She did not, however, immediately quit the theatre, but still continued to display her talents in the airy, fantastic, and sprightly effusions of the comic muse. "At this period, 1670, she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards created Duke of St. Alban's; and her grandson attained the honours of prelacy, and became the proprietor of that very episcopal palace, which almost adjoined the humble cot where his maternal ancestor first drew her breath. She displayed great liberality, and obtained considerable popular approbation. Her errors have vanished in the blaze of her munificence; and her generosity in promoting the establishment of Chelsea-hospital will preserve the remembrance of her name to the latest ages; the idea of that admirable institution is said to have originated with her. She died in Pall-mall, in 1691. This city gives the title of Viscount to the family of Devereux.					
The cele- brated Nell Gwynne born here							
She pro- moted the establis- hment of Chelsea hospital.							
		Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—Fairs, Tuesday, for corn; February 2, for cattle, horses, and hops; Wednesday in Easter week, horned cattle, horses; May 19, toys; July 1, horned cattle, and wool; October 20, horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and first Wednesday and Thursday, in December.					
		* HERTFORDSHIRE is an inland county, bounded, on the north, by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire; on the east, by Essex; on the south, by Middlesex; and on the West, by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. It extends about thirty-three miles in length, from east to west, and is about thirty miles in breadth, from north to south, and 130 in circumference. The general aspect of Hertfordshire is remarkably pleasant; and, though its eminences are not sufficiently elevated, nor its vales sufficiently depressed and broken, to afford a decisive character of picturesque or romantic beauty, its surface is diversified, so as to constitute a considerable display of fine scenery. The northern part is the most hilly, and a range of high ground stretches out from the neighbourhood of King's Langley, towards Berkhamstead and Tring, which, in many parts, commands a great extent of country. Another elevated ridge commences at St. Alban's, and proceeds in a northerly direction towards Market-street, at a little distance to the east of the high road; while several other ranges of elevated ground run nearly parallel with the former from the vicinity of Sandridge, Whethampstead, Whitwell, &c. The southern line is also sufficiently high to include some extensive prospects. Most of the country is enclosed; and the enclosures being principally live hedges, in					



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HERTFORDSHIRE.

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SCALE

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HUNDREDS

Edwins Tree	1
Braughing	2
Odsey	3
Broadwater	4
Hitchin	5
Hertford	6
Coshio	7
Dacorum	8

EXPLANATION

County Town, as	HERTFORD
Market Towns	St. Albans
Villages, Hamlets &c	Aston
Seats & Parks	
Canals	
Turnpike Roads	
Cross Roads	
Rail Roads	
Stations	STA
Rivers & Watercourses	
Woods & Plantations	
Polling Places	
Boundary of Boroughs	
Into Hundreds	
Ditto County	
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.	

termixed with flourishing timber, have a verdant and pleasing effect. Independent of the wood thus distributed in hedge-rows, large quantities of very fine timber are grown in the parks and grounds belonging to the numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, that are spread over almost every part of Hertfordshire, and give animation to almost every view. Several fine woods also enter into the composition of the different landscapes, and, in conjunction with the fertilizing streams which meander through the vales, give an interesting variety to its general features. The chief rivers in this county are the Beane, the Colne, the Gade, the Lea, the Maran, or Mimeran, the Meuse, or Ver, the Quin, and the Rib. The rare plants of this county, are too numerous to mention in this publication. Hertfordshire is not remarkable for the number of its mineral or medicinal springs. The few which it possesses are confined to the southern part of the county, and are chiefly chalybeate. There is one at Cuffley, in the parish of Northaw; and others rise on Northaw-common; but the one of most consideration is on Barnet common, near the race-ground. In the northern part of the county, near Clothall, some springs of a petrifying, or incrustating, nature have been found. This county evidently derives its name from Hertford, its principal town; the situation of which on the Ermin-street, and on a ford of the river Lea, is supposed, by Salmon and others, to have occasioned its present name, thought to be a corruption from Here-ford; that is, the army's ford; an etymology that receives support from the name of the town being frequently written Hereford, by the Saxon authors, and in charters to monasteries. That the appellation Hertford, or Hartford, was derived from Heort-ford, or the ford of Harts, is much too fanciful to be admitted, though strengthened by the arms of the town, a hart couchant at a ford; which arms, it should be remembered, were not assumed till many centuries after the Saxon writers had recorded this place by the name of Hereford, and Hertford. This county, with those of Bedford and Buckingham adjoining, was, previously to the Roman invasion, chiefly possessed by the Cassi, or Catieuchlani; appellations nearly of the same import, and signifying men in hostility, or of battle. The chief Roman stations, either in or connected with the county of Hertford, were Durocobrivis; Verulamium, or Verulam; and Sullonica, or Brockley-hills; but the Romans had other, though less important, stations within its limits. The principal ancient roads, which intersected Hertfordshire, were the Watling-street, the Icknield-way, and the Irmring or Ermin-street. The Watling-street enters the county from Middlesex, at Elstree, near the station Sullonica, and proceeding by Colney-street, and Park-street, skirts the western side of Verulamium; thence continuing in a north-north-westerly direction, and passing through Redburn, and Market-street, it runs into Bedfordshire, near Magiovinium, or Dunstable. The Icknield-way enters the county on the west side from Buckinghamshire, and crossing about one mile northward from Tring, again intersects a portion of Berkshire; but afterwards re-enters Hertfordshire between Hexton and Lilley, and only a short distance to the south of the ancient camp called Ravensborough. Continuing thence, in a north-easterly direction, it passes through Ickleford, and runs along the high ground towards Baldock, which it passes on the north side; and proceeding to the borders of the county, near Odsey-grange, becomes the boundary line between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire for several miles; going through Roy-stone, it finally quits the county on the downs about one mile beyond. The Ermin-street enters Hertfordshire at Northaw-common from Enfield-chace, in Middlesex; thence proceeding by Newgate-street and Little Berkhamstead, it runs through Hertford; and crossing the river Lea to Port-hill, continues by Wade's Mill, Puckeridge, Braughing, Hare-street, or Here-street, Bark-way, and Barley, into Cambridgeshire. The chief architectural antiquities entitled to notice, are, St. Alban's-abbey, Baldock

COUNTY OF
HERTFORD.Principle
rivers.Roman
stations.

case again ten years afterwards. James I. bestowed a new charter on the corporation, under the style of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough. The assizes for the county, and the petty sessions for the division of Hertford, are held in this town. The borough first sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so till the 7th of Henry V., when the bailiff and burgesses petitioned to be relieved from the burden of returning representatives on the score of poverty, which was granted, and they continued unrepresented till the 22nd of James I., when the elective franchise was restored, and has been since regularly exercised. Here are five parishes, All Saints, St. Andrew's, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Nicholas; but the churches belonging to the last three are demolished, and the benefices are annexed to the others; they are all in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon and diocese of Lincoln. The living of All Saints is a vicarage, that of St. John's united; in the patronage of the king. St. Andrew's is a rectory, with those of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the patronage of the king, as Duke of Lancaster. St. Andrew's-church, standing on the south side of the town, consists of a nave, transepts, and chancel, with a square western tower, surmounted by a spire; and at the west end of the nave is a spacious gallery for the boys belonging to the establishment at Hertford connected with Christ's-hospital; and here also is a handsome organ. The Quakers and the Independents have chapels in this town. A free grammar-school was founded here and endowed with a rent-charge of £40 a-year, by Richard Hale, Esq., in 1616, under the government of the mayor and chief burgesses. There is also a charity-school, called the Greencoat-school, founded and endowed by Gabriel Newton, in 1760, for the education of twenty-five boys; besides other schools, partly supported by subscription. At the east end of the town is the school belonging to Christ's-hospital, London, a large building, in which are accommodations for about five hundred of the younger children admitted into that establishment, who are sent hither from the metropolis. Four alms-houses at Butchery-green, near the town, were built and endowed with £50 a year by Lady Harrison, who died in 1706. The town lies in a low valley, watered by the river Lea. Among the principal edifices are the castle, founded by Edward the Elder about 905, but rebuilt and probably enlarged after the conquest. In the reign of Edward III., John, King of France, taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, was an occasional resident in this fortress, as also was another captive prince, David, King of Scotland. It is now the property of the Marquis of Salisbury. Other public buildings are the shire-house, or town-hall, erected from a design of Mr. Adams, and completed in 1771; a neat sessions-house, where the assizes are held; a goal, and penitentiary-house, built on the plan of Howard; and a market-house. The commerce of Hertford chiefly depends on the navigation of the Lea; and the most important articles of trade are wheat, flour, malt, and wool, much of which is sent to London, whence coal and other heavy commodities are brought in exchange. Here is held one of the largest provincial corn-markets in this part of the kingdom. A Benedictine priory for monks was founded here about 1087, by Ralph de Limesi, in subordination to the abbey of St. Alban's; and it subsisted till the Reformation; but there are no remains of the monastic buildings. At the distance of two miles and a half from the town, on the London road, stands the East India-college, founded in May 1806, for the purpose of educating young men for the Company's service, in co-operation with the college of Calcutta. It is capable of accommodating one hundred students, who, on entering at the age of sixteen, are instructed for two years or longer, at the discretion of the East India Directors, in the usual branches of collegiate study, and also in the oriental languages. About thirty students are annually drawn off for the civil service of the company. The situation of the establishment is pleasant and healthy; and the building,

TOWN OF
HERTFORD.Branch of
Christ's
hospital.Residence
of royal
prisoners
of war.East India-
college.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
13	Heslerton, Coldto	Durham . . .	Sunderland . 7	Durham10	Sheraton6	265	55
22	Hesketh, with Bea- } consfieldto }	Lancaster . .	Ormskirk . .10	Preston7	Chorley10	218	523
9	Hesket, Nether and } Upperto }	Cumberland	Carlisle8	Kirk Oswald .7	H. Newmark . 8	293	780
9	Hesket in the Forest pa	Cumberland	Penrith9	. . . . .4	. . . . .9	292	1799
43	Heslerton, Eastpa	E. R. York .	New Malton 10	Scarborough 10	Hunmanby .10	213	514
43	Heslerton, Westpa	E. R. York .	. . . . .9	Rudstone . .11	. . . . .11	212	273
29	Hesley Hurstto	Northumb .	Rothbury . .4	Felton7	Alnwick . .12	300	46
46	Heslingtonpa	E. R. York .	York2	M. Weighton 16	Selby11	200	536
43	Hessayto	E. R. York .	. . . . .5	Sutton6	Wigginton . .5	205	161
36	Hessett, or Hedgett .pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Edm.6	Stow Market 7	Ixworth . . .7	70	393
46	Hesslepa	E. R. York .	Hull5	South Cave . .6	Terrisby . . .3	171	1538
22	Hestto	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . .3	Burton8	Hornby8	243	317
34	Hestercombeham	Somerset . .	Taunton . . .4	Bridgewater .6	Neth. Stowey 6	137	16
25	Hestonpa	Middlesex .	Hounslow . .2	Uxbridge . . .7	Longford . . .6	10	3407
7	Heswallpa	Chester . . .	Gt. Neston . .3	G. Bebbington 4	Eastham . . .5	196	601
31	Hethepa	Oxford . . .	Bicester . . .4	Deddington .9	Finmore . . .4	58	350
27	Hethersetpa	Norfolk . . .	Wymondham 4	Norwich . . .6	Attleboro' .10	105	1080
27	Hethillpa	Norfolk . . .	. . . . .4	. . . . .7	. . . . .9	102	209
13	Hettto	Durham . . .	B. Auckland .2	Durham7	Wolsingham 10	252	233
29	Hettonto	Northumb .	Wooler4	Belford7	Ancroft7	324	. . .
45	Hettonto	York	Skipton . . .6	Ashbottom . .4	Settle7	227	180
29	Hetton Hallto	Northumb .	Wooler4	Belford4	New Bewick 7	324	. . .
13	Hetton le Holeto	Durham . . .	Durham . . .6	Sunderland .7	Chester le St. 6	265	919
29	Heughto	Northumb .	Newc.-on-T 13	Bellingham .18	Morpeth . . .13	287	512
36	Heveninghampa	Suffolk . . .	Halesworth .5	Harlestone . .8	Framlington .7	96	411
21	Hever*pa	Kent	Tunbridge . .7	Westerham . .7	Seven Oaks . .7	29	559
40	Hevershampa	Westmorlnd	Kendal7	Midthorpe . .2	Kir. Lonsdale 8	257	3996
27	Hevinghampa	Norfolk . . .	Aylesham . .3	Norwich . . .9	Worstead . . .7	118	931

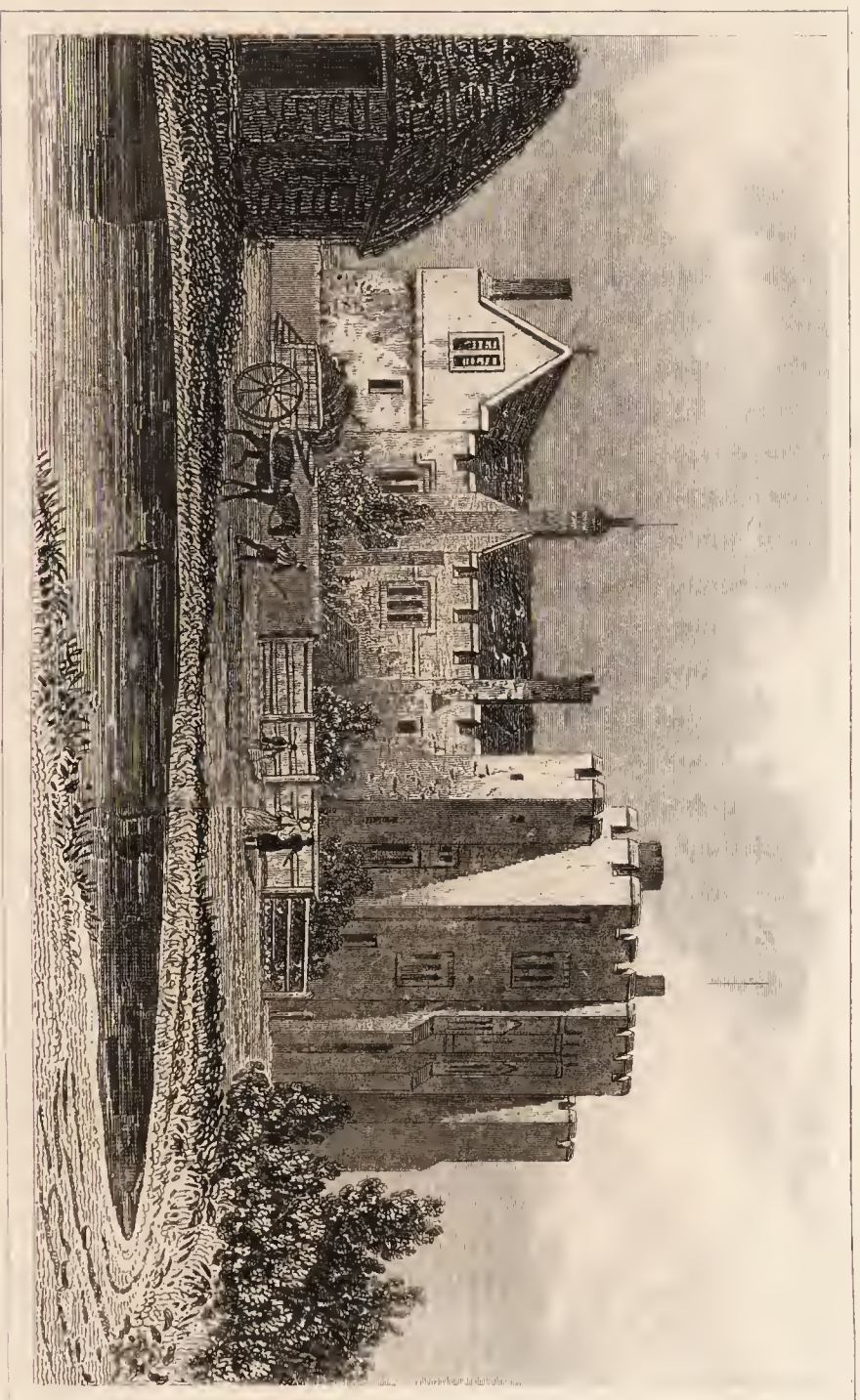
TOWN OF
HERTFORD.

which is elegant, large, and convenient, was erected at the expense of £70,000.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, Saturday fortnight before Easter; May 12; July 5; and November 8, for horses and other cattle. Members of Parliament 2. Mail arrives at 10. 28 a. departs 3. 10 f.

Residence
of the
Boleyn
family.Ann of
Cleves died
here.

* HEVER. In this village are the venerable remains of Hever-castle, the ancient seat of a family of that name. The castle was erected in the reign of Edward III., by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's licence to embattle his manor-house, &c. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the Cobham family, who sold it to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and Lord Mayor of the city. He was great grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unhappy consort of Henry VIII. The Boleyns made this their principal residence, and it was here that the stern tyrant, during the halcyon days of courtship, is said to have spent some of his happiest days. Tradition states, that on his visits to the castle, he would wind his bugle-horn as soon as he came within sight of its towers, in order to announce his approach. On the demise of Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate Anne, Henry claimed the estate, in right of his wife; which he afterwards considerably extended. Ann of Cleves, after her divorce, had this and the adjoining manors settled upon her for life, at the yearly rent of £93 13s. 3½d. She made Hever-castle her principal residence; and died here in 1556, or 1557. The estates were then sold by commissioners, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's household, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died, in 1561. The manors of Hever Cobham and Hever Brocas, have since passed to the Medleys of Sussex. The castle has a moat, and drawbridge. Its entrance is embattled and defended by a portcullis. The inner buildings form a quadrangle, enclosing a court. The hall still retains vestiges of its ancient splendor. The great staircase communicates with various chambers, and a long gallery having a curious ceiling in stucco. On the windows of the staircase, there is a display of various shields, with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns. A small recess, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry, as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery is a trap-door, which leads by a gloomy descent to the moat or dungeon.



BEEVER CASTLE.

KENT.

Miles from Tunbridge. In the time of Henry the 8th it was the residence of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. The stern tyrant, during the halcyon days of courtship, is said to have spent some of his happiest days here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Hewick Bridge ...ham	W. R. York	Ripon .. ....2	Boroughbrid. 4	Knareboro' .6	209	77	
44	Hewick Copt.....pa	W. R. York	.....2	.....4	Aldboro' ....4	210	131
41	Hewish.....pa	Wilts	Pewsey .....3	Marlborough.5	Calne.....11	79	112	
43	Heworth .....to	N. R. York .	York.....1	New Malton 15	G. Helmsley 4	202	150	
13	Heworth Nether } cha & to }	Durham	Gateshead .. 2	S. Shields ...6	Walls End ..4	272	5424	
13	Heworth, Upper ....to	Durham ....	.....2	.....7	.....5	271	....
29	Hexham*.....m t & pa	Northumb .	Corbridge ...5	Allondale....9	Haltwhistle.15	285	6042	
46	Hexthorpe.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...2	Tickhill ....5	Maltby.....5	160	....
18	Hexton.....pa	Herts	Hitchin.....6	Holywell ...4	Luton.....8	40	338	
14	Heybridge.....pa	Essex	Maldon.....1	Coggleshall .10	Chelmsford .10	38	868	
27	Heydon.....pa	Norfolk	Reepham....3	Aylsham ...4	Foulsham...7	123	333	
28	Heyford Nether ...pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 7	Daventry ...7	Towcester ..7	67	507	
31	Heyford Purcell ...pa	Oxford	Bicester .....6	Deddington..6	Woodstock..6	72	541	
28	Heyford, Upper....to	Northamp. .	Northampton 7	Daventry....6	Towcester ..8	68	122	
31	Heyford, Warren ...pa	Oxford	Bicester ... ..6	Middleton S. 3	Deddington..5	71	257	
22	Hey Houses .....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe....4	Burnley ....6	Colne.....7	220	187	
58	Heyop .....pa	Radnor	Knighton ...3	NewRadnor 10	Presteign .. 10	168	164	

* HEXHAM is seated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers North and South Tyne, anciently a place of importance, and the see of a bishop. Some have supposed it to have been the site of the Roman station called Axelodunum; but its origin may with greater probability be ascribed to the period of the Saxon Heptarchy, when a bishopric was founded here, and a large and splendid monastery erected, called Hagulstadt, or Hextoldesham, from the Hextold, a small stream in its vicinity. The district in which it is situated was formerly a county palatine, subject to the Archbishop of York; but in the reign of Elizabeth it was, by act of Parliament, annexed to Northumberland, though in ecclesiastical matters, it is still under a separate jurisdiction. The bishopric of Hexham was founded in 674, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, and was governed by a succession of prelates till 821, when Tydfrith, the last, having been driven away by the Danes, died during a journey to Rome. After a considerable vacancy, the see, united to that of Lindisfarne, was, in 883, fixed at Chester-le-Street, and subsequently removed to Durham. In 1112, Thomas, Archbishop of York, rebuilt the ruined church, and founded here a priory of canons regular of St. Augustin, the revenues of which, at the dissolution of monasteries, amounted to £138 1s. 9d. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has high claims to the notice of the stranger and antiquary; it is the greatest ornament and boast of the town, and ranks first amongst its public edifices; it is called the Abbey church, or Old Cathedral of Hexham, and is said to have been the fifth stone church erected in England, and the first that was constructed with chancel and aisles. The other places of worship are, a chapel each for the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists and Independents. Here are alms-houses for four poor widows, a free grammar-school, and one upon the Lancasterian and Dr. Bell's systems. The vicinity of Hexham is noted for its great number of gardens, the surplus produce of which, after supplying this town, is sent to Newcastle; about three hundred acres of land are laid out for this kind of cultivation, which tends much to enhance the aspect of fertility that prevails around here. In early history the town of Hexham has been remarkable for the scene of historical events of peculiar interest, amongst which the "battle of Hexham levels," which for a time decided the important contest of the white and red roses, is not the least interesting. The "Hexham riot," which occurred in March, 1701, was of the most direful nature, and arose out of the militia regulations, which were opposed by the inhabitants, of whom forty-five were killed by the soldiery, and three hundred severely wounded, after the riot act had been read without having the effect of dispersing the mob. The midsummer quarter sessions are held here; the justices for Tindale ward hold a petty sessions the first Tuesday in each month;

Bishopric
founded.

Remarkable
for its great
number of
gardens.





WHITTINGTONS ALMS HOUSES
Highgate Hill
MIDDLESEX

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Higham Green . . . ham	Suffolk . . .	Newmarket .5	Bury St. Ed.10	Haverhill .12	70	270
23	Higham on the Hill . pa	Leicester . .	Hinckley . .4	Atherstone .6	Stapleton . .5	104	560
28	Higham Park . . . ex pa	Northamp . .	H. Ferrers . .4	Wellingboro'8	Thrapston .10	63	14
11	Highbray pa	Devon	S. Molton . .6	Barnstaple . .5	Bideford . .11	187	278
16	Highclere pa	Hants	Whitchurch 9	Kingsclere . .6	Andover . .10	60	457
25	Highgate* . . . vil & ham	Middlesex . .	Hampstead .3	Tottenham .3	Enfield7	4	....
29	Highlaw to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . .3	Rothbury . .11	L. Framlingh.7	291	....
29	Highlaw to	Northumb . .	.....9	Newcastle .17	Bellingham .16	291	....
11	High Week pa	Devon	Ab. Newton.2	Chudleigh . .5	Ashburton . .6	186	1109
10	High Peak hun	Derby . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	43136
33	Highley pa	Salop	Bridgenorth .7	C. Mortimer .6	Billingsley .3	142	424
54	Highlight ex. pa	Glamorgan . .	Cardiff7	Cowbridge . .7	Llandaf6	170	24
10	Highlow to	Derby	Tideswell . .6	C.-in-le-Frith4	Castleton . .4	171	36
41	Highway pa	Wilts	Calne4	Wot. Basset .8	Chippenham .8	88	108
25	Highwood-hill . . . ham	Middlesex . .	Enfield2	Pond. End . .2	Edmonton . .3	12	....
41	Highworth hun	Wilts . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	11661
41	Highworth† m t pa	Wilts	Cricklade . .8	Farrington .5	Swindon . . .6	77	3127
54	Hilary, St. pa	Glamorgan . .	Cowbridge . .1	Llantrisant .7	St. Nicholas .5	172	3121
15	Hilcoate ham	Gloucester . .	Chip. Camdn.3	Evesham . .10	Stow13	92	....
21	Hilden ham	Kent	Tunbridge . .1	Seven Oaks .5	Tunb. Wells .6	29	....
6	Hildersham pa	Cambridge . .	Linton1	Cambridge . .8	Havershill . .8	51	193
35	Hilderstone li	Stafford . . .	Stone3	Cheadle . . .7	Lane End . . .6	143	1591
43	Hilderthorpe to	E. R. York . .	Bridlington .3	Gt. Driffield .9	Hunmanby . .9	205	51

* HIGHGATE is a chapelry, partly in the parish of St. Pancras, but chiefly in that of Hornsey, in the hundred of Ossulton. The village is said to have taken its name from the toll-gate, erected on the brow of the hill, near the site of an ancient hermitage, by one of the bishops of London, on the formation of a new road leading from the metropolis towards the north of England. The hill on which Highgate stands is 400 feet above the summit of St. Paul's cathedral, and consequently affords many extensive and beautiful prospects of London and the neighbouring country. The old north road to Barnet lay through Tallingdon-lane, Hornsey-park, Whetstone, &c., and in winter was almost impassable; a new road was then laid forth, by the Bishop of London and the county, beginning at Highgate-hill: this hill is now generally avoided (much to the regret of some of the inhabitants,) by going through what is termed the archway, an improvement which is not only effectual, but an ornament worthy of notice; the undertaking was of a stupendous nature, and many difficulties were encountered ere completion crowned the labours of the contractors. Within the last ten years, Highgate has kept pace with the most favoured villages that skirt the metropolis, both in its appearance and increase of population, arising, doubtless, from the acknowledged salubrity and the local attraction of its situation. Amongst the improvements and additions recently effected here, must be mentioned the new church, towards the erection of which £5000 was contributed by the church commissioners. The building is one of considerable elegance, with a lofty spire; and it is impossible to imagine a more beautiful site than that chosen for it, or a style of building better adapted to the situation. The interior is extremely neat and commodious, and the entire is an honourable monument to the taste of Mr. L. Vulliamy, the architect; it is estimated to contain a congregation of 1500 persons, with 500 free sittings. The principal charities are a free grammar-school, founded by Sir Roger Chomeley; twelve alms-houses, a school for twenty girls, and several other smaller charities. The custom of imposing a nugatory oath upon all strangers, on their first visit to Highgate, is very properly becoming obsolete; a pair of horns, upon which the oath was administered, used to be kept at each of the public houses; and there are still persons ready to officiate at this ridiculous ceremony, if the wayfarer desire it, but these are memorials of a past age, when boisterous merriment was mistaken for happiness.

Origin of its name.

The new church.

Curious custom.

† HIGHWORTH. Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, August 13, and October 10 and 29, for cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Hilfield.....pa	Dorset	Sherborne....9	Cerne Abbas.4	S. Newton..12	121	127
27	Hilgay.....pa	Norfolk	Downham ...4	Methwold...8	Stoke Ferry .6	81	1176
15	Hill.....pa	Gloucester..	Thornbury...3	Berkley ....4	Dursley ....7	116	259
24	Hill.....hun	Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	....	3175
42	Hill.....to	Worcester..	Pershore....3	Worcester..12	Eversham ...6	106	295
41	Hill, Deverill.....pa	Wilts	Warminster .4	Wincanton .8	Mere .....6	102	135
4	Hill, End.....ti	Berks	Abingdon...5	Oxford .....7	Farringdon..12	61	102
34	Hill, Farence.....pa	Somerset ...	Taunton ...4	Wivelscombe7	Wellington .3	145	579
42	Hill, Hampton ...ham	Worcester..	Worcester...6	Bewdly.....9	Droitwich ..7	117	138
41	Hill, Marton.....pa	Wilts	Calne .....4	Wot. Basset .6	Chippenham .6	87	873
39	Hill, Morton.....pa	Warwick ..	Rugby .....3	Dunchurch .5	Coventry ...17	80	779
45	Hillam.....to	W. R. York.	Ferrybridge..4	Tadcaster ...8	Pontefract ..7	184	269
40	Hillbeck.....to	Westmorlnd.	Brough .....1	Kir. Stephen.5	Warcop .....5	262	101
27	Hillborough.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...6	Stoke Ferry..7	Brandon. ....9	83	349
41	Hillcott.....ti	Wilts.....	Pewsey.....4	Devizes.....6	E. Lavington.6	83	....
5	Hillesden.....pa	Bucks	Buckingham .4	Winslow ....6	Bicester .....9	55	247
15	Hillesley.....ti	Gloucester..	Wooton-u-E.3	Tetbury. ....8	Wickwar ...3	108	800
25	Hillingden.....pa	Middlesex ..	Uxbridge ...1	Hammersm..12	Hounslow ...7	14	6885
27	Hillington.....pa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising4	Fakenham ..13	Lynn .....7	105	252
27	Hillington.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich.....7	Bungay.....8	Loddon.....7	103	63
41	Hilpertont.....pa	Wilts	Trowbridge..1	Melksham ...4	Bradford ....4	98	1067
46	Hilston.....pa	E. R. York.	Hull .....12	Hedon.....6	Patrinton...7	186	135
10	Hilton.....to	Derby	Derby .....8	Uttoxeter ..10	Burton ....11	133	651
12	Hilton.....pa	Dorset.....	Bland. Forum8	Cerne Abbas.9	Bere Regis ..7	111	685
13	Hilton.....to	Durham	Sunderland .3	S. Shields ...5	New-on-Tyne8	275	320
13	Hilton.....to	Durham.....	Bam. Castle .8	B. Auckland.6	Staindrop...4	244	113
49	Hilton.....pa	Huntingdon..	St. Ives.....4	Huntingdon..5	St. Neots...8	52	303
25	Hilton*.....to	Stafford	Wolverhamp4	Walsall ....3	Wednesbury .6	118	55
44	Hilton.....pa	N. R. York.	Yarm .....4	Stokesly. ....4	Darlington. 10	240	135
22	Hilton, Little.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton .....2	Wigan.....7	Manchester 12	194	2981
22	Hilton, Middle.....to	Lancaster...	.....2	Newton .....9	.....10	192	934
22	Hilton, Over.....to	Lancaster...	.....3	.....9	.....11	193	538
42	Himbleton.....pa	Worcester..	Droitwich...4	Worcester..7	Alcester ....13	116	482
35	Himley.....pa	Stafford.....	Dudley .....4	Stourbridge .4	Wolverhamp.6	124	379
40	Hincaster.....to	Westmorlnd.	Kendal .....6	Burton .....6	Milthorpe ...2	256	120
19	Hinchinbrook.....lib	Hunts	Huntingdon..1	Ellington ...4	St. Neots ....8	60	....
14	Hinckford.....hun	Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	....	40183
23	Hinckley†.....m. t. pa	Leicester ...	Atherstone...9	Leicester ...12	Stapleton...3	99	7180

Singular
tenure.

* HILTON had formerly an abbey of Benedictine monks, of which no vestige now remains. The service performed by the lord of the neighbouring manor of Essington to the lord of Hilton, was the bringing of a goose to the hall there and driving it three times round the hearth whilst Jack of Hilton was blowing the fire; the lord of Essington then carried it to the table, and received a dish from the lord of Hilton for his own mess. Jack of Hilton was a hollow image of brass, which being filled with water and placed near the fire, emitted a strong blast of vapour through its lips, and was thus said to blow the fire.

Extensive
stocking-
manufac-
ture.

† HINCKLEY, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, situated on an eminence near the borders of Warwickshire, and commanding a view of fifty churches; it was formerly surrounded by a wall and deep ditch, traces of which are still to be seen. It has a very extensive stocking-manufacture, which gives employment to nearly 3000 persons. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and spacious edifice. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and four dissenting meeting-houses. The ancient town-hall, school-house, and ball-room, are very curious, but in a dilapidated condition. Here was formerly a castle, on the site of which a noble mansion has been built. Near the river are the remains of a Roman fortification. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here by the Earl of Leicester about 1173. At a short distance from Hinckley is a spring called the Holy Well, originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and formerly known by the name of Our Lady's Well, and several other mineral springs are found in the vicinity.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, first, second, and third Monday after Epiphany; Easter Monday: Monday before Whit Monday, for horses, cows, and sheep; Whit Monday in the morning, for horses, cows, &c., in the afternoon, for toys, &c.; August 26, and Monday after October 28, for cheese, &c.—Mail arrives quarter past seven in the morning, and departs at half past six in the evening.—Bankers, Paros and Co. open every Monday.—Inns, Bull and the George.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Hinckley Bond.....to	Leicester...	Hinckley...1	Leicester...12	Stapleton...3	98	4216
36	Hinderclay.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bury St. Ed.14	Debenham...6	Stow Market.8	91	403
43	Hinderwell.....pa	N. R. York.	Whitby.....9	Gisborough..8	Easington...2	255	1881
22	Hindley.....to & cha	Lancaster..	Wigan.....2	Bolton.....8	Newton.....7	198	....
45	Hindley, Cold.....to	W. R. York.	Wakefield...5	Barnsley....3	Huddersfield13	175	....
45	Hindley, North.....to	W. R. York.	Barnsley...6	Pontefract..5	Mirfield....11	178	....
45	Hindley, South.....to	W. R. York.	.....6	Wakefield..4	Leeds.....11	179	166
42	Hindlip.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester..3	Droitwich..3	Alcester....14	114	129
27	Hindolveston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Reepham....6	N. Walsing. 10	Holt.....4	115	797
41	Hindon*.....bo & m t	Wilts.....	Wilton.....12	Shaftsbury..7	Warminster..8	97	921
27	Hindringham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Walsingham.4	Holt.....6	Wells.....7	118	784
27	Hingham... m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich...16	N. Walsham 10	Yarmouth...16	125	1539
4	Hinskey, North, or } Lawrence.....pa }	Berks.....	Oxford.....1	Farringdon.16	Abingdon....7	55	....
4	Hinskey, South.....pa	Berks.....	.....2	.....14	.....4	56	....
33	Hinstock.....pa	Salop.....	Newport...6	Drayton....6	Hodnet.....6	145	805
36	Hintlesham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Hadleigh...4	Ipswich....6	Bildeston...9	69	578
15	Hinton.....ti	Gloucester..	Chip. Sodbry.4	Marshfield..3	Bristol.....10	111	346
15	Hinton.....ti	Gloucester..	Berkeley....1	Dursley....4	Gloucester..14	113	....
28	Hinton.....ham	Northamp..	Daventry...9	Banbury....8	Towcester..12	75	....
33	Hinton.....to	Salop.....	Whitchurch.1	Audlem.....8	Wem.....10	161	....
34	Hinton.....to	Somerset...	Wells.....3	Glastonbury.3	Shep. Mallet.8	123	....
16	Hinton.....ti	Hants.....	Christchurch.4	Lymington..8	Ringwood...7	92	....
36	Hinton.....ham	Suffolk.....	Southwold...4	Halesworth..5	Loxworth...5	96	....
16	Hinton Ampner.....pa	Hants.....	Alresford...4	Winchester 6	B. Waltham..7	62	325
34	Hinton Blewet.....pa	Somerset...	Wells.....8	Bristol.....10	Bath.....11	118	264
16	Hinton, Daubney..ham	Hants.....	Petersfield..8	Hambledon..2	B. Waltham..6	62	....
41	Hinton, Great.....pa	Wilts.....	Trowbridge..3	Melksham...3	Bradford...6	96	202
15	Hinton on the Green.pa	Gloucester..	Evesham....3	Tewksbury.10	Winchcombe 8	102	195
28	Hinton in the Hedges pa	Northamp..	Brackley...3	Banbury....9	Aynhoe.....4	66	188
41	Hinton, Little.....pa	Wilts.....	Swindon....5	Highworth..6	Albourne...7	79	284
12	Hinton Martel.....pa	Dorset.....	Wim. Minster.4	Cranborne...6	Spittisbury..8	97	257
12	Hinton Parva.....pa	Dorset.....	.....2	.....8	.....7	99	25
34	Hinton St. George†.pa	Somerset...	Crewkerne..3	Ilminster...4	Chard.....7	134	850
12	Hinton, St. Mary...pa	Dorset.....	Shaftesbury..7	Stalbridge..2	Stur. Newton.4	110	297
12	Hinton Tarrant.....pa	Dorset.....	Blan. Forum.5	Shaftesbury.10	Cranborne...8	99	278
4	Hinton, St. Walery pa	Berks.....	G. Farringdon.6	Bampton...4	Abingdon....9	65	315
35	Hints.....pa	Stafford....	Tamworth...4	Litchfield...5	S. Coldfield..5	119	250
3	Hinwick.....ham	Bedford....	H. Ferrers...5	Harold.....4	Bedford....11	63	....
21	Hinxhill.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford...2	Hythe.....10	Folkestone..13	57	146
6	Hinxton.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton.....4	Cambridge...7	Royston...9	53	312
3	Hinxworth.....pa	Bedford....	Baldock....5	Biggleswade.5	Shefford...7	43	....
41	Hippenscombe...ex pa	Wilts.....	Ham.....4	Marlboro'...7	Ludgershall..8	71	....
45	Hipperholme...to	W. R. York	Halifax.....2	Leeds.....10	Otley.....11	194	4977
44	Hipswell.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond..2	Bedale.....7	Middleham...7	233	273
56	Hirnant.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfylllyn..6	Llangadfan.10	Llanganog...3	194	280
22	Hirken.....to	Lancaster...	Chorley.....4	Ormskirk...8	Preston....9	207	274
6	Histon.....vil	Cambridge..	Cambridge...4	Huntingdon.12	St. Ives.....8	55	784
5	Hitcham.....pa	Bucks.....	Maidenhead..2	Beaconsfield.6	Slough.....5	26	1022
36	Hitcham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Bildeston...2	Lavenham...8	Stow Mt....7	66	965
5	Hitchenden.....pa	Bucks.....	Buckingham..2	Sto. Stratford.6	Brackley....8	57	1487
18	Hitchin and Perton hun	Herts.....	.....	.....	.....	....	10711
18	Hitchin†.....m t & pa	Herts.....	Baldock....5	Stevenage...5	Luton.....8	34	5211
11	Hittesleigh.....pa	Devon.....	Crediton...7	Oakhampton10	Bow.....4	187	163
35	Hoarcross.....to	Stafford....	Litchfield...8	Abb. Bromley.2	Rugeley.....5	127	611

* HINDON. *Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 27, and October 29, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese.*

† HINTON ST. GEORGE. The views from this parish are very extensive and beautiful, and from one part both the North and South Seas are distinctly visible. Here is a large and magnificent seat, called Hinton St. George, surrounded by elegant parks and noble plantations.

† HITCHIN is situated in a fertile valley, surrounded by considerable eminences. It was given by Edward the Confessor to Earl Harold, by the appellation of Hitche. In the Domesday Book it is called Hiz, from the little river of that name, which flows through it. The jurisdiction of the manor-court extends into several neighbouring parishes. The church is a handsome structure, in the pointed style, occupying the site of a more ancient fabric near the middle of the town. The interior is spacious, and consists of a nave, chancels, and side aisles; its length is upwards of 150 feet; and its breadth, sixty-seven. At the west-end is a massive tower twenty-one feet in diameter, terminating by a small octa-

Handsome church.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Hoathe.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury . 6	Ramsgate...10	Wingham ...5	61	348
38	Hoathley, East ....pa	Sussex	Uckfield.....5	E. Grinstead.4	Maresfield .. 9	34	510
38	Hoathley, West ....pa	Sussex	E. Grinstead .4	Uckfield.....5	Crawley ....8	34	980
33	Hobendren.....to	Salop	Bishop Castle5	Bettus .....5	Knighton ...8	173	255
42	Hob Lench .....ham	Worcester.	Pershore.....6	Alcester ...6	Evesham ....7	107	102
23	Hoby.....pa	Leicester...	M Mowbray.6	Mt. Sorrel...6	Leicester...11	110	352
7	Hockenhall.....to	Chester.....	Chester ....6	Frodsham ...6	Tarvin .....2	177	38
27	Hockering.....pa	Norfolk	Dereham ....6	Norwich ...10	Reepham...7	107	392
30	Hockerton.....pa	Nottingham.	Southwell...2	Mansfield...12	Ollerton....8	134	115
27	Hockham*.....pa	Norfolk....	E. Harling...5	Watton ....6	Attleboro' .5	94	565
14	Hockley Super Mon-tem.....pa }	Essex	Rayleigh ....3	Chelmsford .12	Billericay...11	43	777
3	Hockliffe.....pa	Bedford	Dunstable...5	Woburn....4	L. Buzzard ..2	43	393
27	Hockwold.....pa	Norfolk.....	Brand. Ferry.4	Methwold...5	Stoke Ferry..9	82	878
11	Hockworth pa	Devon.....	Bampton ....6	Tiverton....8	Collumpton..9	157	354
18	Hoddesdon†. m t & cha	Herts... ..	Ware .....3	Hertford....4	Wormley...3	17	1615

HITCHIN.

Liberal bequest.

gonal spire. The whole fabric is embattled ; and the principal chancel is additionally ornamented by pinnacles. The north and south porches are well wrought; the latter has a groined roof, with canopied niches, and ornamentents in front. Amongst the monuments, which are very numerous, some ancient ones of the Kendale family possess considerable interest. Some very fine brasses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries also occur in different parts of the church. Here are likewise several monuments for the Radcliffes, of Hitchin-priory. The font has been ornamented with figures of the twelve Apostles, under niches ; but they can scarcely now be traced. Near the church, formerly stood the priory of Biggin, founded for nuns of the Gilbertine order. At the Dissolution, its annual revenues were, according to the “ Monasticon,” estimated at £13 16s. Hitchin-priory was founded for White Carmelites, in the time of Edward II. Its annual revenues were valued at only £4 9s. 4d. when it was surrendered to Henry VIII. Very few traces of the priory remain ; the immediate site is occupied by a mansion of the Radcliffe family. In the year 1668, John Skynner, Gent. gave £300 to build alms-houses ; £300 to purchase lands to endow the same ; £100 to apprentice poor children ; £100 towards the further endowments of the free-school, in Hitchin ; and the produce of his orchard, next the church-yard, to keep the alms-houses in repair. The respective estates, now vested in trustees, produce about £21 for the alms-people ; £5 for repairs, and £5 for the school, annually. In 1697, Ralph Skynner, Gent. (probably son of the above,) bequeathed £200 to buy lands, to augment the revenue of the vicarage ; £800 for building and endowing eight alms-houses ; and £60 for apprenticing ten poor children. Hitchin market has existed from an early period ; and very large quantities of corn and grain are annually sold in it ; probably in some degree from being free of toll, by prescriptive right. Formerly the wool trade was very flourishing here. The town is divided into three wards, and is governed by two constables, two headboroughs for each ward, two leather sellers, two ale-tasters, a bellman, &c. The town consists of several streets and lanes.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and Whit Tuesday, for sheep and pedlery.

* HOCKHAM. Fairs, Easter Monday, for small toys.

Ancient market-house.

† HODDESDON is a handsome little market town and chapelry in the parishes of Amwell and Broxbourn. The manor, now belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, was anciently a part of the estate of the Bassingbourns. The town consists chiefly of one street on the high road. The chapel, a neat brick structure, was erected about fifty years ago, on the site of a more ancient building. The market-house, an old and curious edifice of wood, supported on arches and pillars, is yet standing, though greatly out of repair ; a number of rude and grotesque figures are carved on different parts. Near the market house is a conduit of good

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Hoddington .....ti	Hants	Odiham ....3	Farnham ....7	Alton .....5	46	....
57	Hodgeston .....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...5	Narbeth ....9	Tenby .....7	268	75
39	Hodnet.....ex pa	Warwick ...	Southam....3	Warwick....9	Kineton ....7	81	9
33	Hodnet .....pa	Salop	Drayton ....6	Wem .....7	Whitchurch 10	150	1769
30	Hodsock .....lord	Nottingham	Worksop....5	Blyth .....2	E. Retford...6	150	228
40	Hoffe .....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby ...2	Brough.....8	Duston .....6	269	93
22	Hoghton .....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn ..6	Preston.....4	Chorley .....6	212	2198
10	Hognaston .....pa	Derby	Wirksworth .5	Alsop .....5	Ashborn ....5	144	292
5	Hogshaw .....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow ....4	Bicester ....9	Buckingham .6	50	....
24	Hogsthorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Alford .....5	Saltfleet ...14	Burgh .....7	140	698
5	Hogston .....pa	Bucks	Winslow ....4	L. Buzzard ..8	Aylesbury ...7	46	188
24	Holbeach* ...m t & pa	Lincoln.....	Spalding....8	Croyland ...12	Boston .....16	109	3890

water, which is supplied by pipes from a spring at some distance. It was erected by the Raudons, a respectable family of this town, and is kept in order by a bequest of a certain sum annually, made by Marmaduke Raudon, Esq., in the year 1679.

HODDESDON

† HOLBEACH, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, indifferently built, but of great antiquity. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Lincoln. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is the principal building, and is a spacious, handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and a square tower, surmounted with an octangular spire, and contains some very fine monuments. Here is an hospital, which was endowed by Sir John de Kirton, Knight, about the year 1351, and was intended to support a warden, chaplain, and fourteen poor pensioners. A free grammar-school was also founded here, by licence from Edward III., who granted certain lands for its support; and another free-school was established here about the year 1669, by George Farmer, Esq.; the revenues for the support of which have been much increased by donations and bequests. In the market-place was an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been raised about the year 1253; near which period, Thomas de Malton, Lord Egremont, obtained the grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair. Holbeach church is a large handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisles, porch, and a square tower, surmounted with an octangular ornamental spire; each angle of which is charged with crockets, and each face has two windows, with canopies, &c. The north porch has two circular towers, with embattled parapets at its extreme angles. The church contains some fine monuments to the Irby and Littlebury families, which formerly resided in this neighbourhood. This town has derived some eminence from two of its natives; Henry de Rands, called Holbech, who, after passing through different ecclesiastical offices, was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; and William Stukeley, M.D., C.M.L., F.A.S., and F.R.S., whose name we have frequently had occasion to mention. He was descended from an ancient family, and was born November 7, 1687. After receiving the first rudiments of education under Mr. Edward Kelson, in the free-school of this town, he was admitted of Bennet-college, Cambridge, where he made medicine and botany his peculiar study. Taking a degree in physic, he removed to London, in 1717, where he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one among the distinguished number who revived the Society of Antiquaries, to which he acted many years as secretary. He was also made a member of the College of Physicians, and became one of the censors. After residing in London a few years, he retired to Grantham, where he married. Afflicted with the gout during the winter, it was his custom to travel for his health in the spring or summer; and in these journeys he acquired a particular and zealous love of antiquities. Finding his health inadequate to the fatigue of his profession, he turned his view to the church, and was ordained at Croydon, July 20, 1730. He was presented to the living of All Saints,

Charitable
endow-
ments.

The church.

Birthplace
of W.
Stukeley.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Holbeck.....cha & to	York	Leeds .....2	Huddersfield.9	Barnsley.....7	179	11210
30	Holbeck.....to	Nottingham.	Worksop ....4	Ollerton ... .8	Messfield....8	146	239
30	Holbeck Woodhouse } ex pa }	Nottingham.	.....4	.....7	.....7	145	5
11	Holberton.....pa	Devon	Modbury ....3	Plym. Earls. .6	Kingsbridge .9	211	1107
10	Holbrook.....to	Derby	Derby.....6	Kegworth ...8	Nottingham.11	123	703
36	Holbrook.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ....5	Harwich... .8	Strat. Bridge.9	69	762
22	Holcombe.....to	Lancaster...	Bury.....4	Haslingden .5	Rochdale ...8	205	....
31	Holcombe.....ham	Oxford	Wallingford .5	Oxford... .10	Watlington .5	51	110
34	Holcombe.....pa	Somerset ...	Shep.Mallett 6	Wells ... .9	Frome .....8	111	538
11	Holcombe Burnell .pa	Devon.....	Exeter.....5	Crediton ....6	Chudleigh ...7	178	237
11	Holcombe Rogus...pa	Devon.....	Bampton...7	Tiverton ....7	Collumpton..8	158	915
3	Holcott.....pa	Bedford	Woburn....4	Amphill ....6	Toddington .8	49	62
29	Holcott.....pa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 6	Kettering...3	Rothwell...5	73	433
45	Holden.....ham	W. R. York	Clitheroe ....6	Broughton ..6	Newton ....6	223	....
29	Holdenby* .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampt ..6	Welford.....9	Daventry .. .9	72	140
16	Holdenhurst.....pa	Hants	Christchurch 3	Ringwood ...7	Lymington..14	101	733
46	Holderness... .wap	E. R. York .	.....	.....	.....	....	29385
42	Holdfast .....ham	Worcester..	U.-on-Severn 1	Worcester..11	Tewksbury .6	112	89
33	Holdgate .....pa	Salop.....	Ludlow ...12	M. Wenlock .6	C. Stretton .9	149	77
24	Holdingham... .ham	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ...1	Grantham ..13	Lincoln....16	116	126
16	Holdshott .... .hun	Hants .....	.....	.....	.....	....	3668
16	Holdshott .... .ti	Hants	Hart. Bridge.4	Basingstoke.10	Odiham .....9	38	....
7	Holdford .....ham	Chester.....	Northwich .3	Knutsford ..4	Warrington.12	173	....
34	Holford .....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater 11	Watchet ...5	Neth.Stowey 5	152	240
46	Holgate .....to	York	York.....2	Selby.....11	Askam.....2	199	83
22	Holker, Lower.....to	Lancaster...	Ulverston...5	Cartmell ...2	Dalton .....9	267	1021
22	Holker, Upper.....to	Lancaster...	.....5	.....2	Hawkshead .9	268	1095
27	Holkham†.....pa	Norfolk.....	Wells .....2	Cley .....10	Burn.Market.4	125	792

HOLBEACH.

Stamford, and was afterwards rector of St. Peter's, and master of Brown's hospital, in the same place. He appears to have had the offer of several better livings, which he declined. He was presented, by the Duke of Ancaster, with the living of Somerby, who also appointed him one of his chaplains. About the time of these promotions, he published an account of Stonehenge; a work which displays much speculation and theory; but, exclusive of the descriptive facts which serve to perpetuate certain parts of that extraordinary monument, it is likely to deceive and bewilder the reader. At the instance of the Duke of Montague, he resigned his preferments in the country; and, in lieu of them, accepted the rectory of St. George's, Queen-square, London. He was seized with a paralytic stroke, which terminated fatally, the 3d of March, 1765, when he had attained his seventy-eighth year. His principal works are, "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Curiosities and Antiquities of Great Britain," folio, "An Account of Stonehenge and Avebury," 2 vols. folio. "Palægraphia Sacra, or Discourses of the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History," quarto. "Palægraphia Britannica," quarto. "History of Carausius," 2 vols. quarto. "Dissertation on the Spleen," folio.

His death.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 17; September 11; and October 11, for horses.

Remains of magnificent structure.

* HOLDENBY, a parish in the hundred of Nobottle Grove; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough. Here was Holdenby, or Holmby-house, which appears from remaining vestiges to have been a most magnificent structure. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Christopher Hatton, a native of this place, who was bred to the law, and raised to the highest honours and preferments by that queen, who admired his comely person and graceful dancing; and it will be ever memorable for the circumstances attending it previous to its dilapidation, as it formed first a palace, and afterwards a prison for the unfortunate monarch, Charles I.

† HOLKHAM. In this parish stands Holkham-house, the magnificent seat of Thomas William Coke, Esq., M. P. This spacious mansion was begun in the year 1734, by the Earl of Leicester, and completed by his

owager countess, in 1760. The central part is composed of white brick, and has four wings connected with it by rectilinear corridors, or galleries; each of the two fronts, therefore, displays a centre and two wings. The south front has an air of lightness and elegance, arising from the justness of its proportions. In the centre is a bold portico, with its entablature supported by six Corinthian columns. The grand entrance is at the north front. The wings have been thought to take from the general magnificence of the building, by their want of uniformity with the south front. The centre, which extends 345 feet in length by 180 in depth, comprises the principal apartments. Each wing has its respective destination. In one are the kitchens, servants'-hall, and some sleeping rooms. The chapel-wing contains the dairy, and laundry, with sleeping rooms. Another contains the suite of family apartments, and the fourth is appropriated to visitors. In appropriate arrangement and convenience, this grand residence yields to none in the kingdom. The entrance hall, which forms a cube, is encircled by a gallery, supported by twenty-four Ionic columns. Next is the saloon, on each side of which is a drawing-room; and connected with this is the state dressing-room and bed-chamber. Another drawing-room communicates with the statue gallery, which connects a number of apartments in the most admirable manner; on one side of the hall is the dining-room, and on the other is Mrs. Coke's bed-room, dressing-rooms, and closets. From the recesses in the dining-room opens a door on the staircase, which immediately communicates with the offices; and in the centre of the wings, by the saloon door, are invisible staircases, which lead to all the rooms and respective offices. Thus here are four general suits of apartments, all perfectly distinct from each other, with no reciprocal thoroughfares; the state, Mrs. Coke's, the late earl's, and the strangers'. The interior is fitted up in the most splendid style, and with the most elegant taste. The ceilings of many of the rooms are of curious gilt fret and mosaic work; the Venetian windows are ornamented with handsome pillars, and are also profusely gilded. The marble chimney pieces are all handsome; but there are three whose exquisite sculpture entitle them to particular attention. Two of these are in the dining-room, one ornamented with a sow and pigs, and a wolf; the other has a bear and bee-hives, finely sculptured in white marble. A third, in the state bed-room, representing two pelicans, is exceedingly chaste and beautiful. The marble side-boards, agate-tables, rich tapestry, silk furniture, beds, &c. are all in the same style of elegance. The statue gallery consists of a central part and two octagonal ends. The first is seventy feet long, by twenty-two feet wide, and each octagon, of twenty-two feet in diameter, opens to the centre by a handsome arch. One end is furnished with books, and is extremely fine. A Venus, clothed with neat drapery, is exquisite. The saloon is forty feet long, twenty-eight wide, and thirty-two in height. The room, appropriated for paintings, contains many by the most eminent masters; but they are not exclusively preserved in this, a vast collection being distributed over most of the apartments of the house. The pleasure grounds are highly ornamental. The first entrance is by a triumphal arch, finely imagined, and its effect is heightened by several clumps of trees, which surround it. Crossing the turnpike road, a narrow vista, through a plantation for a mile and a half, exhibits at the extremity an obelisk standing on an eminence. At the bottom of the hill are two lodges, which are small, but neat structures. Ascending the hill, through a fine plantation near the obelisk several charming vistas present to the eye the south front of the house, Holkham-quay, the town of Wells, Stiffkey-hills, Thorpe-lodge, Overy-quay, the triumphal arch, and the village church. On the north side of the park, a lake, covering about twenty acres, extends in nearly a rectilinear direction for 1056 yards; it includes a small island, and the shore is bold and clothed with wood, waving in rich and picturesque beauty.

HOLKHAM.

Splendid mansion.

Curious gilt ceilings.

Beautiful prospect.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>
<i>Lond.</i>						<i>lation.</i>	
11	Hollacombe pa	Devon	Holdsworthy 2	Oakhampton 16	Hatherleigh . 11	212	96
14	Holland, Great pa	Essex	Manningtree 11	Colchester . 15	Harwich . . 12	65	413
14	Holland, Little pa	Essex	Colchester . 14	Harwich . . 15	Gt. Holland . 3	65	73
22	Holland, Upper* mt & to	Lancaster . . .	Wigan 4	Ormskirk . . 7	Newton . . . 8	204	3942
28	Hollawell ham	Northamp . .	Northampton 9	Mt. Harboro' 8	Kettering . . 8	75	279
36	Hollasley pa	Suffolk	Woodbridge . 6	Ipswich . . 14	Orford . . . 7	83	575
22	Holleth to	Lancaster . . .	Garstang . . 5	Lancaster . . 4	Hornby . . . 12	236	601
21	Hollingbourn pa	Kent	Maidstone . 6	Canterbury 18	Charing . . . 8	41	943
22	Hollingfare cha	Lancaster . .	Warrington . 6	Manchester . 12	Newton . . . 8	193	....
10	Hollington to	Derby	Ashborne . . 5	Turnditch . . 4	Derby 7	133	314
38	Hollington pa	Sussex	Hastings . . 3	Battle 3	Winchelsea . 8	61	212
7	Hollingsworth to	Chester	Chester . . . 7	Northwich . 9	Tarporley . . 6	184	1760
35	Hollings-clough . . . to	Stafford	Leek 8	Longnor . . . 5	Ashborn . . . 9	148	564
25	Holloway† ham	Middlesex . .	Hampstead . 4	Highgate . . 2	Islington . . 2	3	....
46	Hollym pa	E. R. York . .	Hull 17	Patrington . 2	Hedon 10	194	260
3	Holme ham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 1	Potton 5	Shefford . . . 4	44	....
10	Holme to	Derby	Bakewell . . 1	Chesterfield 11	Brampton . . 7	152	....
19	Holme pa	Huntingdon .	Stilton . . . 2	Ramsey . . . 7	Peterboro' . 8	74	311
24	Holme to	Lincoln	Gland. Bridge 7	Burton 8	Kirton 8	162	....
27	Holme pa	Norfolk	Mt. Downham 4	Lynn 7	Swaff ham . 14	88	198
30	Holme to & cha	Nottingham .	Newark . . . 4	Tuxford . . . 9	Southwell . . 7	128	114
35	Holme to	Stafford	Cheadle . . . 4	Ipstone . . . 4	Leek 5	149	527
40	Holme to	Westmorlnd .	Kir. Lonsdale 7	Milthorpe . . 3	Kendal 9	252	649
44	Holme to	N. R. York . .	Thirsk 5	Masham . . . 6	Ripon 7	216	102
45	Holme to	W. R. York . .	Huddersfield 9	Hay 8	Wakefield . 17	179	630
9	Holme, Baldwin . . . to	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . . 5	Wigton 7	Longtown . . 9	305	234
9	Holme, Cultram† . . pa	Cumberland .	Wigton . . . 6	Bonus 8	Ireby 9	314	3056
12	Holme, East ex pa	Dorset	Wareham . . 2	Poole 10	Bere Regis . 7	114	42
27	Holme, Hale pa	Norfolk	Swaff ham . . 5	Castle Acre . 9	E. Dereham . 8	93	422
27	Holme near the Sea . pa	Norfolk	Bu. Westgate 8	Lynn 16	Docking . . . 6	126	219
43	Holme, North to	N. R. York . .	New Malton 10	K. Moorside . 2	Middleton . . 6	234	24
30	Holme, Pierpoint§ . . pa	Nottingham .	Nottingham . 4	Bingham . . . 5	Ratcliffe . . . 2	126	205

Church
dedicated to
St. Thomas
à Becket.

* HOLLAND, UPPER, a market-town, township, and chapelry, in the parish of Wigan, and hundred of West Derby; church dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket; patron, the Rector of Wigan. Here was formerly a chantry, or college, afterwards converted into a priory of Benedictine monks, about the year 1319. It was founded by Sir Robert de Holland, whose posterity are celebrated in history both for their grandeur and their misfortunes.

Market, Wednesday.—Fair, July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

† HOLLOWAY, a hamlet in the parish of Islington, Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone, divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Holloway, now nearly united. The whole village consists of ranges of handsome detached houses with gardens in front, and other buildings, extending along the great north road from Islington to Highgate. At Upper Holloway is an old public house called the Mother Red Cap, noticed in “Drunken Barnaby’s Itinerary;” and another called the Half Moon, famous a century ago for excellent cheesecakes. A large edifice was erected at Lower Holloway some years since as a chapel of ease to Islington; and a church in the Gothic style has recently been built in Upper Holloway.

Handsome
Gothic
structure.

‡ HOLME CULTRAM, or Abbey Holme, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, situated on the west side, and near the mouth of that river and Solway Frith; it was formerly a market-town; living, a dis. vicarage, with that of Newton-Arlosh, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure. Here was formerly an abbey, founded and richly endowed in the year 1150, by Prince Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, for monks of the Cistercian order; the abbots of this establishment were, in the reigns of Edward I. and II., summoned to several parliaments.

Fair, October 29, for horses and horned cattle.

§ HOLME. In the pleasant little village of Holme Pierpoint, is Holme Pierpoint-house, a large and ancient building, though much of it

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
10	Holme, Scales .....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....6	Sedberg .....4	K. Lonsdale 10	262	....
43	Holme, South .....to	N. R. York .	New Malton .7	K. Moorside .5	Helmstey ...8	228	66
46	Holme upon Spalding } Moor* .....pa }	E. R. York .	Mt. Weighton 4	Selby.....12	Pocklington .6	191	1438
16	Holme on the Wolds pa	E. R. York .	Beverley ...6	Pocklington .9	Mt. Weighton6	200	138
45	Holmfirth† .. cha & to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 6	Barnsley ...11	Wortley ...10	183	....
17	Holmer .....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ...2	Leominster .11	Weobly ...10	137	524
10	Holmesfield .. cha & to	Derby	Chesterfield..6	Dronfield ...2	Brampton ...5	157	499
46	Holmpton .....pa	E. R. York .	Patrington...4	Hedon.....11	Roose.....4	196	256
13	Holmside .....to	Durham . . .	Durham .....6	Newcastle..10	Wolsingham 15	265	228
22	Holmswood .....ham	Lancaster...	Ormskirk ...6	Chorley .....6	Wigan.....7	207	....
11	Holmsworthy† in t & pa	Devon.....	Stratton ...8	Oakhampton17	Torrington..14	214	1628
11	Holne.....pa	Devon.....	Ashburton...4	PlymptonE. 15	Chudleigh .12	189	410

at times has been pulled down. It stands close to the church. Cased, in imitation of stone, it forms a handsome specimen of the Gothic of the later ages. The church is rich in mural monuments, in altar tombs, and in ancient armorial brasses. Its form is Gothic, but in the style of the time of Henry VII. The family vault of the late dukes of Kingston, and of the present Pierpoint family, is in the north side of the choir, with a lofty monument over it, supported by Corinthian pillars, and gloomily ornamented with death's heads in wreaths, intermixed with fruit and foliage. Its inscription is unusual. "Here lyeth the Illustrious Princess Gertrude, Countess of Kingston, daughter to Henry Talbot, Esq., son to George late Earl of Shrewsbury. She was married to the most Noble and Excellent Lord Robert, Earl of Kingston, &c." A fine altar tomb to the memory of Sir Henry Pierpoint, knight, in 1615, is on the south side; he is in armour, and in the usual attitude of prayer. On the sides of the tomb are a son, four daughters, and an infant in swaddling clothes; and over it a highly ornamented tablet containing the inscription. Near it is another, who, by his habit of a pilgrim, seems to have been to the Holy Land; he has angels playing round his head. Here too was buried young Oldham, a poet of considerable merit, and patronized by William, Earl of Kingston, who wrote the very elegant inscription on his tomb. The village of Holme, belonged, in the seventeenth century, to Sir Thomas Barton, knight, whose fortune having been acquired by the woollen manufacture, he placed the following couplet in the windows of his mansion:

"I thank God, and ever shall;
It was the sheep that paid for all."

Holme chapel has some monuments of the family in the chancel. On the north side stands a very large and curious altar tomb, with two recumbent figures of a man and woman, and below a very striking figure of an emaciated youth. Over the south porch is a chamber, called "Nan Scott's." It is said, that the last great plague was particularly fatal to this village; at which time this Ann Scott retired to the room here mentioned, with a sufficient quantity of food to last her several weeks. Having remained unnoticed until her provisions were expended, she ventured to the village, which she found entirely deserted, only one person, besides herself, of its former inhabitants, being alive. Shocked by the horrors of the scene, she is said to have returned to this chamber, where she took up her residence again for the remainder of a life of many years duration.

* HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR. Here is a small hill, which commands a very extensive prospect over the surrounding flat country; and also a beacon, formerly used to alarm the surrounding villages, in case of invasions or internal commotions.

† HOLMEFIRTH, *Fair*, October 30, for horned cattle.

† HOLMSWORTHY. A market-town and parish in the hundred of Black Torrington, pleasantly situated between two branches of the river

HOLME.

Curious
inscription

Village
depopulat
by the
plague.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Holnest.....pa	Dorset.....	Sherborne...5	Stalbridge...6	Stur.Newton 7	115	162
52	Holt*.....to	Denbigh....	Wrexham...5	Chester....16	New Chapel.3	188	1015
12	Holt.....ti	Dorset.....	Wim.Minster 3	Spittisbury .11	Blan.Forum 14	101	1265
23	Holt.....to	Leicester...	Rockingham 3	Tugby.....6	Leicester...18	84	53
27	Holt.....hun	Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10416
27	Holt†.....m t & pa	Norfolk.....	Cromer.....8	Clay.....4	Wells.....13	119	1622
41	Holt.....cha	Wilts.....	Bradford...2	Melksham...3	Trowbridge..3	100	839
42	Holt.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester..6	Bewdly.....8	Droitwich...6	117	635
43	Holtley.....pa	N. R. York..	York.....4	New Malton 13	Gatton.....3	204	170
24	Holton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby...2	Spittal.....12	Mt. Raisin...6	145	142
31	Holton.....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford.....6	Thame.....8	Tetsworth..6	52	260
34	Holton.....pa	Somerset...	Wincanton .3	Ilchester...10	Castle Carey.4	111	235
36	Holton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Halesworth..1	Bungay.....10	Beccles.....10	101	399
36	Holton.....pa	Suffolk.....	Hadleigh...4	Ipswich.....8	Neyland....6	63	213
24	Holton le Clay.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt.Grimsby..6	Louth.....14	Saltfleet...16	166	220
24	Holton le Moor.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt.Raisin...5	Castor.....4	Glan.Bridge 10	152	135
27	Holverston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich...7	Bungay.....7	Loddon.....6	113	26
3	Holwell.....pa	Bedford.....	Hitchin...3	Baldock...5	Shefford....4	37	179
23	Holwell.....to	Leicester...	M. Mowbray.4	Waltham...3	N.Broughton 5	109	132
31	Holwell.....ham	Oxford.....	Burford...3	Bampton...7	Witney.....9	70	86
34	Holwell.....pa	Somerset...	Sherborne...6	Mil. Port...5	Yeovil.....10	119	405
34	Holwell.....ham	Somerset...	Frome.....4	Shep. Mallett 7	Bruton.....8	107	342
44	Holwick.....to	N. R. York..	Greta Bridge 18	Brough...9	Bowes....14	262	201
16	Holybourn.....pa	Hants.....	Alton.....1	Odiham.....7	Farnham....7	48	482
42	Holycross.....to	Worcester..	Worcester...1	Pershore...10	Droitwich...6	112	2145
14	Holyfield.....ham	Essex.....	WalthamAb.2	B. Stortford.12	Epping.....5	15	293
17	Holyhead†.....m t	Anglesea...	Llanerchym.15	Roscolyn...5	Bangor....25	278	4282

HOLMS
WORTHY.

Tamar, and through which passes a canal to the Harbour of Bude. The inhabitants chiefly derive their employment from the operations of agriculture. The petty sessions are holden here.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 27; July 10; and Oct. 2; for cattle.

Castle
besieged
by the
Parliament-
arians.

* HOLT. A town, having a distinct jurisdiction, in the parish of Holt and hundred of Bromfield, situated upon the river Dee, here crossed by a bridge. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, in conformity with the charter obtained by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the year 1410. The living is a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Gresford, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The castle of Holt was a place of considerable strength, and garrisoned for Charles I., in 1643, but besieged, taken, and utterly demolished, by the Parliamentarians, in 1645. The lordship belongs to the crown, and its duties are discharged by a steward. Roman antiquities are frequently found in this parish, whence it is conjectured to have been a Roman station.

Fairs, June 22, and October 29.

Great
destruction
by fire.

† HOLT. A market-town and parish, pleasantly situated on a rising ground: it formerly suffered great inconvenience from want of water, which was fetched from a considerable distance. Great part of the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1708, since which time many good houses have been erected. The sessions-house is a good building, and is occasionally used as an assembly-room. Here is a considerable free-school, which was founded in the year 1556, by Sir Thomas Gresham, who was a native of the town, and the well-known founder of the Royal Exchange. The surrounding scenery is particularly fine, and the air very salubrious.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 25, and November 25, for horses, &c.

‡ HOLYHEAD. A market-town, situated upon the Irish Sea. The town consists of two good avenues and a few cross streets, and possesses an open market-place around the old cross, with two inns, and several genteel residences. It has lately undergone great improvements, and being the adopted station for the transmission and receipt of the mails between London and Dublin, an asylum harbour has been constructed at





Stap.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
13	Holy Island* ....island	Durham	Belford.....7	Berwick....12	Ancroft .....9	329	836
23	Holy Oaks .....lord	Leicester ...	Rockingham .3	Mt. Harboro' 9	Tugby.....7	85	7

the expense of government. It is formed by a pier, 900 feet in length, running in a direction west to east, faced with hewn limestone, and having a depth of fourteen feet at the pier-head, at low water. The land extremity of the pier, by the old lighthouse, is connected to the mainland by a cast-iron bridge across Salt Island Sound, and the new road continued thence to the Menai Bridge. There is a light on the pier-head; three leagues, north north-west, is the Skerries light; and a revolving light is placed upon the South Stack, at an elevation of 200 feet above sea level, bearing upon the Skerries light, south-west half west, nearly eight miles. Recently, also, two anchors, of one arm each, connected by a chain cable of 140 fathoms, have been laid down across the entrance of the harbour, to prevent vessels from being driven upon the rocks to leeward, while attempting to gain the harbour in stormy weather. The ground at the mouth of the harbour having become so broken as to afford no secure anchorage. The South Stack is approached by a suspension-bridge, thrown from the front of a magnificent rock of serpentine to the island. Besides the valuable improvements already mentioned to ensure a safe asylum for shipping here, there is a dry dock, large enough to admit a sixty-four gun ship. The church is an ancient building, disfigured by an extravagant quantity of whitewashing; it is dedicated to St. Bybi, and on the north side was inscribed *Sancte Kybi ora pro nobis*. A low wall, enclosing the church-yard, is all that remains of the piece of Roman architecture so much spoken of. The harbour improvements have brought nautical traffic into this place. Ship-building is conducted here skilfully; and repairing of vessels is a source of constant occupation to the inhabitants. The mountain of Holyhead, which rises to an elevation of 709 feet above the sea, is almost wholly composed of beautiful serpentine. The influx of passengers ought to be a greater source of profit also than it has proved to be, but their stay is so short, that the inn-keepers alone appear to be enriched by them. In 1821, King George IV. embarked here for Ireland, and a triumphal arch upon the pier commemorates the event. There is an endowed free-school in the town. St. Gybi founded a monastery here, in the year 380. The Romans are thought to have had an intrenchment here, from the coins of that great nation found in the vicinity; and Druidical remains are yet tracticable. The South Stack lighthouse, and the bold cliffs of the Holyhead mountain, are interesting and picturesque objects. In clear weather, the Wicklow mountains, the Isle of Man, and Cumberland hills, can be seen by the aid of the telescope.

HOLYHEAD.

Secure
harbour.

Suspension
bridge.

Druidical
remains.

Market, Saturday.—Mail from London arrives at 11 and departs at half past 4, A. M.

* HOLY ISLAND, an island, or rather peninsula, united with Northumberland by a narrow isthmus which is covered by the flow of the tide. It belongs to Islandshire ward, county of Durham, though situated about eight miles south-east of Berwick-upon-Tweed, nearly opposite the mouth of the river Landi. It is about nine miles in circuit; and at its south-western angle is a village, principally inhabited by fishermen, near which is a commodious haven, which serves as a shelter for merchant vessels in stormy weather. On a precipitous rock, in its vicinity, stands a castle or block-house, occupied by a detachment of invalids from Berwick. During the rebellion in 1715, it was surprised by the partisans of the house of Stuart, but was speedily recaptured. Exclusive of the castle rock, the island is a continued plain, inclining to the south-west, and consisting of about 1000 acres, more than half of which is covered with sand; but the soil of the cultivated portion is rich. Fish and wild fowl are plentiful

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
53	Holywell*.....to & pa	Flint.....:	Hawarden..10	Flint.....5	Caerwys....5	212	8969	
19	Holywell.....pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives ....2	Erith.....4	Fen. Stanton 4	58	951	
24	Holywell.....ham	Lincoln.....	Stamford...7	Corby.....7	Bourn ....10	96	116	
29	Holywell.....to	Northumb..	Shields...5	Blyth .....6	Morpeth....11	284	100	

HOLY ISLAND.

Cathedral destroyed by the Danes.

Extensive mine.

St. Winifrede's well.

here, and there are a great many rabbits. On the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity by St. Aidan, a native of Scotland, this island was given to him by Oswald, King of Northumbria, in 635, when he founded the bishopric of Lindisfarne, and erected a cathedral church, dedicated to St. Peter. This structure was demolished by the Danes in 795, and again in 867, in consequence of which the island was deserted by Eardulph, the last bishop; and the see was subsequently united with Durham.

* HOLYWELL is a thriving manufacturing town, situated upon an eminence on the south of the estuary of the river Dee. The plan of the town is devoid of all regularity or design, and consists of one broad and good avenue, approached at each end by narrow, crooked lanes. Several small streets branch off from the main one, the best of which is the approach to the church, which possesses some beauty; it stands at the foot of the hill on which the town is erected, and was rebuilt in the year 1769, upon the site of a Norman structure, some parts of which are preserved in the interior. A square tower at the west end was added for the suspension of bells, but unluckily it lies so much below the level of the town, and is so immediately overhung by steep hills, that the toll of the bell is not heard in the town. The inhabitants are now summoned to prayers by a person having a good-sized bell suspended by a strap from his neck, and resting upon a cushion, which protects his knee; in this way regular tolls are produced as he walks along, by the advance of the cushioned knee. This town is the most important, as a place of trade, in the county, and its natural advantages are considerable. The celebrated spring, from which the place takes its name, in the short course of one mile, is employed in working eleven mills of various descriptions. Here are four cotton-mills, established by the Holywell Cotton and Twist Company; an extensive silk and ribbon manufactory; a copper smelting-house and smithy; a brass-house and foundery; a wire-mill; smelting-houses for lead; a calamine calcinary, besides water corn-mills; all of which are dependent upon the issue of the well for their supply of water-power. The great mine, called the Holywell Level, opened in 1773, is carried into the hill for a length of one mile, the level acting as a canal for the transportation of the ore to the mouth of the Adit. Here are found petro-silex, used in the potteries; lead-ore of the cubic and steel-grained kinds; calamine, and ore of zinc. The exports consist of copper-sheets and nails for sheathing ships, and copper bolts, used in ship-building. The copper works belong to the Anglesey Company; besides the various productions of the different factories. Vessels, taking in lading, lie at the Mark, which is dry at low water, and inconvenient at all times. Steam-packets sail regularly between Bagilt and Chester, which afford an easy and cheap communication to the inhabitants of this town, in addition to the mail and stage-coaches, which pass here daily between Chester and Holyhead. The Well of St. Winifrede, the fountain of prosperity of this place, gushes up within an area of two yards in diameter. It throws up eighty-four hogsheads every minute, has not been known to freeze, yields a supply which forms instantly a tolerable river, nor is it subject to any material increase or diminution from the drought or moisture of the seasons. Over the well, which is enclosed by octagonal sides, stands a temple in an exquisitely enriched Gothic style: the ceiling is of carved stone, ornamented with sculptured pendants, and supported with light coupled pillars, which





VIEW OF THE TOWER OF BLOOMFIELD, EONINGTON

1850

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
17	Hom.....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ....6	Ledbury....12	Ross.... .8	132	389
36	Homersfield...pa	Suffolk	Bungay....14	Botesdale....9	Debenham .10	93	201
25	Homerton.....ham	Middlesex .	Hackney ....1	Tottenham ..5	S. Newington3	4	....
41	Homington.....pa	Wilts	Salisbury....4	Wilton.....4	Downton ...5	85	177
11	Honey Church.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh .6	Bow .....5	Oakhampton .7	193	66
39	Honiley.....pa	Warwick...	Warwick....6	Coventry...7	Solihull.....8	93	63
27	Honing.....pa	Norfolk.....	Walsham....4	Cromer ...11	Worsted ...3	124	268
27	Honingham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich ...7	E. Dereham .8	Hingham ...8	116	321
24	Honington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...10	Sleaford....5	Lincoln....15	118	156
36	Honington*.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm.8	Thetford ...7	Ixworth ...4	81	250
39	Honington.....pa	Warwick...	Shipston on S.2	Stratford ...9	Kineton ....8	85	337
11	Honiton† m t & bo	Devon.....	Chard.....12	Axminster...9	Ott. St. Mary 7	156	3509

form a Gothic open arcade around the fountain. The water, after gushing up within the octagonal inclosure, flows rapidly away beneath a low archway into a rectangular bath, twelve feet by seven, in which the superstitious continue to immerge, in the fond hope of miraculous consequences. Two festivals are observed here in honour of the saint: the 22d of June, to commemorate her martyrdom, and the 3d of November, her translation to Heaven. St. James's-day is also observed here as a festival, and called Dydd-Sul-y-Saint, *i. e.* the Sunday of the Saints. The legend informs us that St. Winifrede was the daughter of Thewith, and niece of St. Beuno, who flourished in the seventh century. She had resolved upon founding a religious house, and devoting her life to prayer and penitence, when Cradocus, the son of King Alen, became enamoured of her charms, and resolved to use violence rather than be disappointed in his lustful passion. Having expressed to her his determination; she fled from his presence towards the church, where her parents were at prayers; but Cradocus overtaking her at the descent of the hill, drew his sword, and cut off her head. The head rolled down the hill, nor stopped until it reached the altar in the church, around which the congregation were kneeling, when instantly a fountain of clear water gushed up, and has continued to flow with an undiminished ebullition to the present day. St. Beuno caught up the head, and, *mirabile dictu*, united it to the body, and restored the beautiful virgin in all her bloom, while Cradocus fell down dead upon the spot, where he committed the impious act. At the bottom of the well, grows the *byssus jolithus*, a vegetable production of a reddish hue, which superstition points to as drops of blood. The bones of St. Winifrede were removed from Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, where she died abbess, fifteen years after her decapitation, to the abbey church of Shrewsbury.

Market, Friday.

* HONINGTON, an obscure village, is celebrated as the birth-place of the pastoral poet, Robert Bloomfield. His mother kept a school in a cottage, near the church, where she died in 1804. At the age of thirteen or fourteen, he was received by his brothers, to be instructed in their trade of shoe-making. At that time his knowledge of books was so small, that he was at a loss to comprehend the meaning of words that commonly occur in the newspaper; but, by a process of study unexampled in the annals of literature, and astonishing to those who witness its traces in his writings, his diction, like his understanding and poetical genius, became strong, flowing, and perspicuous. His principal production is the "Farmer's Boy," a poem displaying most of the beauties belonging to that species of composition, strength, sweetness, harmony of numbers, and simplicity. He also published a volume of "Rural Tales, Ballads and Songs," and several other productions, which are all possessed of a merit peculiar to his writings.

† HONITON is situated in a delightful vale on the south side of the river Otter, and consists principally of one broad, handsome street, running

HOLYWELL.

Legend of
St. Wini-
frede.

Birth-place
of Robert
Bloomfield.

His
principal
productions

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
45	Honley.....cha & to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.3	Hay .....9	Barnsley....14	148	4523
21	Hoo.....hun	Kent .....	.....	.....	.....	....	910
21	Hoo.....pa	Kent	Rochester...4	Chatham ....4	Queensboro'.8	33	960
27	Hoo.....pa	Norfolk....	E. Dereham .2	Foulsham ...7	Fakenham ..9	103	228
36	Hoo.....pa	Suffolk....	Mt. Wickham4	Framlingham4	Debenham...6	83	174
44	Hood Grange...ham	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....5	Aldborough.12	N. Allerton.13	228	30
38	Hooe.....pa	Sussex	Battle .....7	Hastings....9	Hailsham....7	63	525
37	Hook .....ham	Surrey.....	Kingston ...3	Hounslow ...6	Chertsey ....7	15	222
12	Hooke .....pa	Dorset.....	Beaminster .5	Bridport....10	Calistock....5	127	234
46	Hooke.....to	W. R. York	Howden ....2	Selby.....9	Thorne.....8	180	650
7	Hoole.....to	Chester....	Chester.....2	Frodsham ...8	Thornton...4	182	237
22	Hoole, Little.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....6	Kirkham ...3	Garstang ...11	222	934
22	Hoole, Much .....pa	Lancaster...	.....7	Ormskirk...10	Chorley ....9	220	745
10	Hoone.....to	Derby	Derby.....8	Uttoxeter ..10	Ashborn....11	134	40
7	Hoose.....to	Chester....	Gt. Neston .8	Liverpool...5	Wallasea....4	199	114
7	Hooton.....to	Chester....	Chester.....9	G.Bebbington6	Eastham ...5	192	112
46	Hooton Levett.....to	W. R. York	Bawtry.....9	Maltby .....2	Worksop ...8	154	95
46	Hooton Pagnell.....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ..7	Wakefield .10	Pontefract ..6	171	425
45	Hooton Roberts.....pa	W. R. York	Rotheram ...4	Barnsley...10	Sheffield....9	163	190
31	Hopcrofts, Holt...ham	Oxford	Deddington .4	Bicester ....8	Woodstock ..6	72	....
10	Hope.....pa	Derby	Tideswell ...6	Sheffield ..13	C. in le Frith8	166	3927
53	Hope*.....pa & vil	Flint.....	Wrexham ...6	Hawarden ..5	Mold.....6	196	2747
56	Hope.....to	Montgomery	Welsh Pool..3	Llandrinio ..5	Buttington ..1	173	169
44	Hope.....to	W. R. York	Greta Bridge.5	Brough.....10	Askrigg ....10	246	44
21	Hope, All Saints...pa	Kent	Romney ....1	Rye.....9	Lydd.....4	70	48

HONITON.

Church dedicated to St. Michael.

from east to west, and another crossing it at right angles : through the former runs a stream of excellent water, from which the inhabitants are supplied by a dipping-place opposite almost every door. The buildings are mostly modern, and covered with slate, an improvement that originated from several fires which nearly destroyed the town at four different periods. The streets are well paved and lighted. It is said that the first manufacture of serge in Devon was established here ; but the principal manufacture at present, is that of broad lace and edgings ; it also supplies the London markets with great quantities of butter. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on a bold eminence, a short distance from the town ; it was originally a small chapel for mendicant friars, but was enlarged about the year 1482, chiefly at the expense of Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, who also gave the curious screen which separates the chancel from the nave ; it contains several ancient monuments. The chapel-of-ease, which is dedicated to All Saints, was erected by subscription, and is built of flint, with a tower and cupola, with six bells, a clock, and chimes.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 20, for cattle.

Residence of Queen Eleanor.

Mineral springs.

* HOPE, or Queen's Hope, or East Hope, a parish and village in the hundred of Mold, near to the banks of the Alen river, and at a short distance from Caergwrle. The noble castle of Hope was erected upon the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock ; its founder is not known, but in the reign of Owen Gwynedd, it appears to have been in the possession of Gryffydd Maelor. Edward I. granted the castle to Prince David, but subsequently conferred it upon his faithful Queen Eleanor, who settled here upon her journey to Carnarvon, at which latter place she shortly after gave birth to Edward, surnamed Carnarvon. The name, Queen's Hope, is probably derived from the circumstance of the royal visit. In 1307, the castle and manor were granted to John de Cromwell. The ruins are now inconsiderable. In the parish church is an ancient mural monument, to the memory of Sir John Trevor, comptroller of the navy during the remarkable period of the meditated descent of the Spanish Armada. There are two mineral springs in this parish, impregnated with muriate of soda, and believed to be efficacious in scorbutic cases. Some beautiful specimens of entrochi and astroites are found in the limestone of this district ; and the uncommon species, usually denominated the arborescent sea star, has also been discovered here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
33	Hope Bagot pa	Salop	Ludlow 6	C. Mortimer . 7	Bridgenorth . 15	144	71
33	Hope Bowdler pa	Salop . . . . .	. . . . . 16	Shrewsbury . 11	Bishop's Cas. 10	160	179
17	Hope under Dinmore pa	Hereford . . .	Leominster . 5	Bromyard . . 10	Hereford . . . 9	144	555
17	Hope Mansell pa	Hereford . . .	Ross 5	Monmouth . . 10	Gloucester . 11	118	146
33	Hope Say pa	Salop	Bishop's Cast. 6	Ludlow . . . 10	Church Stret. 8	152	571
17	Hope Sollers pa	Hereford . . .	Ross 7	Monmouth . . 10	Gloucester . 22	126	187
17	Hopley to	Hereford . . .	Weobly . . . 5	Kington . . . 5	Hay 11	151	. . . .
29	Hoppen to	Northumb . .	Belford . . . 4	Wooler 9	New Bewick 14	320	29
44	Hopperton to	W. R. York . .	Knaresboro' . 5	Aldborough . 7	Ripon 13	201	. . . .
39	Hopsford ham	Warwick . . .	Coventry . . 7	Hinckley . . . 6	Nuneaton . . 7	96	. . . .
10	Hopton to	Derby	Wirksworth . 2	Ashborn . . . 7	Winster . . . 6	142	116
35	Hopton * lib	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . . 2	Stone 6	Eccleshall . . 7	142	642
36	Hopton pa	Suffolk	Harling . . . 6	Thetford . . . 5	Ixworth . . . 7	74	581
36	Hopton pa	Suffolk	Lowestoff . . 5	Yarmouth . . 6	Beccles 6	119	524
33	Hopton Castle pa	Salop	Knighon . . . 6	Bridgnorth . 10	Bewdly 9	140	150
33	Hopton in the Hole . pa	Salop	Ludlow 5	M. Wenlock 10	Church Stre. 11	146	24
33	Hopton Monks pa	Salop	M. Wenlock . 4	Shrewsbury 15	. . . . . 11	153	168
33	Hopton Wafers pa	Salop	Tenbury . . . 5	C. Mortimer . 4	Ludlow . . . 10	141	473
35	Hopwas ex p	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . . 2	Stone 5	Eccleshall . . 5	142	3
10	Hopwell lib	Derby	Derby 7	Nottingham . 8	Eastwood . . 6	130	34
22	Hopwood to	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . 4	Garstang . . . 6	Hornby 14	236	1384
42	Hopwood ham	Worcester . .	Bromsgrove . 6	Birmingham . 8	Alcester . . . 10	122	1413
24	Horbling pa	Lincoln . . .	Folkingham . 3	Donnington . 5	Sleaford . . . 10	109	559
45	Horbury to	W. R. York . .	Wakefield . . 2	Mirfield . . . 5	Huddersfield . 8	184	2400
33	Hordeley ex pa lib	Salop	Bishop's Cast. 1	Montgomery . 8	Church Stre . 9	160	. . . .
16	Hordle pa	Hants	Lymington . . 4	Christchurch 7	Yarmouth . . 7	88	699
33	Hordley pa	Salop	Ellesmere . . 5	Oswestry . . . 5	Shrewsbury . 12	174	308
34	Horethorne hun	Somerset . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	7663
15	Horfield pa	Gloucester . .	Bristol 2	Thornbury . 10	Sodbury . . . 10	113	198
36	Horham pa	Suffolk	Eye 4	Debenham . . 7	Harlestone . . 7	90	423
14	Horkesley, Great . . . pa	Essex	Neyland . . . 2	Colchester . . 5	Coggleshall . 12	55	697
14	Horkesley, Little . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	. . . . . 3	Manningtree 10	. . . . . 11	54	238
24	Horkstow pa	Lincoln . . .	Barton on H. 4	Burton 7	Glan. Bridge 12	168	200
31	Horley pa	Oxford	Banbury . . . 3	Shennington . 3	Bloxham . . . 7	74	881
37	Horley pa	Surrey	Riegate . . . 6	E. Grinstead . 8	Capel 8	27	1063
18	Hormead, Great . . . pa	Herts	Buntingford . 4	Standon 5	Royston . . . 9	31	1164
18	Hormead, Little . . . pa	Herts . . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 4	Hodham 5	30	576
4	Hormer hun	Berks . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	3323
32	Horn pa	Rutland . . .	Stamford . . . 6	Cottesmere . 4	Empingham . 3	95	396
34	Hornblotton pa	Somerset . . .	Castle Carey . 4	Glastonbury . 7	Shep. Mallet . 6	116	425
22	Hornby † m t & cha	Lancaster . .	Lancaster . . 8	K. Lonsdale . 7	Burton 7	248	417
44	Hornby to	N. R. York . .	N. Allerton . 8	Darlington . 6	Yarm 6	233	238
44	Hornby pa	N. R. York . .	Catterick . . . 4	N. Allerton . 7	Thirsk 6	230	102
24	Horncastle soke	Lincoln . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	8656

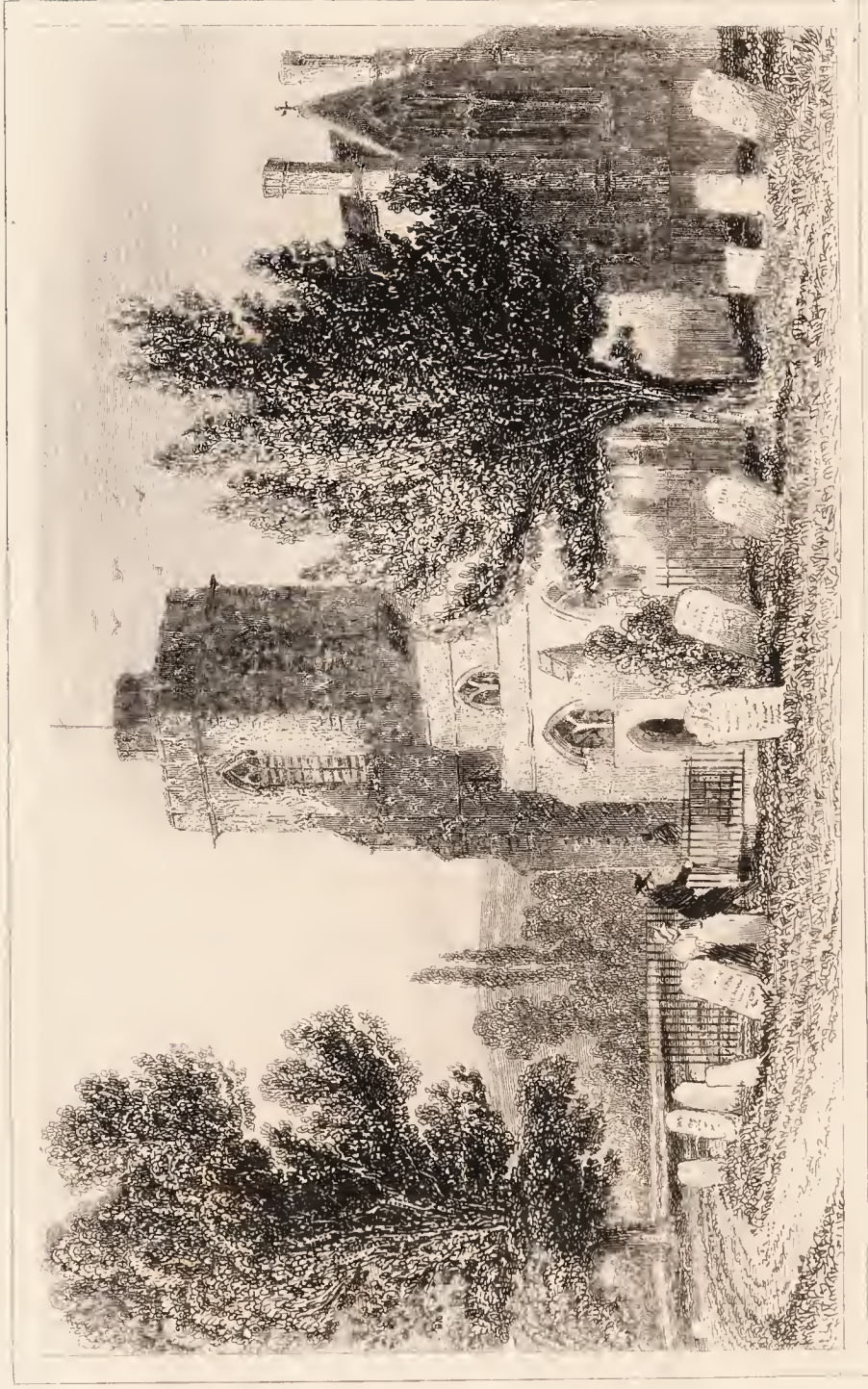
* HOPTON. A severe action was fought here between the king's forces under the Earl of Northampton, and the parliamentary army, commanded by Sir John Gell and Sir William Brereton. The latter having encamped at this place, the former immediately led his forces against them; and notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, attacked them with incredible impetuosity; and after an obstinate contest, the earl's horse having been shot under him, he was surrounded and slain; but the royalists continued the battle, and, according to their account, gained a decided victory; the parliamentary army, on the other hand, asserted that, though defeated at first, they were in the end successful.

Action between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians.

† HORNBY is a small ancient market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Melling, in the hundred of Lonsdale. The principal object of attraction here is Hornby-castle, erected by Nicholas de Mont Begons, soon after the conquest; in later years it became possessed by William, Lord Monteagles, to whom the mysterious letter was sent which led to the discovery of the gunpowder treason. The ruins of a Saxon fortification stand in this honour, and also the remains of a premonstratension priory. Hornby had once a weekly market on Friday, which has merged in the fortnight fair for cattle, held on Tuesday; there is also an annual cattle fair on the 30th of July. From Hornby-castle the scenery is very beautiful, embracing the picturesque and fertile vales of the Lune and the Wenning, and in the distance is seen the hills of Ingleborough, Whernside and Pennigent.

Ancient castle.



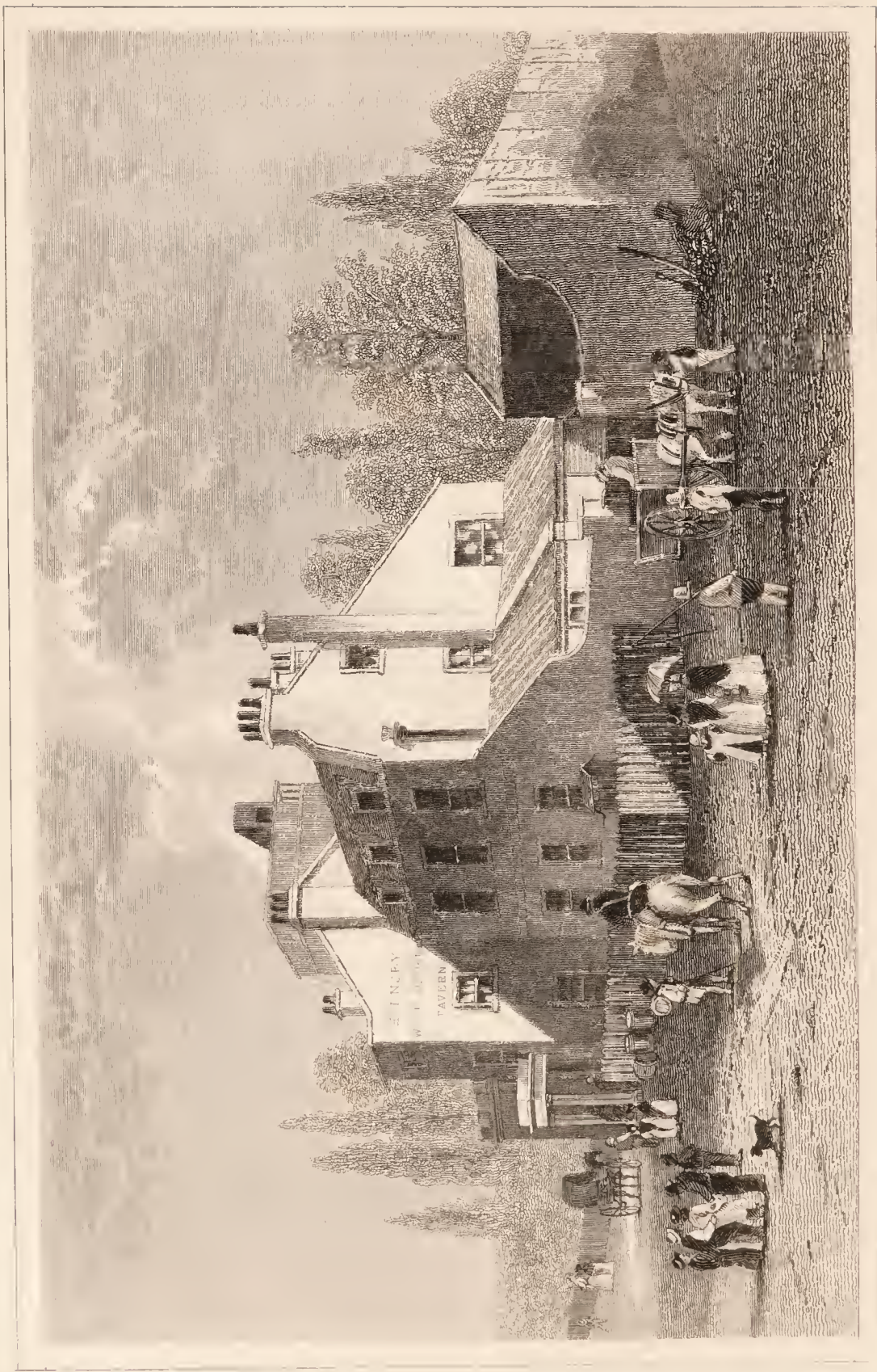


HORNSEY CHURCH.

MIDDLESEX.

The Lord Mayor of London & a train of Citizens met the youthful & ill-fated Edward the fifth at Hornsey, when he approached the Capital, shortly after the decease of his father. The citizens in official array also met Henry the seventh at this place after a success in Scottish War.





HOENST WOOD HOUSE

MIDDLESEX

formerly the site of the old castle

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
14	Horndon on the Hill* pa	Essex	Brentwood ..8	G. Thurrock .5	Billericay ...7		24	511
14	Horndon, West.....pa	Essex .....	.....4	.....6	.....6		18	45
37	Horne.....pa	Surrey	Godstone ....6	Bletchinly ..6	Dorking ....10		25	595
27	Horning.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....6	Norwich ...10	Worstead ...6		119	446
23	Horninghold.....pa	Leicester ...	Rockingham .5	Tugby.....3	Leicester ...14		86	97
35	Horninglow .....pa	Stafford	Burton on T. 2	Uttoxeter ..10	Ab.Bromley 10		127	341
6	Horningsea .....pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge...5	Ely.....9	Newmarket .8		56	285
41	Horningsham.....pa	Wilts	Warminster .4	Frome.....6	Westbury ...6		101	1323
36	Horningsheath.....pa	Suffolk	Bury St.Edm.2	Newmarket 14	Clare.....12		72	586
27	Horningtoft.....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...4	Castle Acre .9	Foulsham...7		103	254
46	Hornsea† ...m t & ex p	E. R. York .	Beverley....13	Leaven.....6	Aldbrough..6		188	780
25	Hornsey†.....pa & vil	Middlesex ..	Islington....4	Highgate ....2	Hackney...5		5	4856

in the charter, probably in consequence of the markets of Boston and Louth being also on that day.

HORN-CASTLE.

Letters from London arrive (by gig from Spilsby, where it meets the London and Louth males) every afternoon at half-past three, and are despatched every morning at half-past ten. The Lincoln and North mail arrives every afternoon at three, and is dispatched every morning at four.—*Bankers*, Claypon, Garfittes and Claypons, draw on Masterman and Co.

* HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL. *Market*, Saturday.—*Fair*, June 29, for wool.

† HORNSEA. *Market*, Monday.—*Fairs*, August 13; and December 17, for horses and beasts.

‡ HORNSEY, a parish and village, in Finsbury division of the hundred of Ossulstone ; the former including the hamlets of Crouch End, Muswell-hill, Stroud-green, a considerable part of Highgate, and a part of Finchley-common. It is remarkable for its rural character. The circumjacent country is eminently attractive, by its soft ranges of hills ; and the New River, which meanders through the parish, forms, at many points, a beautiful object. The manor of Hornsev has appertained to the see of London from a period beyond the reach of any known record. The bishops formerly had a palace here. The more ancient building, occasionally inhabited by the prelates, is supposed to have stood on Lodge-hill, at the eastern extremity of Lord Mansfield’s wood ; and the remains of a moat are still to be seen. The “great park,” formerly belonging to the bishops of London, has been long under cultivation. Some passages of history, however, are connected with the district. In the reign of Richard II. the Duke of Gloucester, with the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, of Derby and Nottingham, and several other nobles, repaired to arms, for the avowed purpose of opposing Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom the king, in an excess of partiality, had created Duke of Ireland. The place in which they assembled was this park. Among the persons seized, in consequence of that supposed conspiracy against Henry VI., in which the Duchess of Gloucester bore a part, were Roger Bolingbroke, an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell, a canon of St. Stephen’s. The former was said to have devised necromantic means for wasting and destroying the king’s person ; and Southwell “said masses in the lodge at Hornsey-park, over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose.” The Lord Mayor of London, and a train of citizens, met the youthful and ill-fated Edward V. in this park, when he approached the capital shortly after the decease of his father, and conducted him into the city. The citizens, in official array, also met Henry VII. at the same place, on his return from a successful Scottish war. Brownswood manor forms the chief part of a prebend in St. Paul’s cathedral, once held by Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford. Lands descend according to the custom of Gravel kind, in the manor of Hornsey. From Muswell-hill, at the north-western extremity of the parish, are some beautiful and varied prospects, with numerous detached villas. On this hill is a spring (formerly termed Mousewell) traditionally famous for a “great cure performed upon a king of Scots, who was, by some divine

Romantic scenery.

Celebrated in history.

Custom of Gravel kind observed here.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
31	Hornton.....cha	Oxford	Banbury.....6	Chip.Norton12	Deddington.12	77	551	
6	Horseheath.....pa	Cambridge..	Linton ....4	Haverhill....5	Cambridge .10	64	41?	
44	Horse House..to & cha	N. R. York.	Middleham ..7	Askrigg ....8	Paitley Br. .11	231	....
27	Horseford .....pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....5	Reepham....8	Aylsham ...9	114	543	
15	Horsley.....pa	Gloucester .	M. Hampton.2	Dursley ....6	Berkley ....9	96	3565	
35	Horsley.....to	Stafford	Stafford .....7	Drayton...10	Eccleshall...2	150	487	
37	Horseley, East ....pa	Surrey.....	Leatherhead .6	Dorking ....6	Guildford....7	23	192	
37	Horseley, West*....pa	Surrey.....	.....7	.....7	.....6	24	611
37	Horsell.....pa	Surrey.....	Ripley.....4	Bagshot ....7	Chertsey...6	25	673	
21	Horsemonden ....pa	Kent	Lamberhurst.2	Marden .....5	Cranbrook ..5	39	1197	
5	Horsendon .....pa	Bucks.....	G. Missenden.7	Wendover ..6	Thame.....7	38	50	
23	Horsepool .....to	Leicester ...	Leicester ....8	Ashby de la Z.8	Mt. Bosworth 7	104	....
27	Horsey.....pa	Norfolk.....	Caistor.....9	Worstead ..10	N. Walsham 12	125	95	
45	Horseforth....to & cha	W. R. York	Leeds.....5	Otley.....5	Bradford...5	200	3425	
38	Horsham†..bo m t & pa	Sussex	Cuckfield...10	Steyning....15	Alfold.....10	36	5105	
27	Horsham, St. Faiths.pa	Norfolk	Norwich ....5	Reepham....9	Aylsham ....8	114	1279	
24	Horsington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle ..3	Wragby ...9	Louth .....10	139	322	

HORNSEY.

intelligence, advised to take the water of a well in England, called Muswell.” A chapel was consequently erected on the spot, bearing the name of our Lady of Muswell. This chapel (an appendage of the priory of Clerkenwell) had sunk, before the reign of Elizabeth; and, “Alderman Roe had a proper house occupying the site.” The well yet remains, but is not known to possess any medicinal virtues. At Crouch End, on the road from Islington to Hornsey, are several substantial and desirable dwellings, and a small place of worship for dissenters. Hornsey-church, recently repaired, is a plain structure of stone, erected about the year 1500. At the west end is a weighty square tower, with graduated buttresses, and an octagonal embattled turret at one angle. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The aisle is divided from the nave by a range of pillars, supporting broad, but pointed, arches. Here are numerous monuments, but none of a very striking character.

Discovery of the head of Sir W. Ralieg.

* HORSELEY, WEST. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure, containing several old stalls and monuments. In the chapel, which is the burial-place belonging to the manor-house, is interred Carew Raleigh, Esq., son of Sir Walter; near his coffin, a human skull, without any other bones or covering, was found in a niche in the rock of chalk, which is supposed to have been that of Sir Walter Ralieg, brought here by his son with the intention of having it buried with himself. Within a short distance is the venerable old mansion, which formerly belonged to the Raleigh family.

Quarries of excellent stone.

† HORSHAM is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Adur, and in the centre of a fertile district, surrounded by varied and interesting scenery, with excellent turnpike roads branching in every direction. The houses are in general well built, and the town is well paved. It consists principally of one long street, running east and west, and small ones branching from it; the one through which the church is approached is agreeably planted with rows of fine majestic trees. Many good seats and mansions are in the vicinity of the town, and its inhabitants generally very respectable. Its great thoroughfare situation ensures it a certain portion of business and consequence, and gives it an air of liveliness superior to most other towns in the neighbourhood. A great quantity of poultry is reared in this vicinity, for the London market; and it contains quarries of excellent stone, which is used for flooring, paving, &c. The quarter sessions are held here in July, but the spring assizes have been removed to Lewes. Horsham is a borough by prescription, and has returned two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I., but now sends but one. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire. The east window of the chancel i

May	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Horsington.....pa	Somerset ...	Wincanton ..4	Castle Carey.4	Somerton ..11	109	968
10	Horsley.....pa	Derby	Derby .....6	Ashborn....15	Alfreton .. .8	132	649
27	Horsley.....to	Northumb .	New.-on-T. 10	Corbridge ...9	Morpeth....13	134	257
29	Horsley, Long.....pa	Northumb .	Morpeth....7	Rothbury ...9	Elsdon ....12	295	1006
10	Horsley Woodhouse.pa	Derby.....	Derby.....7	Nottingham .8	Eastwood ...5	132	1948
31	Horspath.....pa	Oxford	Oxford.....4	Thame.....9	Abingdon...8	54	264
27	Horstead.....pa	Norfolk.....	Cottihall ...1	Aylsham ...6	Reepham....9	116	593
36	Horstead, Keynes*.pa	Suffolk	Cuckfield...6	Stow Market 4	Ixworth ...9	85	782
38	Horstead, Little...pa	Sussex	Uckfield....3	Hailsham...8	Lewes.....7	50	286
5	Horton.....ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe....3	Lei. Buzzard.3	Aylesbury...9	39	804
5	Horton.....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook...2	Windsor ...3	Slough.....5	19	796
7	Horton.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....6	Frodsham ...6	Northwich..11	180	136
7	Horton.....to	Chester.....	.....6	.....7	.....10	179	40
12	Horton.....pa	Dorset.....	Cranborne...5	Wim.Minster7	Blan.Forum 10	98	420
15	Horton.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbury4	Wotton ....6	Tetbury ....10	108	385
21	Horton.....cha	Kent	Canterbury .4	Faversham .5	Ashford ....9	51	....
29	Horton.....pa	Northamp..	Northampton6	Wellingborol0	Towcester..10	60	87
29	Horton.....pa	Northumb..	Morpeth....6	Blyth .....4	Newcastle..11	285	2631
29	Horton.....to	Northumb..	Wooler.....3	Coldstream 12	Belford ...7	323	....
31	Horton.....ham	Oxford	Oxford.....7	Bicester ...5	Woodstock..10	61	....
33	Horton.....to	Salop	Wellington..2	Newport ...5	Shifnal .....6	152	....
33	Horton.....to	Salop.....	Wem.....1	Whitchurch 8	Ellesmere..10	173	99
35	Horton.....pa	Stafford....	Leek.....3	Longnor ....6	Flash .....3	157	970
45	Horton in Craven...to	W. R. York	Skipton...10	Clitheroe...5	Broughton..6	222	187
29	Horton Grange.....to	Northumb..	Newc.-on-T. 8	Blyth.....9	Morpeth....8	282	66
45	Horton, Great. cha & to	W. R. York	Bradford...2	Keighly ....6	Halifax.....4	198	10782
35	Horton, Hay.....to	Stafford....	Leek.....3	Newcastle..9	Longnor....13	157	....
21	Horton, Kirby.....pa	Kent	Dartford....4	Farningham .2	Gravesend..7	17	666
45	Horton, Little....ham	W. R. York	Bradford...1	Halifax.....4	Huddersfield 8	197	7192
21	Horton, Monks.....pa	Kent	Hythe.....5	Dover .....12	Canterbury..11	63	186
44	Horton in Ribbles- dalef.....pa	W. R. York	Settle.....6	Ingleton ...4	Hawes.....11	241	567
22	Horwich.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton...5	Chorley ...5	Wigan.....6	202	3562
11	Horwood.....pa	Devon	Bideford....4	Barnstaple...5	Torrington..6	201	144
5	Horwood, Great...pa	Bucks	Winslow ...3	Buckingham .5	Sto.Stratford 7	53	720
5	Horwood, Little...pa	Bucks .....	.....3	.....7	Fen' Stratford 7	54	429

of beautiful design; and the interior, which preserves its original character throughout, contains several interesting and ancient monuments. The principal charities are, a free-school, founded in 1532, and now under the masters and wardens of the Mercers' Company; and a school on the Lancasterian system, in which are instructed about 300 boys and girls. The principal weekly market (a large one for corn) is held on Saturday; and during the spring and summer months a very considerable one for poultry takes place every Monday. The annual fairs are six in number, viz., the 3rd of April, for sheep; the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the 18th of July, for cattle, horses and sheep; the 25th of the same month a pleasure fair; November 17, or St. Leonard's fair, for Welsh cattle; and the 27th, for cattle, generally and sundry wares. The principal is the Lamb.

Letters from London and Brighton arrive every morning at three, and are despatched every night at ten.

* HORSTED KEYNES. *Fairs*, May 27, and September 12, for cattle and pedlery.

† HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross. In this parish are the sources of the Ribble and the Wharfe. To the east is Pennigent-hill, a towering mountain, at whose base are two frightful chasms, called Hulpit and Hunt-pit-holes; through each of them runs a subterraneous brook, which emerges at a considerable distance. On the west side of the mountain are the remains of some ancient places of interment, called the Giant's Graves, though the skeletons discovered here do not exceed the ordinary size. To the western boundary of the parish are the skirts of Ingleborough-hill; this mountain is 2361 feet in height, the top is flat, and nearly a mile in circumference; the summit is of a gritty sand-stone, and commands a noble view. Here was formerly a beacon, to communicate any sudden alarm. Ingleborough is the first land descried by sailors in their voyage from Dublin to Lancaster.

HORSHAM.

Charitable institutions.

Subterraneous brook.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Hose.....pa	Leicester ...	Mel.Mowbray7	Bottesford ...8	N.Broughton 4	112	320
4	Hospital.....ti	Berks	Abingdon ..14	Farringdon ..2	Bampton...4	70	....
46	Hotham.....pa	E. R. York .	N. Cave.....1	Mt.Weighton4	Howden...9	178	293
22	Hothersall.....to	Lancaster...	Preston ....7	Whalley...6	Blackburn ..4	218	948
21	Hothfield.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford ....3	Tenterden ..10	Charing ....3	53	438
28	Hothorpe.....ham	Northamp..	Mt. Harboro'.4	Daventry ...16	Rothwell ...10	86	62
23	Hoton.....to	Leicester ...	Loughboro' .3	Kegworth ...7	N.Broughton 8	112	401
7	Hough, The	Chester ...	Nantwich ..3	Audlem ...6	Betley.....5	166	202
24	Hough on the Hill...pa	Lincoln ...	Grantham ...8	Newark ...9	Lincoln...13	118	565
21	Hougham.....pa	Kent.....	Dover.....3	Canterbury .15	Folkestone ..4	70	834
9	Houghton.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle...2	Longtown ...6	Brampton ...9	304	288
19	Houghton.....pa	Huntingdon.	St. Ives....2	Huntingdon. 3	Oldhurst ....4	64	427
22	Houghton.....to	Lancaster...	Stockport ...4	Manchester ...8	Denham ....1	182	2914
22	Houghton.....to	Lancaster...	N.in Makerfi. 4	Bolton ...7	Wigan.....7	196	280
29	Houghton.....to	Northumb..	Newc-on-T. 8	Corbridge ...8	Morpeth....14	282	362
38	Houghton.....pa	Sussex	Arundel ...4	Steyning...10	Petworth....7	56	162
46	Houghton.....to	E. R. York .	M.Weighton.2	Beverley ...7	Pocklington .8	191	334
3	Houghton Conquest .pa	Bedford	Amphthill ...2	Bedford ....6	Shefford ...7	47	} 796
3	Houghton Gildable .pa	Bedford ....	.....3	.....5	.....6	48	
15	Houghton, Glass ....to	W. R. York	Pontefract...3	Tadcaster ..10	Abberford ..6	180	412
28	Houghton, Great ....to	Northamp..	Northampton3	Bozeat .....7	Towcester..10	63	249
45	Houghton, Great ....to	W. R. York	Barnsley ...6	Pontefract...8	Wakefield..10	178	287
28	Houghton, Hanging ham	Northamp..	Northampton8	Daventry ...7	Welford ....9	74	111
23	Houghton on the Hill pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...6	Tugby .....6	Mt.Harboro'12	90	374
27	Houghton on the Hill pa	Norfolk.....	Walton....4	Watton ....4	Swaffham ...4	94	34
27	Houghton in the Hole pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsingh. 1	Holt .....10	Wells.....4	119	206
28	Houghton, Little ....pa	Northamp..	Northampton4	Bozeat...7	Towcester..11	63	539
29	Houghton, Little ....to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....4	Belford ...15	NewBewick14	311	77
45	Houghton, Little ....to	W. R. York	Barnesley...5	Rotheram ..8	Wakefield..10	167	112
29	Houghton, Long ....pa	Northumb..	Alnwick ....4	Belford ...16	NewBewick14	310	650
27	Houghton, New ....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham ..9	Burn.Market10	Castle Rising 7	107	200
16	Houghton, North ....pa	Hants	Stockbridge .2	Salisbury...13	Andover ....8	68	365
3	Houghton Regis....pa	Bedford... ..	Dunstable...2	Leig.Buzzard 7	Toddington..4	36	1424
13	Houghton Lee Side .to	Durham	Darlington ..6	Sedgefield ...7	Durham ....11	247	122
13	Houghton le Spring* }	Durham	Durham .....7	Sunderland ..7	S. Shields ..20	266	20524
22	.....m t & pa }						
22	Houghton, West ....to	Lancaster...	Wigan.....4	Bolton .....5	Manchester 13	195	4211
12	Houghton Winter- }	Dorset.....	Bland Forum 5	Spittisbury ..6	Stur.Newton 8	108	203
16	borne.....pa }						
34	Hound.....pa	Hants	Southampton 4	Titchfield ...6	Botley.....5	74	387
34	Hound Street.....ti	Somerset ...	Pensford ....2	Frome.....7	Bristol...8	110	73
34	Houndsborough, Ber- }	Somerset ...	.....	.....	.....	....	7914
	wick & Croker hun }						

Church de-
dicated to
St. Michael.

Rectory of
the cele-
brated Ber-
nard Gilpin.

* HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING. This village is situated at the head of a fine vale, opening to the west, and sheltered from the bleak winds of the north by a chain of hills. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a rising ground, in the centre of a square area, formed by the buildings in the lower part of the village. It is a valuable rectory, in the gift of the bishop; chapels-of-ease to this parish are in several of the dependent townships, and in the village are, meeting-houses for dissenters, methodists, baptists, &c. The bishop is the lord of the manor, and holds copyhold courts by his halmote clerk, twice in the year, at which petty causes of assault, and debts under 40s., are tried, and nuisances within the manor presented. Near to the church is the Keeper grammar-school, founded in 1574, a girl's charity-school, and alms-houses for six poor widows. A mechanics' institute is established here, under the powerful patronage of the Marquis of Londonderry and J. G. Lambton, Esq., M.P. This parish is celebrated for having had as its rector the Rev. Bernard Gilpin, who, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and the ruthless Mary, was styled the apostle of the north; he was buried in the parish church in 1683. The trade of this place, and indeed an immense surrounding tract, is dependent upon the mining operations; and according to the success or declination of these subterranean works, so is the prosperity of this and the neighbouring villages controlled. A small fair for two days is held here in the beginning of October, said to have originated in a religious festival held in commemoration of the sanctification of the parish church. The parish of Houghton-le-Spring contains no less than fifteen dependent townships and the chapelry of Painshaw.

Market, Friday.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Hounslow*.....pa	Middlesex	Staines.....7	Brentford....3	Uxbridge....9	10	....
38	Hove.....pa	Sussex	Brighton...2	Lewes ....10	Steyning....8	58	1360
30	Hoveringham .. . . .pa	Nottingham.	Southwell...5	Newark ...6	Bingham....5	129	335
27	Hoveton .. . . .vil	Norfolk.....	Coltishall....3	Worstead ...5	Aylsham ...9	116	387
43	Hovingham.....pa	N. R. York.	New Malton.8	Helmsley....6	Pickering....9	225	1162
9	How Bound.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....9	H. Newmarkt.4	Penrith.....11	295	....
29	Howburn.....to	Northumb..	Belford.....5	Coldstream .13	Berwick....13	327	....
46	Howden† ....m t & pa	E. R. York.	S. Cave.....12	Selby.....8	Snaith .....9	182	4531
46	Howdenshire .. . . .wap	E. R. York.	.....	.....	.....	....	8246
29	Howden Pans.....to	Northumb..	N. Shields ..2	Newcastle...6	S. Shields...3	280	....

* HOUNSLOW, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Heston and partly in that of Isleworth, and in the hundred of Isleworth. It is situated on the principal road from London to the west of England, and has long been noted as a great thoroughfare. It is stated in the parliamentary survey, made in 1650, that the town of Hounslow then contained 120 houses, most of which were inns and alehouses, depending upon travellers ; but such has since been the increase of population, that in 1795 a greater number of houses was comprised within that part of the town alone belonging to the parish of Heston. Its early importance may be inferred, from its having been the scene of a tournament, held during the insurrection of the associated barons, who procured the grant of the great charter from King John ; and in the first year of Henry III., a conference took place at Hounslow between the partisans of that prince and those of the French dauphin, who had invaded England. On Hounslow Heath, both the royal and parliamentary armies were encamped, at different periods, during the civil war. Here also James II. had collected a large body of troops, in June, 1688 ; and when on a visit to the camp to review the soldiers, he was alarmed by the loud exclamations of joy, on the arrival of the news of the acquital of the seven prelates who had been tried for sedition, in consequence of their presenting to the king a remonstrance against his assumed power of dispensing with the established laws of the kingdom. While this encampment continued, the king granted the privilege of holding a daily market on the heath, for the convenience of the troops, and also a weekly market on Thursdays, the latter of which is still continued. There was anciently a priory at Hounslow, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which gave rise to the foundation of the present church, as a chapel of ease to the parish of Heston. A district church has also recently been erected under the authority of the parliamentary commission. The only manufacture of importance at present, is that of gunpowder ; for making which there are two establishments in the vicinity of Hounslow. Barracks were erected on the heath, by government, in 1793, calculated to afford accommodation for more than 600 men. This heath was formerly one of the most noted scenes of highway robberies in the neighbourhood of London ; but almost every part of it which is capable of culture has been enclosed by act of Parliament, and numerous handsome houses have been erected, and plantations made within a few years past, which have materially changed the appearance of this formerly desolate tract of country.

Encamp-ment of the royal and parliament-ary armies.

Manufac-tory for gunpowder.

† HOWDEN, a market-town, parish, and township in the wapentake of Howdenshire, situated at a short distance from the river Ouse. The town is neat and well built, and has latterly been much improved ; in the market-place is a large old building called the Moot-hall, where the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, holds four copyhold courts in the year, two freehold courts, and a court-baron every three weeks, for causes under 40s. Henry III. granted to the Bishops of Durham, among many other privileges, those of having the property of all persons who died *felo de se* within the manor, all wrecks cast upon the shores of the river Ouse, and the power of issuing writs. The living is a vicarage in

Curious grant.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Howe.....pa	Norfolk...	Norwich...6	Yarmouth...13	Loddon.....6	110	99
44	Howe.....to	N. R. York.	Thirsk.....6	Bedale.....4	Masham.....7	219	32
17	Howe Caple.....pa	Hereford...	Ross.....6	Hereford...10	Ledbury...9	128	117
24	Howell.....pa	Lincoln....	Sleaford...5	Swinehead...7	Donington...9	114	693
7	Howfield.....to	Chester....	Tarporley...3	Chester.....7	Malpas.....10	181	....
44	Howgill.....ham	York.....	Kendal.....9	Sedberg.....3	Hawes.....15	269	....
44	Howgrave.....to	N. R. York.	Ripon.....5	Masham.....5	Bedale.....6	217	....
22	Howick.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....3	Kirkham...5	Garstang...10	219	136
26	Howick.....ex pa	Monmouth..	Chepstow...3	Usk.....9	Caerleon...10	135	34
29	Howick*.....pa	Northumb..	Alnwick...6	Belford...13	NewBewick13	314	235
9	Howrigg.....to	Cumberland	Wigton.....5	Carlisle....8	H.Newmarkt7	303	....
24	Howsham.....to	Lincoln....	Gland.Bridge5	Castor.....5	Spittal.....11	159	....
46	Howsham.....to	E. R. York.	New Malton.7	York.....9	Ga.Helmsley14	209	225
42	Howshills.....ham	Worcester..	Worcester..8	Tenbury...16	Upton.....13	116	....
43	Howthorpe.....ham	N. R. York.	New Malton.7	Ga.Helmsley8	York.....12	212	33
29	Howtell.....to	Northumb..	Wooler.....7	Berwick...15	Coldstream..5	327	192
36	Hoxnet.....pa	Suffolk.....	Eye.....3	Harlestone..5	Botesdale...10	95	1243
36	Hoxne.....hun	Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16399
25	Hoxton.....pa dis	Middlesex..	Hackney...2	Islington...2	Edmonton...7	2	....

HOWDEN.

Great fair
for horses.

Roman en-
campment.

Charitable
institutions.

the archdeaconry of the East Riding, and diocese of York, not in charge; annual value P. R. £130; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome building, of a cruciform construction, with a fine tower rising from the centre, which contains a peal of eight bells; this tower was erected in 1390, by Bishop Skirlaw, as a place of refuge, in case of the inundations of the Ouse, which were formerly very frequent occurrences. The annual horse-fair, held at Howden, is, perhaps, the largest in the kingdom. John de Hoveden, an ancient monkish historian, and chaplain to Henry II., was a native of this place, as his name proves, corresponding with the ancient appellation of the town.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, second Tuesday after January 11; April 5; Saturday before Holy Thursday; second Tuesday July 11; and October 2, for horses, cattle, and linen.

* HOWICK, a parish in the south division of Bambrough ward, pleasantly situated about one mile from the sea; living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham. Howick-hall, a noble and beautiful mansion, situated in a spacious park, is the seat of Earl Grey, who takes his title of Viscount from this place. Near the east side of the park are the remains of a Roman encampment, and several Roman coins and antiquities have been found here.

† HOXNE. It was to this place, anciently denominated Eglesdune, that King Edmund fled after his last unsuccessful encounter with the Danes, in 870. In hopes of escaping his pursuers, it is said he concealed himself under a bridge, now called Gold-bridge, from the gilt spurs which he happened to wear, and by which he was discovered. Here also the remains of that unfortunate Monarch were first interred, but afterwards removed to Bury.

‡ HOXTON, a parochial district, formerly a hamlet or liberty in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, lower division of the hundred of Ossultstone, and now forming a part of the north-east suburb of the metropolis. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Hoxton was a detached village, it seems to have been a favourite place of resortment for the citizens, and, like Islington, it was famous for cakes and ale, and also for custards, as appears from allusions of the dramatists and other popular writers of that period. The manor belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who held it before the Norman Conquest. It gives denomination to a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. Among the charitable institutions connected with London, one of the most important is Haberdashers' hospital, in this liberty, founded in 1692, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq., for the support of twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company, and the education of twenty boys. The original

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Hoyland, Nether..to }& cha }	W. R. York	Barnsley....5	Rotheram ..4	Sheffield....6	168	1670
45	Hoyland, Swain....to	W. R. York.	.....6	Huddersfield 9	.....12	174	738
44	Hubberholme...ham }& cha }	W. R. York	Settle....4	Hawes ....12	Middleham 18	236	790
57	Hubbertson.....vil	Pembroke ..	Milford.....1	Haver. West .4	Marlos.....7	277	1013
44	Huby.....to	N. R. York	Easingwold..4	York ....7	N. Malton..14	207	526
21	Hucking.....pa	Kent	Maidstone ..6	Faversham..10	Charing.....8	40	158
15	Hucklecot.....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester...3	Cheltenham..6	Painswick...5	102	465
10	Hucklow, Great ....to	Derby	Tideswell ...3	Hathersage .3	Dronfield ...11	164	274
10	Hucklow, Little ...lib	Derby .....	.....2	Cha. le Frith 8	Sheffield....14	160	218
30	Hucknall Forkard ..pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham..6	Mansfield....8	Worksop ...12	130	2200
30	Hucknell under } Huthwaite ...ham }	Nottingham.	Mansfield...5	Nottingham 14	.....17	138	929
45	Huddersfield* m t & pa	W. R. York.	Barnsley....13	Leeds .....12	Halifax.....6	189	19035
45	Huddleston .....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge .7	Tadcaster ...4	Wetherby ...9	186	184
42	Huddington.....pa	Worcester..	Droitwich ...4	Bromsgrove .10	Worcester...6	120	125
44	Hudswell ....to & cha	N. R. York.	Richmond ...2	Askrigg ....12	Middleham ..7	236	305
15	Huelsfield.....pa	Gloucester ..	Chepstow ...5	Coleford ...7	Berkley ....10	118	434
46	Hug-gate.....pa	E. R. York.	Pocklington .5	Sledmere ...7	N. Malton..12	198	413
23	Hug-gles-cote .....to	Leicester ...	M. Bosworth.7	Ashby de laZ. 5	Leicester ...13	110	....
33	Hughley.....pa	Salop.....	M. Wenlock.5	Shrewsbury 10	Wellington.12	143	786
40	Hugill.....to	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....6	Ambleside...8	Orton .....13	268	101
11	Huish.....pa	Devon	Hatherleigh .5	Chumleigh..10	Torrington...6	204	300
34	Huish.....ti	Somerset ...	Crewkerne ..2	Chard .....6	Ilminster....6	133	118
34	Huish .....ham	Somerset ...	Axbridge....7	Bristol .....17	Wells .....16	138	....
34	Huish Champ-flower.pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscobe .3	Minehead ..10	Watchet ....9	156	....
34	Huish Episcopi.....pa	Somerset ...	Langport ...1	Ilchester ...3	Somerton ...4	128	317
11	Huish, North.....pa	Devon.....	Totness .....6	Plym. Earls 11	Modbury ....6	202	574
11	Huish, South.....pa	Devon.....	Kingsbridge .4	Dartmouth .13	.....9	212	484
13	Hulam .....to	Durham	Stok.-on-Tes13	Sunderland .9	Durham ....10	263	383
5	Hulcott .....pa	Bucks.....	Aylesbury...3	Ivinhoe ....6	Tring .....7	42	16

building, from the design of the celebrated Dr. Robert Hooke, was taken down a few years since, and a new one erected, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre ; and in the area is a statue of the founder, standing on a pedestal. The annual income of this hospital, derived from Mr. Aske's and other benefactions, was, in 1798, about £800. Here are also Mr. Badger's alms-houses, founded in 1698, for six aged women ; Mr. Fuller's alms-houses, built in 1794, for twelve aged women ; besides some others.

HOXTON.

Badger's alms-houses.

* HUDDERSFIELD, a populous and flourishing manufacturing and market-town, is situated in the hundred of Asbrigg, in the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, and in the central part of the West Riding. The town, which derives its name from Oder or Hudder, the first Saxon colonist in the place, stands on the river Colne ; the valley formed by this stream, with a small quantity of level ground upon its banks, comprehends the parish of Huddersfield. The houses are principally built of light-coloured stone, in a neat style ; and the general appearance of the town is of a character calculated to inspire the traveller with the impression that its inhabitants are wealthy and respectable. The manufactures of Huddersfield and neighbourhood are principally woollens, and consist of broad and narrow cloths, serges, kerseymeres, cords, &c. ; fancy goods, to a considerable extent, are also made here, embracing shawls and waist-coatings in great variety, besides articles from silk. The cotton trade, of late years, has much increased in importance ; and at this period a great number of hands are employed in the spinning establishments. Amongst the principal buildings is the cloth-hall, erected by Sir John Ramsden, in the year 1765 ; the edifice is very large, and consists of two stories, formed into streets ; it is of a circular form ; a middle row, of one story in height, and supported by pillars, opens into the other parts, and divides the area into two courts ; above the entrance is placed a cupola, in which is a clock and bell, used for the purpose of regulating the time allowed for doing business. The amount of property that passes from the possession of one to another, in a few hours, is truly astonishing. The doors are opened early in the morning of the market-day, and closed at

Extensive manufac-tures.

HUDDERS-
FIELD.Great com-
mercial
intercourse.Gothic
church.

The baths.

half-past twelve o'clock at noon, they are again opened at three in the afternoon, for the removal of cloth, &c. The inland navigation of Huddersfield affords to its trade the most ample advantages, both to the east and to the west; the Ramsden and Huddersfield canals communicating with others and their branches, and intercourse is kept up with all the great commercial and manufacturing towns. There are many streams in the neighbourhood, and the rivers Holme and Colne here unite and fall into the Calder, three miles below the town, upon which streams vast numbers of mills are erected, principally employed in the manufacture of woollens, and fulling and washing the cloth, &c. It is now well lighted with gas, by a company established a few years since. Sir John Ramsden, Bart., is lord of the manor; and the chief, and almost sole proprietor of the property here, the revenue derived from which, at the present day, may be said to be more than princely. This gentleman holds a court leet once a year, at Almonbury; a court of requests for the recovery of debts under forty shillings is held in a neat building in Queen-street; and a court is held twice in the year, at the George-inn, for the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, for plea of debt or damages under £5. The edifices constructed for divine worship in the parish, although numerous, are not sufficiently so to accommodate its great population; others are, therefore, in progress of erection, and several sites for a still greater augmentation are fixed on. St. Peter's, or the parish church, is a plain building, but noble and stately in its appearance. Trinity, or the new church, is a beautiful Gothic structure, erected at the expense of £12,000, by B. H. Allen, Esq., of Greenhead, in 1819. Christ-church is a still more recent erection, being completed in 1824. It is situated about a mile and a half from the town, in the hamlet of Fartown, and central to a population of 4000 persons; it is a beautiful and chaste edifice, built by John Whitacre, Esq. The other places of worship, in and near the town, are two very large chapels, belonging to the methodists, and others for the use of the baptists, independents, new connexion, quakers, &c. The charitable institutions are a dispensary, established in 1814; a bible society, in 1810; a religious tract society, in May, 1816; a church missionary society, in 1813; a benevolent, or strangers' friend society; an auxiliary society for the conversion of the Jews; a school of industry for girls, established and supported by ladies residing in the town and neighbourhood; besides numerous Sunday-schools, and other benevolent institutions. A mechanics' institute was established in 1825, under highly favoured auspices; the library attached to the institution has become valuable. Naturally, this part of the country is barren and unproductive, but its local advantages for manufacture, from its waterfalls, and having coal-mines contiguous, has caused the assemblage of a great population, and the soil has gradually yielded to the labours of the agriculturist and husbandman, until at length it has become valuable, and available to the wants of those who have established themselves upon it. The hilly portion of the land is not unfertile, and the valleys are rich in pasturage, while, from many parts in this district, the views may be taken as most pleasing. There are many handsome residences and elegant seats in the vicinity of Huddersfield, and about three quarters of a mile from it are Lockwood-baths; the building is elegant and commodious, and combines every comfort and convenience. The baths, which are abundantly supplied with spa water, highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, were opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1827. The establishment is the most complete in its kind, of any in the West Riding; Mr. Oates, of Halifax, was the architect. On the Castle-hill, about two miles hence, are the evident remains of an ancient Roman city; in the neighbourhood are several medicinal springs.

Market, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, March 31; May 14; and October 4; for lean, horned cattle, and horses.—Letters for London and Manchester are despatched by the Mail at five every morning and arrive every evening at half-past eight.





GREAT THORNTON ST. CHAPEL, EDINB.

J. P. V. 1840

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Hulcott.....ham	Northamp ..	Towcester :.3	Northampton 7	Ston. Stratfo.8	63	139	
7	Hull .....to	Chester.....	Northwhich .3	Knutsford ...4	Warrington.10	177	137	
46	Hull, see Kingston- upon-Hull*.....}	E. R. York .	Beverley.....9	Hedon.....6	Gt. Driffield 22	147.	32958	
10	Hulland .....to	Derby	Ashborne .. 4	Derby. ....9	Wirksworth .9	135	221	
10	Hulland Ward...ham	Derby .....	..... .5	Alfreton....11	Derby .....11	137	289
10	Hulland Ward In- tacks.....}	Derby .....	..... .6	Tideswell ...7	Wirksworth .7	132	39
41	Hullavington.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..5	Chippenham. 6	Wot. Basset 12	101	563	
22	Hulme .....to	Lancaster...	Warrington..2	Newton ....4	Prescot.....9	187	9264	

* HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, a borough town, and county of tself, and one of the principal sea-ports in his Majesty's dominions, is in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This town is of great antiquity, and its foundation was long anterior to the date commonly ascribed to it, that of the period when Edward I. gave it the royal appella-tion of King's-Town-upon-Hull. Its more ancient one was Wyke, or Wyke-upon-Hull ; wick, or wyke, signifying a refuge, or place of retreat. Edward I. attempted much towards the advancement of the place, con-sidering it an excellent situation for a commercial and fortified station ; he therefore effected an exchange of lands with the lord of the manor (the abbot of Meaux) and erecting for himself a manor-hall, issued a proclamation, offering considerable privileges and immunities to those who would build and settle in the new town, which he called King's Town. In the twenty-seventh year of his reign the harbour was finished, the town made free, all the inhabitants being free burgesses. All those benefits, however, failed, according to Leland, to give the town any great importance, for, he says, "The town of Kingston-upon-Hull was, in the time of Edward III., but a mere fishar town, and longed as a member to Hasill village, a two or three miles off, up the Humber. In Richard II. time, the town waxed very rich." An act of parliament, obtained in the 6th of Henry VI., confirmed its former charter, and afterwards this monarch made it a corporate town, constituting it and its precincts a county of itself, and authorising the mayors to have the sword carried erect before them, and granting other civic privileges. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, Hull suffered by the devastating effects of both flood and pestilence ; the plague that visited it in 1635 lasted three years, during which time famine was added to the other horrors sustained by the inhabitants, as the country people were afraid to bring in the usual supply of provisions. At the breaking out of the civil war between Charles and the parliament, Hull was a great depôt of arms ; the arms were, at the beginning of the contest, by order of the parlia-ment, removed to London. The king besieged the town, but was repulsed, after repeated sanguinary contests ; equally ineffectual was the attempt of the Marquis of Newcastle ; during this struggle Sir John Hotham, governor of Hull, was detected privately negociating with the king, for which he and his son were beheaded. Its situation is on the northern side of the Humber, about twenty miles from the mouth of that river, the town extending almost in a direct line along the river Hull, and lying on a level tract of ground, washed on two of its sides by the rivers Hull and Humber. It is now well secured from inundations by embank-ments, and the principal streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas. The oil gas works is an establishment in which the inhabitants of Hull must necessarily feel considerable interest, oil being one of the staple articles of its commerce ; and we are happy to report that the institution is fast rising to a state in which it will be profitable to its proprietors. The residuum, by a process recently discovered, forms a beautiful varnish, applicable to various purposes, and which promises to constitute a con-siderable source of emolument to the concern. The brilliant lantern at the bottom of Queen-street, which is thirty feet high, is illuminated from

Very ancient town.

Made a corporate town by Henry VI.

Besieged by Charles I.

HULL.

Excellent
supply of
water.

Spacious
docks and
wharfs.

Botanical
gardens.

these works, and is very useful to the shipping ; the method of lighting it is ingenious—a tube, perforated at intervals from the bottom of the burner, admits a stream of gas by means of a stop-cock, which, issuing through the apertures, by lighting the bottom jet, the ignition passes rapidly from one to the other, till it reaches the burner in the lantern. The town is well supplied with water, brought by pipes from a reservoir, which has the appearance of a canal, about five miles in length. In commercial importance, Hull ranks as the fourth in the kingdom. It is the principal port for the whale fishery, and its intercourse with the Baltic is very great. It is also one of the privileged ports for trading to the East Indies ; indeed, its conveniences, as a port, and its numerous local advantages, combine to place it in the first class of commercial sea-ports. Hull does not found its claims to notice, as a manufacturing town, its chief productions, under this head, being sacking, sail-cloth, chain and chain-cables. The courts of law held here comprise sessions four times a year, before a bench of magistrates, at which the recorder presides as judge ; a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, held every alternate Wednesday, at the commissioners' room ; and a sheriff's court leet twice in the year. The places for divine worship in this town, under the establishment, and for the various sects of dissenters, are numerous. The church of the Holy Trinity, in the Market-place, is a conspicuous ornament to the town, and is a magnificent pile, in the cathedral style of Gothic architecture, erected about the beginning of the fourteenth century ; the benefice is a vicarage, in the gift of the corporation ; St. Mary's, or the Low-church, in Lowgate, is of nearly equal antiquity ; St. John's, on the dock side, was erected by the Rev. Thomas Dikes, and first opened in 1792. The parish of Sculcoates contains three churches, viz., Christ-church, in Worsship-street ; St. Mary's, on the banks of the Hull, to the north of Wincolmlee ; and St. Peter's, in Drypool. The chapels belonging to the various sects, dissenters from the church, are ten in number, including a Quaker's meeting-house ; and the Jews have a synagogue. The docks of Hull are upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the extent of exports and imports of this populous and great trading town. The old dock, begun in 1774, was completed in three years, it is very spacious, being seven hundred yards in length, eighty-five in width, and twenty-two feet deep ; the wharfs and quays are commodious, and cover a space of more than thirteen acres ; the entrance is immediately from the river Hull. The Humber dock is at the west end of the town ; the first stone was laid on the 13th of April, 1807 ; with the wharf, it covers a space of upwards of ten acres. The custom-house, in Whitefriar-gate, is a large and elegant brick building, ornamented with stone ; and the citadel, originally intended for the defence of the town and harbour, is on the eastern bank of the river, with a battery of twenty-one guns, facing the Humber. The botanic gardens are pleasantly situated, about a mile from Hull ; they contain many scarce and valuable vegetables, and a military band plays in them occasionally ; in short, the spirit of improvement and tasteful embellishment keeps pace with the commercial prosperity of the town. The country around Hull is altogether agricultural, very flat, and the land, in general, between Hull and the sea, of excellent quality, feeding very fine cattle, and producing the finest corn in great plenty. The market-days are Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays ; the Tuesday's market is a great one for corn ; and the others are large meat markets, with garden produce, &c. The annual fair is October 11, for horses, foals, and horned cattle, and the following day for toys, pedlary, &c.

Letters for London and the South, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c., are despatched every morning at ten minutes before ten, and arrive between four and five in the afternoon.—Letters to York, the Northern Counties, Scotland, Falmouth and the West of England, are despatched every day at half-past twelve and afternoon at four (taking also the Norfolk bags), and arrive every day at noon and twelve at night.

<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
7	Hulme Curtis.....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .2	Sandbach . .3	Congleton . .9	164	469
22	Hulme Kirkham . . .to	Lancaster...	Manchester..2	Stockport . .4	Ash.-on-Line 5	183	....
22	HulmeLevens*to & cha	Lancaster...	.....4	.....3	.....5	182	4224
7	Hulme, Walfield...to	Chester.....	Congleton . .2	Knutsford .11	Macclesfield .7	163	108
7	Hulseto	Chester.....	Northwich .4	.....5	Middlewich .5	173	54
35	Hulton Abbey . . .to	Stafford	Newcastle .4	Leek7	Cheadle . . .7	152	477
22	Hulton, Little . . .to	Lancaster ..	Bolton4	Chorley.....10	Manchester.11	193	2465
22	Hulton, Middle . . .to	Lancaster...	.....3	.....11	.....10	192	938
22	Hulton, Over . . .to	Lancaster...	.....3	.....10	.....11	193	591
36	Hulverstreet . . .ham	Suffolk	Beccles. . . .5	Lowestoff...5	Yarmouth .15	111	241
17	Humberpa	Hereford....	Leominster .4	Bromyard...3	Weobly . . .11	134	219
46	Humberward	E. R. York .	.....	.....	.....	....	3856
3	Humbershoe . . .ham	Bedford	Luton2	Leigh Buzzad.7	Dunstable . .3	33	363
46	Humberside . . .ham	E. R. York .	Hull19	Patrington...6	Hornsea . . .19	193	....
23	Humberstonpa	Leicester ...	Leicester . .3	Mount Sorrel 7	Mel. Mowb.14	98	415
24	Humberstonpa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby .5	Satfleet.....16	Castor15	161	217
44	Humbertonto	N. R. York .	Aldborough..2	Ripon6	Thirsk7	210	148
29	Humbletonto	Northumb ..	Wooler1	Coldstream .12	New Bewick.8	321	184
46	Humbletonpa	E. R. York .	Hull9	Hornsea8	Patrington...8	183	579
27	Humbleyardhun	Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5409
24	Humby, Great . . .ham	Lincoln.....	Grantham . .4	Folkingham .8	Sleaford . . .9	114	....
24	Humby, Little . . .ham	Lincoln.....	Folkingham .6	Grantham . .7	.....7	106	65
29	Humshaugh . .to & cha	Northumb ..	Hexham . . .5	Newcastle .22	Bellingham .11	290	334
22	Huncoatto	Lancaster...	Burnley . . .5	Blackburn . .6	Preston . . .14	209	502
23	Huncoteto	Leicester ...	Leicester . .7	Hinckley . . .7	Mt. Bosworth7	99	289
22	Hundersfield. to & cha	Lancaster ..	Rochdale...4	Burnley . . .12	Haslingden..11	202	....
44	Hunderthwaite . . .to	N. R. York .	Barn. Castle .5	Brough . . .12	Bowes5	252	313
24	Hundlebypa	Lincoln.....	Caistor1	Gland. Bdg .9	Barton . . .15	157	348
24	Hundonham	Lincoln.....	Spilsby.....1	Horncastle .10	Alford8	134	....
36	Hundonpa	Suffolk	Clare3	Haverhill . .7	Newmarket 14	58	1121
12	Hundersbarrow . .hun	Dorset.....	.....	.....	.....	....	539
5	Hundridgeham	Bucks.....	Chesham . . .3	Prin. Risboro.8	Amersham . .5	30	....
4	Hungerford† . . m t & to	Berks	Newbury . .8	Lambourne .7	Wantage . .14	64	2283
23	Hungertonpa	Leicester ...	Leicester . .7	Mel. Mowb.10	Tugby7	103	292
24	Hungertonpa	Lincoln.....	Colsterworth.4	Grantham . .5	Corby10	106	124
39	Huninghampa	Warwick...	Southam . . .5	Coventry . .8	Warwick . . .7	84	193
43	Hunmanby†pa	E. R. York .	Scarborough .8	Bridlington .10	Whitby . . .18	208	1079

* **HULME LEVENS**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester, and hundred of Salford, divided from Manchester by the river Medlock, is pleasantly situated and contains many excellent houses. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, not in charge; patron, Manchester Collegiate-church. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is a very beautiful modern edifice in the florid Gothic style. Here is Hulme-hall, a very ancient structure, and formerly the seat of the Prestwich family; it is a singularly curious and picturesque mansion, but has been long in a state of dilapidation. The barracks, which are generally occupied by a squadron of horse, form a large and handsome structure.

Picturesque mansion.

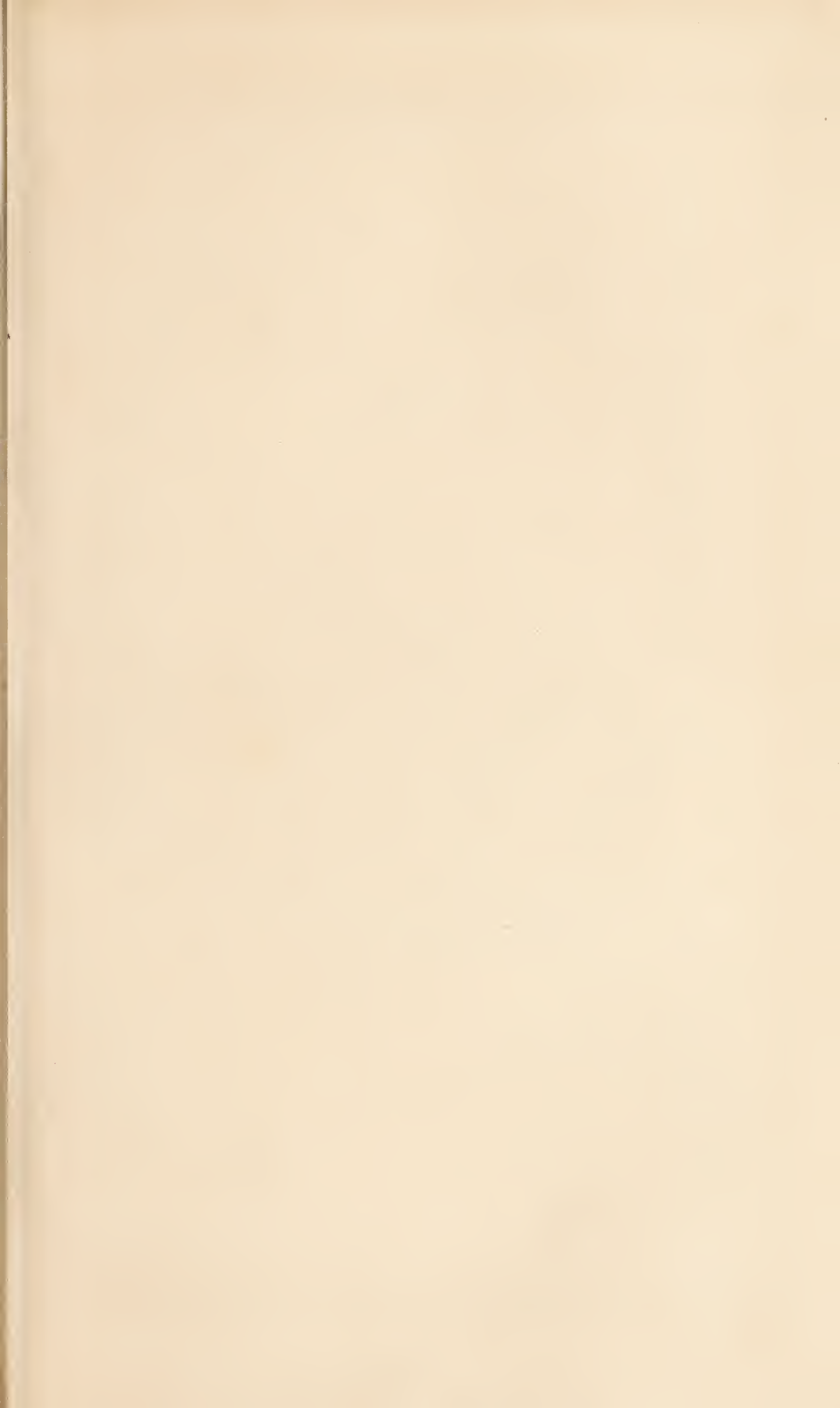
† **HUNGERFORD**, a small market-town and parish in the hundred of Kintbury Eagle, is situated on a marshy soil on the banks of the Kennet, and watered by two separate streams of that river. It consists chiefly of one long street, in the centre of which is the market-house and shambles; over the latter is a large room, used as a town-hall. In this room a curious relic of antiquity is preserved, denominated the Hungerford-horn, which was given, as a charter to the town, by John of Gaunt. The constable is lord of the manor, and holds his right immediately of the king. The town is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, has a considerable traffic by means of its canal navigation, but no manufacture. The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient structure, and contains some fine old monuments, and near it is a free grammar-school with a good endowment. Hungerford-park was formerly the residence of the Barons of Hungerford, who took their name and title from this town; a neat mansion in the Italian style, occupies the site of the old house, which was built by Queen Elizabeth and given to the Earl of Essex.

Curious relic.

Hungerford-park.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, last Wednesday in April; August 10, for horses, cows, and sheep; and Monday before and after New Michaelmas, statute.

‡ **HUNMANBY**. *Fairs, May 6, and October 29, for toys.*



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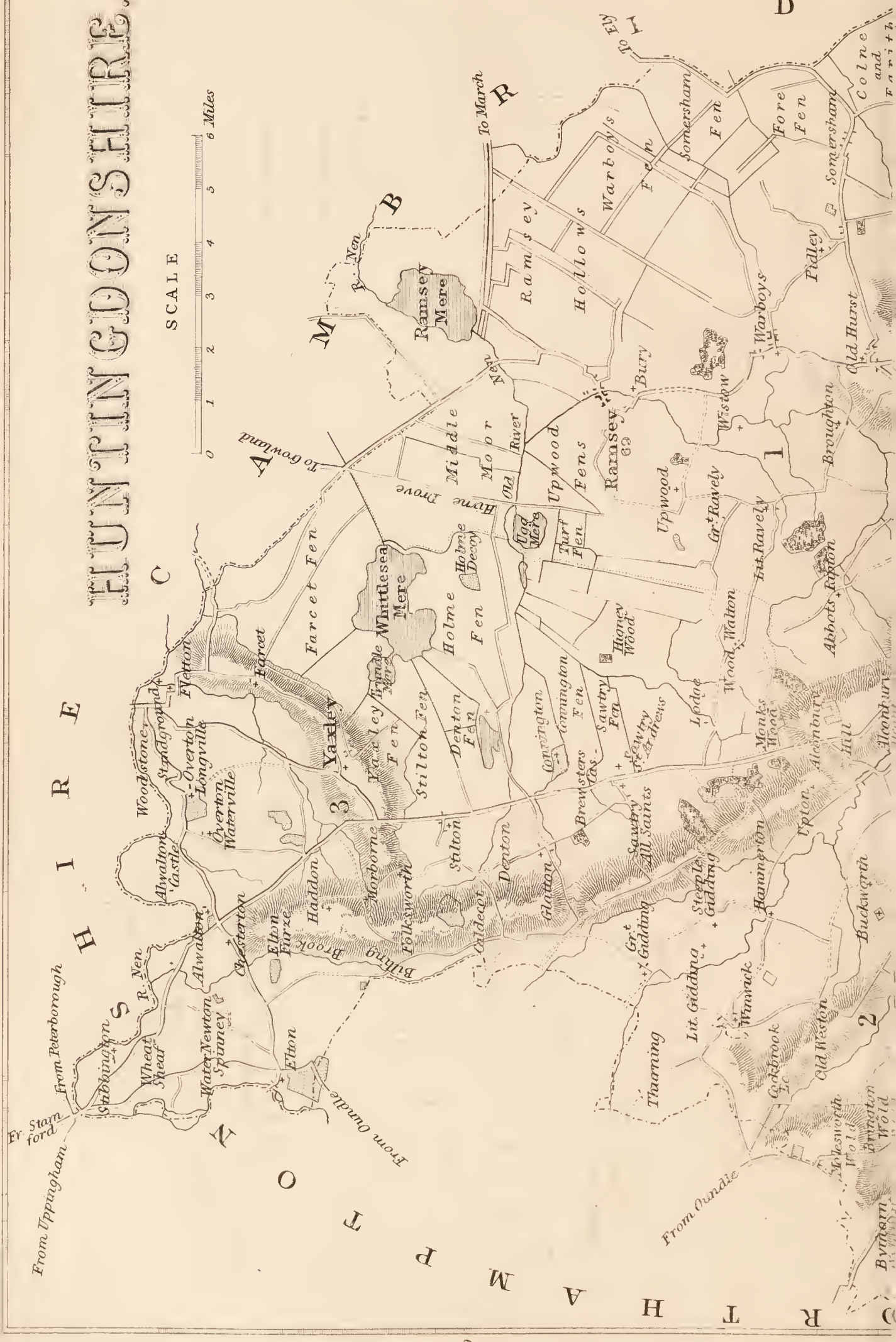
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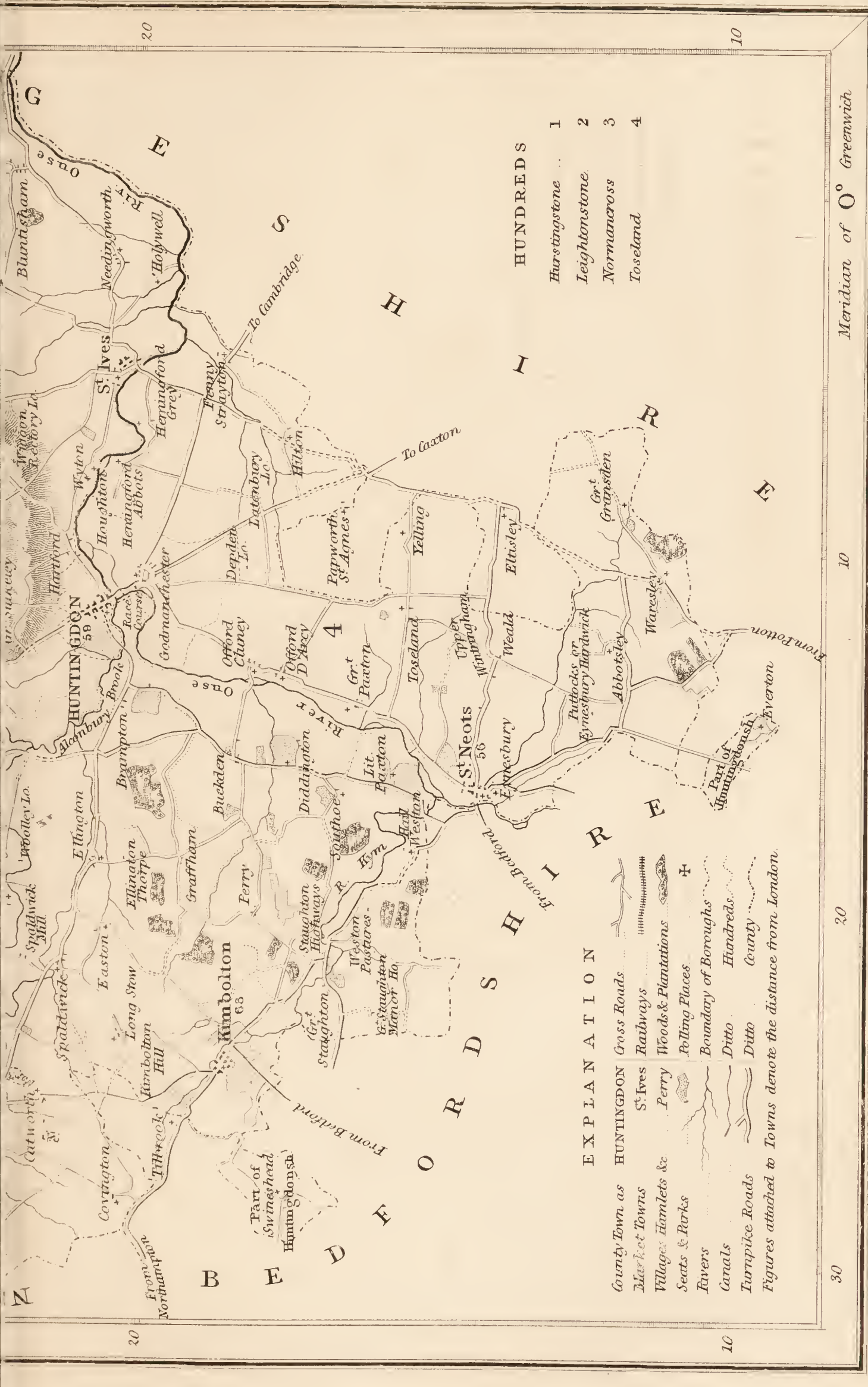
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SCALE



30

30



20

10

30

10

- HUNDREDS**
- 1 Hurstingstone
 - 2 Leightonstone
 - 3 Normancross
 - 4 Toseland

EXPLANATION

- County Town as HUNTINGDON
- Market Towns St. Ives
- Villages Hamlets &c. Perry
- Sects & Parks
- Rivers
- Canals
- Township Roads
- Gross Roads
- Railways
- Woods & Plantations
- Polling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto
- Ditto
- Ditto

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

Meridian of 0° Greenwich

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer, Fentonville, London.

Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
19	Huntingdon*mt b & ct	Hunts	St. Neots....9	St. Ives.....7	Kimbolton..10	59	3267
15	Huntingford	Gloucester..	Gloucester .19	Thornbury...5	Wickwar...3	108	....
7	Huntington	Chester.....	Chester.....3	Tarvin	Tarporley...9	180	133
17	Huntington	Hereford ...	.....	.....	.....	....	5971
17	Huntington.....pa	Hereford ...	Kington.....4	Hay	Presteign...6	159	215
17	Huntington...to & cha	Hereford ...	Hereford....2	Weobly ....9	Hay	137	82
43	Huntington...pa & to	N. R. York.	York	NewMalton 12	Sutton	203	626
15	Huntley.....pa	Gloucester..	Newent ....4	Mitch. Dean.4	Gloucester ..8	112	405
21	Hunton	Kent	Maidstone...4	Tunb. Wells.9	Cranbrook..10	38	765
16	Hunton.....to & cha	Hants	Whitchurch .5	Basingstoke.13	Winchester..7	55	122
44	Hunton.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond...6	Bedale	Middleham...5	227	535
11	Huntsham.....pa	Devon	Bampton ...3	Tiverton ...6	Dulverton...8	162	153
11	Huntshaw.....pa	Devon	G.Torrington 3	Barnstaple..8	Chumleigh..13	201	291
34	Huntspill and Puri- ton	Somerset ...	.....	.....	.....	....	2012
34	Huntspill.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .7	Glastonbury 13	Axbridge...10	141	1503
45	Huntswick	W. R. York.	Pontefract..4	Wakefield ..5	Barnsley....7	172	....
13	Hunwick	Durham	Bish. Auckla.2	Walsingham .8	Durham ....9	251	160
27	Hunworth.....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt	Cley	N. Walsingh. 8	118	220
7	Hurdsfield	Chester.....	Macclesfield .2	Chap. leFrith8	Stockport ..11	170	3083
7	Hurleston	Chester.....	Nantwich ...3	Tarporley...7	Middlewich .9	172	191
4	Hurley†.....pa	Berks	Maidenhead .5	Gt. Marlow..3	Henley	31	1150

among the common people. Agriculture occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants ; the manufactures, therefore, are trifling, consisting of woolstapling, and spinning yarn, the latter principally practised by the women and children during the winter season, when they are prevented from finding more profitable employment in the fields.

HUNTING-
DON.

* HUNTINGDON, a market, borough, and county-town, forming a distinct liberty, under separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hundred of Toseland. It is situated at the junction of several other roads with the great north road from the metropolis, and on a rising ground to the north of the river Ouse. It was a place of some importance in the reign of Edward the Elder, who is said to have erected a castle here, in 917, which was enlarged and strengthened with new buildings and ramparts, by David, King of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Stephen, but was afterwards demolished by order of Henry II. At the period of the Norman Conquest, here was a mint for coinage ; and Matilda, the wife of William I., founded a monastery at this place, which must have been anciently much more extensive than it is at present, as there were fifteen churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to four, and at present there are only two. The first charter to this borough was granted by King John. Here are a free grammar-school, which is well endowed ; and a green-coat school, called also Walden's-charity, for clothing and educating twenty-four boys. The town is of moderate size, consisting principally of a street, extending north-westward from the banks of the Ouse, about a mile in length, with several lanes branching from it at right angles, which are well paved and lighted during the winter season. The town-hall is a neat and commodious building, standing on one side of a large square ; and in the interior are two courts, for the trial of civil and criminal causes at the assizes ; over these courts is a handsome assembly-room. Huntingdon was the birthplace of the celebrated Oliver Cromwell, who was born in the parish of St. John, April 25, 1599. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Hastings.

Charter
granted by
King John.

Birthplace
of Oliver
Cromwell.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, March 25, for pedlers' ware, disused.—Mail, arrives 2. 44 f. de-
parts 10. 53. a.

† HURLEY, a parish in the hundred of Beynhurst, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames. Hurley-house, a spacious mansion, occu-
pies the site of a monastery, which was founded here, in 1086, for Bene-
dictines ; the remains of the monastery may still be traced in several of
the apartments, and, in a vault beneath the hall, some bodies have been

Hurley-
house.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
39	Hurley .....to	Warwick. . .	Coleshill . . .5	Atherstone . .5	Tamworth . .7	110	....
16	Hurn .....ti	Hants	Southamptn.2i	Christchurch.3	Lymington..15	97	....
16	Hursley* .....pa	Hants	Winchester..5	Stockbridge .8	Romsey .....6	67	1418
4	Hurst.....pa & cha	Berks	Wokingham .3	Reading .. .6	Maidenhead .9	....	1650
21	Hurst .....pa	Kent	Hythe .....5	Ashford .....8	NewRomney 7	63	30
16	Hurstbourne-priors .pa	Hants	Whitchurch .2	Andover ....5	Stockbridge .9	58	484
16	HurstbourneTarrant.pa	Hants	Andover.....7	Whitchurch .7	Kingsclere..10	64	786
29	Hurst, Long .....to	Northumb. .	Morpeth.....2	Felton .....7	Rothbury...13	291	176
29	Hurst, North .....to	Northumb. .	.....5	.....9	Blyth.....7	294	42
19	Hurst, Old .....pa	Hunts	St. Ives.....4	Ramsey .....6	Warboys ....2	64	427
33	Hurst Pierpoint†. .pa	Sussex	Chichester..32	Cuckfield...7	Steyning....8	46	1484
46	Hurst, Temple.....to	W. R. York.	Snaith .....3	Howden ....4	Selby.....6	178	141
19	Hurstingstone ....hun	Hunts .....	.....	.....	.....	....	17427
18	Hurstley .....to	Hereford....	Weobly .....5	Hay.....9	Kington .....8	147	68
13	Hurworth . . .to & pa	Durham.....	Darlington..4	Yarm.....7	Stockton ...11	237	1348
23	Husband Bosworth..to	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro .6	Lutterworth .7	Leicester. .13	84	865
44	Husthwaite .....pa	N. R. York.	Easingwold .4	Thirsk .....4	Aldboro. ....7	219	539
24	Huttoft .....pa	Lincoln	Alford.....4	Saltfleet...13	Burgh. ....8	144	401
9	Hutton.....to	Cumberland	Penrith ....10	H. Newmark.3	Ireby.....9	299	214
14	Hutton .....pa	Essex	Billericay...3	Chelmsford .10	Chip. Ongar .9	19	418
22	Hutton.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....4	Blackburn .12	Chorley. ....6	214	715
34	Hutton .....pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge ...5	Bristol ....17	Bridgewater11	136	325
44	Hutton .....to	N. R. York.	Stokesley...4	Darlington..12	N. Allerton.10	238	1027
44	HuttonBonville t & cha	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..4	.....9	Stokesley. .13	229	107
43	Hutton Bushell pa & to	N. R. York.	Scarborough .6	Pickering...10	Hunmanby .9	211	671
44	Hutton Conyers .ex pa	N. R. York.	Ripon .. .2	Masham .. .7	Thirsk .....8	214	127
43	Hutton Cranswick }pa & to }	E. R. York.	Gt. Driffield .3	York.....22	Humanby ..15	193	1118
9	Hutton in the Forest pa	Cumberland.	Penrith. ....5	H. Newmark.6	Carlisle ....15	291	157
44	Hutton Hang .....to	N. R. York.	Middleham .2	Richmond. .6	Bedale .....6	236	25
40	Hutton in the Hay.ham	Westmorlnd.	Kendal .....3	Sedberg .....9	Kir.Lonsdale10	261	....
13	Hutton, Henry.....to	Durham	Stock. on T.12	Durham ....7	Sedgfield ...7	258	174
43	Hutton in the Hole .to	N. R. York.	Pickering...8	Guisborough12	Whitby...13	233	304
9	Hutton John .....to	Cumberland.	Penrith .....6	Keswick ...10	H. Newmarkt 8	287	30
43	Hutton Locras .....to	N. R. York.	Guisborough 2	Helmsley ..20	Whitby ...23	250	56
44	Hutton Magna pa & to	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge.2	Richmond. .8	Bar. Castle .5	241	248
43	Hutton Mulgrave ...to	N. R. York.	Whitby ....4	Guisborough18	Pickering ..15	245	90
40	Hutton, New.to & cha	Westmorld .	Kendal .....4	Sedberg .....8	Kir.Lonsdale10	261	127
40	Hutton, Old .....to	Westmorld .	.....5	Burton .....9	.....9	260	424
22	Hutton Priest.....to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...9	Kr. Lonsdale 6	Burton.....2	249	213
40	Hutton Roof..to & cha	Westmorld .	K. Lonsdale..3	Burton .....3	Milthorpe...5	253	257
44	Hutton Sand..to & cha	N. R. York.	Easingwold .8	Thirsk.....4	N. Ailerton .8	216	272
44	Hutton Sand..to & cha	N. R. York.	Thirsk.....4	N. Alletorn..7	Bedale.....7	223	202
44	Hutton Sessay .....to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..6	Thirsk.....3	Ripon.....9	215	129
43	Hutton Sheriff .pa & to	N. R. York.	York .. .10	New Malton.8	Helmsley ...10	208	756
9	Hutton Soil.....to	Cumberland.	Penrith .....6	H. Newmk.12	Keswick ....12	289	280
45	Hutton Wandesley..to	E. R. York.	Tadcaster ...5	Wetherby. .7	Abberford .10	196	125
46	Huttons Ambo .....pa	N. R. York.	New Malton.3	York.....14	Helmsley ...14	214	455
11	Huxham .....pa	Devon	Exeter .....4	Collumpton..8	Tiverton...10	169	172
7	Huxley.....to	Chester.....	Chester .....7	Tarporley ...3	Tarvin.....3	181	247
28	Huxloe .....hun	Northamp. .	.....	.....	.....	....	12711
22	Huyton . . .pa & to	Lancaster...	Lancaster ...2	Garstang ..12	Burton.....12	242	13412
24	Hyckham, North...pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....6	Newark ...10	Sleaford ....16	129	296
24	Hyckham, South...pa	Lincoln ....	.....5	.....10	.....15	128	102
7	Hyde†.....to & cha	Chester	Stockport ...4	Ashton .....4	Manchester .10	182	3355

HURLEY.
Subterrane-
ous vault.

found buried in Monkish habits. During the reigns of Charles II. and his successor, the principal nobility held frequent meetings in a subterraneous vault beneath this house; and it is also reported, that the principal papers which produced the revolution of 1688, were signed in the dark recess at the end of this vault.

Discovery of
the Com-
monwealth
seal.

* HURSLEY. Richard, son of Oliver Cromwell, resided at the old mansion in Hursley-park, during great part of the time that his father held the protectorate. Hursley-lodge is a substantial, spacious edifice, occupying the site of the old house, which was pulled down; and in one of the walls, the dye of a seal was discovered, which, being cleaned, proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth of England, and was supposed to be the identical seal which Oliver Cromwell took from the Parliament.

† HURST-PIERPOINT. *Fairs*, May 1, and August 10, for pedlers' ware.

‡ HYDE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Stockport, which obtained its name from a chapel for dissenters, which, with a solitary

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Hyde Hill .....to	Hereford ...	Leominster ..6	Weobly. ....3	Hereford....10	145	....
56	Hyssington .....pa	Montgomery	Bish. Castle..4	Montgomery .4	Newtown...11	163	230
21	Hythe .....hun	Kent .....	.....	.....	.....	....	2387
21	Hythe, West .....pa	Kent	Hythe. ....2	Folkeston ...7	N. Romney ..7	68	119
21	Hythe*.....m t & to	Kent	Folkstone ...5	N. Romney ..9	Ashford....12	65	2287

house, were the only buildings here till within these forty years ; but the place now resembles a small town, and the houses range along each side of the road for nearly a mile. Hyde-hall, an ancient brick edifice, is situated in a romantic spot, on the banks of a small river, and surrounded with bold swelling eminences, gradually sloping to the water's edge. At a short distance from the house is a neat bridge of one arch, for the accommodation of those who frequent the coal-mines that are worked on this estate, which includes both sides of the river Tame. A weir, formed to supply a water-engine, causes the river above to assume the appearance of a large lake, which, with the cascade produced by the falling of the water to a considerable depth, adds great interest to the surrounding scenery.

* HYTHE is a market town, and one of the cinque-ports, in the parish and hundred of its name, and lathe of Shepway. It is situated at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the sea, in the midst of a valley, enclosed on each side by high hills, commanding, in clear weather, a view of the coast of France. The town consists principally of one long street, running parallel with the sea, and intersected by several smaller ones. This part of the coast is defended by a range of strong forts, and a line of martello towers, the latter erected during the late war with France, when this country was threatened with invasion by Bonaparte. The Royal Military canal from Hythe to Appledore affords a facility of conveyance for goods and merchandize ; but the commerce of this place is at a very low ebb ; its trade being but that of a domestic character, and its manufactures include only that of paper to a small extent. The principal public buildings are the barracks, the court-house, the borough gaol, and a small but neat theatre. Here are two book societies ; another for debating, or lecturing ; and a well-selected library, and agreeable reading-room. The places of worship are, the parish church, and chapels for independents and Wesleyan methodists. The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a tower at the west end in the former style, and one in the centre of the latter character. In the crypt, under the chancel, is a large pile of human bones, supposed to be the remains of Britons slain in a sanguinary battle, fought in the year 456, on the shore between this place and Folkestone, with the retreating Saxons ; and to have obtained their whiteness by long exposure on the sea-shore. The principal charities are, national schools, supported by subscription ; St. Bartholomew's-hospital, for five poor men and five poor women ; and St. John's-hospital, for six poor persons. The vicinage of Hythe abounds with romantic scenery, and affords numerous pleasing walks and rides ; and during the bathing season is much frequented ; also, as a thoroughfare, by the way of the coast upon improved roads, for visitors of all classes who visit Margate, Ramsgate Deal, Dover, &c. The air may be fairly averaged as equal to most near the sea, along the coast, and it is probable that an excellent supply of gas and water may be soon at disposal, having been for some time in contemplation, if not already substituted ; indeed we may safely add, that a branch may be laid from one of the intended, or proposed Railways.

HYDE.

Coal mines.

Strong fortifications.

Handsome and spacious church.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Hale.....	Cornwall...	Irish Sea.	Helter.....	Northumber	Bowbent.
Hans*.....	Staffordshire	Manyfold.	Hirgum.....	Merionethsh.	Avon.
Harburn.....	Devonshire.	Dart.	Hodder.....	Yorkshire...	Ribble.
Hartley.....	Northumber	South Tyne.	Holgate.....	Yorkshire...	Swale.
Haws.....	Montgomery	Severn.	Howley.....	Chester.....	Paver.
Haws.....	Radnorshire	Ithon.	Hude.....	Durham....	Tees.
Hebden.....	Yorkshire..	Calder.	Hull†.....	Yorkshire...	Humber.
Heckdyke.....	Nottingham	Funt.	Humber§.....	Yorkshire...	German Ocean.
Helt.....	Cornwall...	Sea.			

* THE HANS and Manyfold both rise in the parish of Ilam, in Staffordshire, from some lime-stone rocks, under which they run in separate streams, for several miles.

Forms a commodious haven.
† HEL, a river in Cornwall, rising among the hills in Wendron parish, whence it runs about three miles, to a village called Guyke, up to which the barks come with the tide. Hence it pursues its course about three miles, and then falls into the sea, forming a haven, which, within a mile of its mouth, is deep enough for ships of 200 tons to ride in safety, and is about a mile in width, where it unites with the sea.

Abounds with trout.
‡ HULL. This river gives name to Kingston-upon-Hull, and runs into the Humber. It flows near Beverley, and by means of a canal communicates with that town, and is navigable up to Fordingham-bridge. The Hull abounds with trout of peculiar excellence and large size.

Extensive navigable communication.
§ HUMBER, an estuary dividing Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, is formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several smaller streams; by the late inland navigation, it has a navigable communication with almost every capital town and city in England; and empties itself into the German Ocean.

I.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
12	Ibberton.....pa	Dorset.....	Blan. Forum.8	Stalbridge ..6	Stur.Newton 4	109	22
10	Ible.....to	Derby	Wirksworth .4	Winster ...3	Ashborn ...9	144	13
16	Ibsley.....pa	Hants	Ringwood ...2	Fordingbridg 6	Lymington..12	89	31
23	Ibstock.....pa	Leicester...	Mt.Bosworth 5	Ashby de laZ.5	Mt. Sorrel..12	111	183
42	Iccombe.....pa	Worcester..	S.on the Wold3	Burford ....9	Northleach ..9	84	164
27	Ickborough.....pa	Norfolk.....	Bran.Ferry .5	Thetford ...8	Watton ....8	84	154
25	Ickenham.....pa	Middlesex..	Uxbridge ...3	Ricksmansw.6	Stanmore ...8	16	28
5	} Ickford.. ..pa	Bucks and Oxford	Thame .....4	Bicester ....10	Aylesbury ..13	49	324
& 31							
21	Ickham.....pa	Kent	Wingham ...2	Canterbury .4	Ashford ...11	59	567
18	Ickleford*.....pa	Herts	Hitchin ....2	Baldock ...5	Luton .....10	36	50
38	Icklesham.....pa	Sussex	Winchelsea..2	Rye.....5	Hastings...6	64	604

* ICKLEFORD. In this church was buried Henry Boswell, king of the gipsies, who died in 1780.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
6	Ickleton pa	Cambridge..	Linton 4	Royston 8	Cambridge . . 8	48	682
36	Icklingham vil	Suffolk	Mildenhall . . 4	Thetford . . . 10	Bury St. Ed. 10	67	424
3	Ickwell ham	Bedford	Biggleswade . 3	Bedford 7	Shefford . . . 5	48	....
36	Ickworth* pa	Suffolk	Bury St. Edm. 3	Newmarket 14	Lavenham . . 8	69	82
31	Idbury pa	Oxford	Burford 5	Chip. Norton 7	Deddington 17	77	193
11	Iddesleigh pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . 4	Chumleigh . . 8	Torrington . . 9	203	574
11	Ideford pa	Devon	Chudleigh . . 2	New. Bushel . 5	M. Hampste. 10	183	356
21	Ide Hill ham	Kent	Seven Oaks . . 4	Westerham . . 4	Tunbridge . . 8	25	....
38	Iden pa	Sussex	Rye 2	Winchelsea . 5	Battle 12	63	572
11	Idle pa	Devon	Exeter 2	Oakhampton 19	Chudleigh . . 8	175	757
45	Idle to & cha	W. R. York	Bradford . . . 4	Leeds 4	Otley 6	200	5416
39	Idlicote pa	Warwick . . .	Shipston on S. 3	Kineton 6	Warwick . . 14	86	88
41	Idmiston pa & ti	Wilts	Salisbury . . . 6	Amesbury . . 5	Old Sarum . . 6	75	520
10	Idridge to	Derby	Wirksworth . 4	Ashborn 7	Alfreton . . . 9	135	160
4	Idstone ham	Berks	Lambourn . . 6	Highworth . . 7	Wantage . . 10	71	154
16	Idsworth ti & cha	Hants	Petersfield . . 7	Hambleton . . 3	Fareham . . . 9	61	315
21	Ifield pa	Kent	Gravesend . . 3	Rochester . . 5	Farningham . 7	25	55
38	Ifield pa	Sussex	Horsham . . . 7	E. Grinstead 10	Cuckfield . . 10	30	918
31	Ifley† pa & vil	Oxford	Oxford 2	Abingdon . . . 5	Wallingford 12	52	881
16	Iford ti	Hants	Christchurch 2	Ringwood . . 8	Lymington . 14	99	....
36	Iford pa	Sussex	Lewes 2	Seaford . . . 10	Brighton . . . 6	52	157
41	Iford to	Wilts	Bradford . . . 2	Bath 6	Melksham . . 7	102	...
26	Ifton pa	Monmouth . .	Chepstow . . . 6	Caerleon . . . 8	Usk 9	141	50
22	Ighton-hill Park . . . to	Lancaster . .	Burnley 2	Clitheroe . . . 7	Colne 6	212	208
33	Ightfield pa	Salop	Whitchurch 4	Drayton 7	Wem 8	158	261
21	Ightham pa	Kent	Wrotham . . . 2	Westerham 10	Seven Oaks . 5	25	1017
36	Iken pa	Suffolk	Orford 4	Aldborough . 3	Saxmundham 6	91	363
35	Ilam† pa	Stafford . . .	Ashborne . . . 3	Leek 10	Longnor . . . 10	142	253
34	Ilchester§ m t & bo	Somerset . . .	Somerton . . . 5	Yeovil 5	Castle Carey 11	121	1095

* **ICKWORTH.** In Ickworth-park, which comprises the whole of the parish, being eleven miles in circumference, and containing 1800 acres, is the handsome seat of the Hervey family, one of whom, John Hervey, was created a peer of the realm, by Queen Anne, in 1703, and was invested, by George I., in 1714, with the title of Earl of Bristol.

Extensive
park.

† **IFLEY**, a parish and village in the hundred of Bullington, anciently called Gifteley. The village, which is but inconsiderable, is situated on the bank of the river Isis, near its confluence with the Cherwell. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly regarded as a specimen of Saxon ecclesiastical architecture, and is mentioned as such by Dr. Ducarel, in his "Anglo-Norman Antiquities," but the style it displays is purely Norman, and it was probably erected in the twelfth century; the western portal, with its receding arch-mouldings, richly ornamented, is peculiarly characteristic of the Norman style of building. In the interior is an antique square stone font, supported on four pillars.

‡ **ILAM**, a parish in the north division of the hundred of Totmonslow, situated in one of the most romantic spots in the country; the rivers Hans and Manyfold rise from some limestone rocks in this parish, under which they run in separate streams for several miles. The living is a vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. In the church, dedicated to Holy Cross, St. Bertram is recorded to have performed many miracles.

Subterrane-
ous streams.

§ **ILCHESTER.** It is supposed to be the place mentioned by Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, under the appellation of Ischalis, as one of the towns belonging to the Hedui, an ancient British tribe, and afterwards occupied by the Romans. Traces are still visible of the extent of the walls and fortifications of the Roman station, which, according to Dr. Stukeley, formed an oblong square, crossed from the north-east to the south-west by the old road called the Fosse-way, passing in the line of one of the principal streets. In and near the town Roman coins, and other antiquities, have repeatedly been discovered. It seems to have been a

Roman for-
tifications.

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Ilderton*.....pa & to	Northumb ..	Wooler	4	New Bewick 3	Rothbury ..13	317	602
34	Ilford .....ham	Somerset ...	Ilminster	2	Ilchester ...10	Somerton ..11	134	....
14	Ilford, Great†. ward } & cha }	Essex	Romford	5	Barking .....1	Chigwell ....5	7	3512

ILCHESTER.

Public buildings.

Birthplace of Roger Bacon.

Druidical temple.

place of some importance at the time of the Norman Conquest, and had then belonging to it 107 burgesses. In the reign of William Rufus it was besieged by Robert de Mowbray, the leader of an insurrection against **that** prince; and the town was successfully defended by the inhabitants. In the thirteenth century the manor belonged to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards to John of Eltham, son of Edward II., on whose death it reverted to the crown. It was considered as the county-town in the time of Edward III., who granted a patent, or charter, for holding the county assizes at Ilchester; but they have been since held at this place, alternately with Taunton, Wells, and Bridgewater. Among the few public buildings are a county court-house, and a county gaol, the latter erected on the plan proposed by Howard, and it has been occasionally the place of confinement for persons prosecuted by Government, and convicted of sedition. Leland says the town had anciently four churches, only one of which was entire when he wrote, just before the Reformation, but there were then traces of two of the others remaining. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Wells and diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an old edifice, with an octangular stone tower. An hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded here about 1220; and it is said to have been subsequently converted into a nunnery, and at length into a free chapel. Here was also a convent of the Black Friars, or Dominicans. There is an alms-house for sixteen poor women. The town has a small manufacture of lace, thread, and silk; but it has long been in a state of decline. Ilchester is commonly stated to be the birthplace of Roger Bacon, the great luminary of science, in the thirteenth century; and here, likewise, was born, in 1674, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, a popular writer on devotional subjects, whose family name was Singer.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Monday before Palm Sunday; July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle.

* ILDERTON. Between this village and one of the highest of the Cheviot mountains, called Hedhope, is a Druidical temple, consisting of ten large, rude, and unequal stones, placed in an oval form, from east to west. This neighbourhood was a favourite place with the Druids, who generally fixed their temples amongst towering hills and thick woods.

† ILFORD, Great, a ward and chapelry in the parish of Barking, hundred of Becontree, situated on the high road from London to Chelmsford, Colchester, &c. Morant supposes the name of this place to have been derived from the existence of an “ill ford” here, over the river Rodon, previously to the erection of the bridge and causeway; to which point the river is now navigable, having been made so about 1738. The living is a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Barking, in the archdeaconry of Essex, and diocese of London, not in charge. In the village, an hospital for lepers, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded in the reign of Stephen, by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking; and its revenues, at the dissolution of monasteries, amounted to £16 1s. 6½*d*. Queen Elizabeth granted the property to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq., remembrancer of the exchequer, on condition that the chapel should be kept in repair for the use of the village, and also apartments for six paupers, with pensions of £2 5s. per annum each. The hospital stands to the north of the turn-





ILFRACOMBE, FROM HILSBOROUGH
DEVONSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
14	Ilford, Little . . vil & pa	Essex	Romford 4	Barking 8	Chigwell 4	8	....
11	Ilfracombe* . . . m t & to	Devon	Barnstaple . . 9	Bideford . . . 17	S. Molton . . 21	202	3201	
10	Ilkeston pa	Derby	Derby 9	Alfreton 4	Wirksworth 13	135	4446	
45	Ilkley† pa & to	W. R. York.	Otley 6	Skipton 7	Keighley . . . 5	211	1063	
27	Illington pa	Norfolk	E. Harling . . 4	Watton 8	Thetford . . . 6	86	96	
45	Illingworth . ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax 3	Colne 12	Keighley . . . 7	200	....
8	Illogan pa	Cornwall . . .	Redruth 3	Camborne . . 4	St. Agnes . . . 6	264	5170	
5	Ilmire pa	Bucks	Thame 4	Wendover . . 7	Aylesbury . . 7	40	68	
39	Ilmington pa	Warwick . . .	Shipston on S. 4	Stratford . . . 8	Kineton . . . 10	87	836	

pike-road, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the chapel being situated on the south side. The latter appears to have been built in the fifteenth century, but has undergone many subsequent alterations and repairs; some of the windows contain armorial bearings in stained glass. In 1812, on digging for brick-earth in a field near the bank of the river Rodon, and about two miles north of the Thames, various fossil remains were discovered, consisting of very large bones of oxen, horns and bones of stags, a spiral horn thirteen feet long, and the head, bones, and teeth of an elephant, differing, on examination from those of the Asiatic, or African elephants. In a neighbouring field, other remains were disinterred, including the teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus.

GREAT
ILFORD.

Discovery of
fossil
remains.

* ILFRACOMBE, a seaport, market-town, and parish, at the northern extremity of the county, bordering on the Bristol Channel. Its maritime importance was considerable at an early period; and it contributed six ships and eighty-two mariners towards the expedition fitted out against Calais, in 1346. In the civil war under Charles I., this place was garrisoned for the Parliament, and it was taken in September, 1644, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition, by Sir Francis Doddington, a royalist officer. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large, plain building, containing some handsome monuments, particularly one erected by government, in memory of Captain Richard Bowen, who fell in July, 1797, in the memorable attack on Teneriffe, under Admiral Nelson. There is a place of worship for Dissenters, who have been established at Ilfracombe for more than a century. Here is a school for the gratuitous instruction of boys, and another for girls, partly supported by the benefactions of Mrs. Gertrude Pyncomb, and partly by subscriptions; and here are also a school of industry for girls, and other charitable foundations. The harbour, which is safe and commodious, is greatly resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by vessels passing up and down the Channel, from Ireland and other places. It consists of a natural basin, defended from the violence of the sea by a bold mass of rock, stretching nearly half way across the entrance, and an artificial pier, 850 feet in length, which was repaired by an act of parliament, in 1731, and partly rebuilt in 1761, by Sir Bouchier Wrey, the lord of the manor. The rock, forming the mouth of the harbour, rises almost to a point, and on its summit has been erected a lighthouse, somewhat in the style of an ecclesiastical structure. There is a daily intercourse, by means of packets, with Swansea and Milford Haven, in Wales, and also with Bristol. A considerable coasting-trade is carried on here, the grand article of export being oats; the herring-fishery is likewise considerable. The number of vessels belonging to this port, in 1820, was about seventy. Ilfracombe has, of late years, been much frequented as a watering-place; in consequence of which, a number of good houses for the accommodation of visitors have been erected along the side of the harbour; and there are bathing-machines, and warm baths for the use of invalids.

Commodi-
ous harbour.

Curious
lighthouse.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 14, and the first Saturday after August 22, for cattle.

† ILKLEY, an ancient parish and township, in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, considered by antiquaries to have been the

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Ilminster*....m t & pa	Somerset ...	Crewkerne ..7	Taunton ....9	Chard .. ...5	133	2957
11	Ilsington	Devon	Chudleigh ...5	New. Bushel 5	M. Hampste. 7	187	1298
4	Ilsley, East†.m t & pa	Berks	Newbury...11	Lambourn ..12	Wallingford 10	51	738
4	Ilsley, West.....pa	Berks	E. Ilsley ...2	Wantage ....7	Abingdon ..10	56	328
54	Ilston	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....7	Llangynedd..8	Lochor... ..5	213	279
23	Ilston on the Hill }to & cha }	Leicester ...	Leicester ....9	Tugby .. ...4	Mt. Harboro' 8	92	125
34	Ilton	Somerset ...	Ilminster ....2	Taunton ....9	Somerton .. 10	131	530
44	Ilton	N. R. York .	Bedale	Askrigg	Masham ... .8	228	266
41	Imber.....pa	Wilts	E. Lavington.5	Warminster .6	Westbury ...7	92	414
24	Immingham	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby .8	Barton.....11	Glan.Bridge 14	166	207
6	Impington†....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge .3	Ely	St. Ives ....12	54	149

ILKLEY.

Olicana of the Romans ; it is situated on the river Wharfe, to the south of which, on a lofty bank, is the outline of a Roman fortification, still in very good preservation ; at Middleton-lodge is an altar inscribed to Verbeia, probably the tutelary nymph of the river. From a neighbouring hill issues a fine, clear, and cold stream, forming an excellent bath, which is much resorted to in the summer season.

The town nearly destroyed by fire.

Mineral spring.

* ILMINSTER, a market-town and parish, situated at the southern angle of the county, on the river Ile, from which it derives its name, signifying the minster, or church on the Ile. It stands low, but pleasant, at the intersection of two turnpike-roads which cross this part of the county. The town is said to have been privileged with a market before the Norman Conquest ; and it was formerly much larger than at present, its limits having been reduced by frequent conflagrations, especially in 1491, when the place was nearly reduced to ashes. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, in the decorated Gothic style, consisting of a nave, south porch, transepts, and chancel, with a central square tower, ornamented with pinnacles and battlements. In the north transept is a sepulchral monument for Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, the founders of Wadham-college, Oxford, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. A free grammar-school was founded here, in 1550, by Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield, who gave considerable estates for the endowment of this charity. The town comprises two streets, intersecting each other, one of them being nearly a mile in length. Many of the houses were formerly thatched ; but considerable improvements have been made, and good houses erected within a few years past. The manufacture of woollen cloth was at one period largely carried on here, but the trade is now in a state of decay. At Horton, about a mile and a half from Ilminster, is a mineral spring, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of the eyes.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, last Wednesday in August, for horses, bullocks, pigs, sheep, cheese, &c.

Great sheep market.

† ISLEY, East, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Compton, situated on a gentle eminence, in a pleasant valley, in the centre of a range of downs, and celebrated for its sheep-market, which, next to the metropolis, is said to be the largest in England, not less than 20,000 sheep having been sometimes sold in one day ; the annual average is upwards of 250,000, which are principally purchased for the farmers of Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, where they are afterwards fattened for the London market. The number of houses does not exceed 200. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week ; and every other Wednesday till July, for sheep ; August 26, for sheep and lambs ; first Wednesday after September 29 ; Wednesday after October 17 ; and Wednesday after November 12.

‡ IMPINGTON. During the inclement weather of 1799, a poor woman lost her way in this parish, and was overwhelmed in a snow-drift,

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Ince Blundellto	Lancaster...	Liverpool....8	Ormskirk ....8	Wigan18	208	505
22	Ince in Makerfield ..to	Lancaster ..	Wigan .....2	Bolton7	Newton8	204	1903
14	Ingatestone *to	Essex	Billericay...5	Chelmsford ..6	Brentwood ..6	23	789
45	Ing Birchworthto	W. R. York	Barnsley . . .9	Huddersfield 8	Sheffield...16	179	367
23	Ingersleyham	Leicester ...	Leicester ....6	Tugby6	M. Mowbray 11	94	14
44	Ingerthorpe.....to	W. R. York	Ripon4	Ripley3	Boroughbrid. 7	218	44
35	Ingestry.....pa	Stafford	Stafford ....4	Uttoxeter ..10	Rugeley5	136	125
24	Inghampa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln .....8	Gainsboro'..10	Kirton11	141	287
27	Inghampa	Norfolk.....	Walsham...7	Norwich ...15	Worstead ...6	124	418
36	Inghampa	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 5	Mildenhall ..7	Thetford ...12	76	185
24	Ingleby.....ham	Lincoln.....	Lincoln .....6	Spittal .....6	Kirton ....13	139	....
10	Ingleby.....to	Derby	Derby7	Ashborn....12	Burton .....6	131	141
43	Ingleby Arncliffe .to } & cha }	N. R. York .	Stokesly . . .7	Guisborough 7	Whitby ....16	233	331
43	Ingleby Greenhough.pa	N. R. York .	5	6	Helmsley ...12	234	158
41	Inglesham.....pa	Wilts	Highworth..3	Farringdon..4	Cricklade...7	79	129
13	Ingleton.....to	Durham	Bar. Castle..8	Staindrop...3	Darlington..11	252	....
44	Ingleton†.....to & cha	W. R. York	Settle10	Hawes .....15	Sedberg ....12	245	1228
29	Ingoe.....to	Northumb .	Newc.-on-T. 3	Corbridge..13	Morpeth....14	277	239
22	Ingol.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....3	Garstang...7	Kirkham ....6	219	658
24	Ingoldmellspa	Lincoln.....	Alford .....8	Wainfleet...8	Burgh6	137	155
24	Ingoldsbypa	Lincoln.....	Corby .....4	Grantham..8	Folkingham..7	109	360
27	Ingoldesthorpepa	Norfolk.....	Castle Rising 5	Burn.Market11	Lynn10	116	247
29	Ingrampa & to	Northumb .	Wooler.....9	Alnwick ....9	Belford .....6	316	354

where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months.

* **INGATESTONE**, a small town and parish, in the hundred of Chelmsford, situated on the main road from London to Colchester and Harwich. The town consists chiefly of one street, a part of which extends into the parish of Frierning; and being a great thoroughfare, it contains a considerable number of inns for the accommodation of travellers. The name of this place is from the Saxon *Ing atte Stone*, or the Meadow *ad Lapidem*, i. e. at the military stone; and in some old records it is called *Ging*, or *Yng ad Petram*.

† **INGLETON** is pleasantly situated near the junction of two rivers; its collieries nearly supply the country around with coals, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton yarn. Here are several of those celebrated natural curiosities, the Caves of Craven; about four miles north of the town is Gingle-pot, ten yards across, and about twenty deep; and one hundred and fifty yards further is Hurtle-pot, about forty yards in diameter, and forty feet in depth; round this abyss the branches of several trees almost meet in the centre, and shed, by their gloomy foliage, additional horror on the yawning gulf; at the bottom is a deep lake, in which are several large black trout; in great floods both these pots run over. At a short distance is Weathercoat-cave, perhaps the most surprising natural curiosity in Great Britain; it is situated in a low field, where such a phenomenon would not be expected, and is about one hundred feet deep, sixty yards long, and thirty broad, and divided into two parts by a rude and grotesque arch of limestone-rock; at the south end is an entrance down into this abyss, where the astonished visitant sees a cataract issuing from an immense aperture in the rock, and falling twenty-five yards in an unbroken sheet, and with a deafening noise, disappears amongst the rocks at the bottom, and running about a mile through a subterraneous passage, again emerges; the cave is filled with the spray of the dashing water, which sometimes produces a small rainbow of surprising brilliancy. One of the most astonishing features of the scene is a stone of enormous magnitude, suspended by its opposite angles, touching the sides of a crevice, over the orifice, whence the cataract issues. About a mile to the south is Dauk-cave, resembling Weathercoat, on a smaller scale, its stream not falling more than eight or nine yards.

IMPINGTON.

Natural caves.

Remarkable cataract.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
14	Ingrave pa	Essex	Brentwood . . 2	Billericay . . . 4	Romford . . . 9	19	427
40	Ings in Hugill ham	Westmorland	Kendal 6	Troutbeck . . . 5	Ambleside . . 11	268	....
27	Ingworth pa	Norfolk	Aylsham . . . 2	Cromer 8	Reepham . . . 8	120	161
42	Inkerbarrow pa	Worcester . . .	Alcester 4	Droitwich . . . 9	Worcester . . 12	106	1734
4	Inkpen pa	Berks	Hungerford . . 4	Newbury 7	Reading . . . 23	63	729
22	Inskip to	Lancaster . . .	Kirkham 5	Garstang 5	Preston 5	221	798
11	Instow pa	Devon	Bideford 4	Barnstaple . . . 4	Torrington . . 8	206	369
27	Intwood pa	Norfolk	Norwich 4	Wymondham . . 5	Hingham . . . 11	106	44
11	Inwardleigh pa	Devon	Hatherleigh . . 2	Holsworthy . . 13	Oakhampton . 4	203	638
14	Inworth pa	Essex	Kelvedon 2	Colchester . . . 9	Coggleshall . . 4	42	437
38	Iping pa	Sussex	Midhurst 4	Petersfield . . . 8	Haslemere . . . 7	49	305
11	Ippleden pa	Devon	Abb. Newton . . 4	Ashburton . . . 5	Totness 4	162	1164
18	Ippolets pa	Herts	Hitchin 2	Hertford 15	Buntingford . . 13	32	874
31	Ipsden pa	Oxford	Wallingford . . 4	Watlington . . . 7	Reading 10	42	582
39	Ipsley pa	Warwick	Alcester 6	Solihull 12	Henley 7	109	830
5	} Ipstone pa	Oxford and Bucks	Gt. Marlow . . . 7	H. Wycombe . . 7	. . . . . 7	38	272
& 31							
35	Ipstones pa	Stafford	Cheadle 4	Leek 5	Longnor 12	150	1325
36	Ipswich* m t & bo	Suffolk	Woodbridge . . . 7	Needham 9	Hadleigh 9	69	20454

* IPSWICH, a market, borough, and county-town, under a separate jurisdiction, as forming a distinct liberty, which includes the town and suburbs, with the hamlets of Stoke-hall, Brooks-hall, Wykes Ufford, and Wykes Bishop. It stands on the banks of the river Orwell, just below its junction with the Gipping, from which the town derives its appellation. It was anciently fortified and encompassed by a ditch and rampart, which were partially destroyed by the Danes, who took and pillaged the place in 991, and again in 1000. A castle is said to have been erected here by William the Conqueror, which was demolished by King Stephen; but the fortifications were renewed in the fifth year of John, when a wall was built round the town, with four gates, denominated from the four cardinal points of the compass; and of this wall a portion is still remaining. The first charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants, in 1199, by King John; but Edward I., in the thirteenth year of his reign, deprived them of their franchises, which, however, on their subsequently furnishing ships for his service, he restored; and in 1291 granted a new charter, confirming those of John and Henry III. Other charters were granted by succeeding princes, the last being that of Charles II. Ipswich has sent members to Parliament ever since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The corporation has the power of passing fines and recoveries, trying civil and criminal causes, and holding pleas of the crown; as likewise of holding assizes of wine, bread, beer, &c.; and also of maintaining an admiralty jurisdiction, extending to the claim of all waifs, strays, and goods, cast on shore. No freeman can be compelled to serve on juries out of the town; and all the burgesses are entitled to various advantageous privileges on sailing to different ports. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends not only throughout the liberty of Ipswich, on land, but also over the estuary of the Orwell, on the Essex coast, beyond Harwich, and on both sides of the Suffolk coast, beyond Landguard-fort. At the period of the Norman Conquest, the town contained nine parish churches, three of which are supposed to have been destroyed by a tempest, recorded by Stow to have happened January 1, 1287, notwithstanding which the number afterwards increased to twenty-one; but at present there are only twelve remaining. A free grammar-school existed here previously to 1477, and after the termination of Cardinal Wolsey's Collegiate Institution, Henry VIII. renewed the school by a royal charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565. It is endowed for the support of a master and usher, under the patronage of the corporation; and the number of scholars is at present restricted to thirty. There are also three charity-schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third, forty girls. Besides these there is a Lancasterian-school, founded in 1811, for 200 boys. In the town are various alms-houses; and in

Pillaged
by the
Danes.

First
Charter
granted by
King John.

Three
churches
destroyed by
a tempest.



IPSWICH, AND THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.
SUFFOLK.





SCENE ON THE RIVER ORWELL AT IPSWICH.
SUFFOLK.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES (ENGLAND) & WALES Delineated

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Irby.....to	Chester....	Gt. Neston .5	Liverpool....8	Eastham . . .8	197	145
24	Irby-on-Humber...pa	Lincoln....	Gt. Grimsby.5	Castor6	Glan.Bridge 15	162	217
24	Irby in the Marsh...pa	Lincoln . . .	Spilsby.....6	Wainfleet .. 3	Burgh3	134	78
28	Irchesterpa	Northamp ..	Wellingboro' 3	High Ferrers 4	Bozeat5	65	797
22	Irebyto	Lancaster...	K. Lonsdale .3	Hornby.....8	Burton .. . .9	249	115
9	Ireby, Highto	Cumberland	Wigton7	H.Newmark.9	Ireby.....2	304	499
9	Ireby, Low*...m t & to	Cumberland	.....7	.....6	Mary Port ..13	303	293

1704 was established an institution for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen, which is supported by subscription. The streets in general are narrow, and disposed without much attention to regularity; but they are well paved and lighted with gas. Many of the shops and private houses are handsome modern buildings; and among the number which have an antiquated appearance, many are spacious, comfortable, and convenient. The town-hall formerly constituted part of the parochial church of St. Mildred, said to have been one of the most beautiful structures in Ipswich; the custom-house, situated on the quay, is a commodious brick building; and the corn-exchange, standing on Corn-hill, is well arranged, and furnished for the business there transacted. A handsome market-cross, which had been erected in 1510, was taken down in 1812, and the square in which it stood enclosed for a market-place. At no great distance from the former is another market-place, built at the joint expense of five persons, in 1811, and consisting of inner and outer quadrangles, round both of which are covered colonnades, affording to the market-people protection from the weather; and adjoining is an enclosed cattle-market, constructed at the expense of the same proprietors. The county gaol, the plan and disposition of which have been highly praised, stands within a boundary wall, twenty-four feet in height, and enclosing about an acre and a half of ground. At a short distance from this edifice is the house of correction, in an airy situation, surrounded by a wall seventeen feet high; it includes three court-yards; and in the keeper's house is a chapel for the prisoners. The Borough goal, in St. Matthew's-street, is described as a handsome and commodious building. The spinning of woollen yarn is the only manufacture carried on here at present, to any extent, except ship-building, sail-making, &c. The principal commerce of the town arises from the exportation of corn, malt, cheese, and butter, the produce of the neighbouring country. A good harbour for light vessels is formed by the estuary of the Orwell, which is navigable, at high water, up to the bridge, except for ships of considerable burden, which pass no farther than Downham-reach, three or four miles nearer the sea. The Orwell, which is noted for the beauty of its adjacent scenery, affords the means for a pleasant excursion to Harwich in the summer season; and to that place wherries go and return regularly every tide. On the quay is a custom-house. In the reign of Edward III. it was decided that the bailiff and burgesses of Ipswich possessed the sole right to take custom-house duties for goods landed at the port of Harwich; whence it is to be inferred that the latter was then a subordinate and dependent port, with respect to Ipswich. Among the eminent natives of Ipswich, the most distinguished was Thomas Wolsey, born in March, 1471, who, after attaining the official dignities of Archbishop of York, cardinal, and prime minister of Henry VIII., died, under arrest for treason, at Leicester-abbey, Nov. 29, 1530.

IPSWICH.

The town-hall.

Its commerce.

Birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey.

Market, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 4 and 18, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for toys; August 22, for horses and lambs; September 25, for butter and cheese.

* IREBY, Low, a market-town and township, forming, with High Ireby, a parish, in Allerdale-ward, below Darwent, situated near the source of the river Ellen. It is called Low Ireby, and also Market Ireby,

<i>Mar</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
3	Ireland ham	Bedford	Biggleswade .5	Bedford .....6	Ampthill ....6	45	....
22	Ireleth to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston .5	Hawkshead.17	Dalton .....3	277.	513
10	Ireton Kirk..... pa	Derby	Wirksworth 3	Winster .. .6	Ashborn ....6	143	826
10	Ireton Wood..... to	Derby	Derby .....4	Uttoxeter .13	.....11	130	165
22	Irlam ham	Lancaster...	Manchester .9	Newton ....7	Warrington..8	191	....
22	Irlam O'The Height ham	Lancaster...	.....4	Bolton .....7	Bury .....8	186	....
27	Irmingland pa	Norfolk.....	Norfolk .....5	E. Dereham 10	Reepham....8	114	16
24	Irnham pa	Lincoln.....	Corby .....2	Folkingham..6	Bourn .....9	107	413
10	Iron Brock Grange.ham	Derby	Derby .....13	Winster ....5	Bakewell....9	139	34
27	Irstead pa	Norfolk.....	Cottishall .6	N. Walsham 8	Norwich ...13	122	152
9	Irthington .. . pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle ....8	Longtown ..6	Brampton ...6	310	251
28	Irthlingborough pa	Northamp ..	High.Ferrers 2	Kettering...8	Thrapston ..7	70	1072
9	Irton pa	Cumberland	Ravenglass .5	Egremont .12	Whitehaven 17	295	566
43	Irton to	N. R. York.	Scarborough 4	N. Malton .12	Hunmanby .8	213	105
9	Isall pa	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Ireby.....6	Keswick ...10	300	508
9	Isall Old Park to	Cumberland	.....5	.....4	H.Newmark.9	301	90
56	Is Carneg..... to	Montgomery	Machynllath.1	Llanydloes .18	Di.Y.Moddul3	206	338
49	Is Coed..... ham	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..6	Kidwelly...4	Lland.Vawr 22	224	169
52	Is Coed pa	Denbigh	Wrexham .5	Llangollen..12	Holt .....8	185	509
38	Isfield..... pa	Sussex	Uckfield ...3	Cuckfield ..12	Lewes .....8	43	581
28	Isham..... pa	Northamp ..	Kettering...4	Thrapston ..7	H. Ferrers .6	71	322
26	Ishlawrcoed..... pa	Monmouth..	Newport ...16	Crickhowell .5	Abergavenny 7	158	2070
49	Ishmaels, St..... pa	Carmarthen	Kidwelly...3	Llaugherne .5	Carmarthen..7	225	944
57	Ishmaels, St..... pa	Pembroke ..	Milford.....5	Haverford,W 9	Marlos.....3	275	527
34	Isle, Abbot's pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster ...4	Taunton....9	Somerton...10	133	342
34	Isle, Brewers pa	Somerset ...	Langport ...5	.....9	.....10	133	219
44	Isle, Beck to	N. R. York .	Thirsk.....4	Aldborough..9	Ripon .. ...10	219	221
16	Isle of Wight co	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	13431
6	Isleham pa	Cambridge..	Mildenhall..3	Ely .....7	Newmarket..7	67	1942
25	Isleworth..... hun	Middlesex ..	.....	.....	.....	....	13568
25	Isleworth* vil & pa	Middlesex ..	Brentford...2	Hounslow ...3	Staines ....9	9	5590
23	Isley Walton pa	Leicester ...	Ashby de la Z.7	Kegworth ...4	Loughboro ..6	123	65

LOW IREBY.

Ancient
origin.

to distinguish it from the village of High Ireby, in its vicinity. Though now an inconsiderable place, its origin has been referred to a remote period; for Camden supposes, from the similarity of names, that it was the Arbeia of the Romans, where the military corps of the Barcarii Tigrienses was stationed; but this opinion is controverted by Horsley, who observes that no Roman antiquities have been discovered here. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; certified value £25; annual value P. R., £45; in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The grant for holding the market was obtained in 1237; and in 1688 it was frequented as a great corn-mart, but at present there is only a small market for butcher's meat. A free-school was founded here in 1726, by Matthew Caldbeck, and endowed with £5 per annum.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, February 24, and September 21, for horses and horned cattle.

'nsurrection
against
Henry III.

* ISLEWORTH is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Thames, opposite to Richmond. In 1263, the barons, in insurrection against Henry III., encamped in Isleworth-park, which at that time belonged to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother. The following year, the citizens of London, headed by the constable of the Tower, destroyed the manor-house and two mills, besides committing other ravages. The property subsequently became vested in the crown; and Henry V., in 1414, founded, within the manor of Isleworth, a convent of Bridgetine nuns, called the Monastery of Sion. The original site of the convent was within the parish of Twickenham; but in 1432 a new and more spacious nunnery was erected in the parish of Isleworth, to which the sisterhood removed; and there continued till the dissolution of monasteries. Edward VI. granted the conventual estate to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, who erected a noble mansion at Sion, and formed a botanic garden. The property, on his attainder, fell to the crown; and in 1604, it was re-granted to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who laid out £9000 on the house and gardens, which have been since variously improved by later proprietors. This noble mansion, now belonging to





HIGHBURY COLLEGE, ISLINGTON.
MIDDLESEX.

<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
25	Islington* vil & pa	Middlesex ..	Hackney 3	Hampstead . . 4	Highgate . . . 3	1	37316
27	Islington pa	Norfolk	Lynn Regis . . 4	Castle Rising 10	Wisbeach . . 10	94	236

the Duke of Northumberland, is of magnificent dimensions, and of a quadrangular form, and is built of white stone. The living of Isleworth is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and diocese of London; and in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an ancient Gothic tower at the west end. The whole structure, except the tower, was rebuilt of brick, in 1706. An alms-house for six poor women was founded here, and endowed with an estate in Yorkshire, by Sir Thomas Ingram, in 1664; another alms-house for six poor men and six women, was erected in pursuance of the munificent bequest of £5000, by Mrs. Tolson, who died in 1750; and there is a third, for six women, built in 1738, and subsequently endowed by Mrs. Mary Bell. There is likewise a charity-school for children of both sexes, originally founded by Dame Elizabeth Hill, in 1630. Anthony Collins, a noted writer on philosophical necessity, the friend and correspondent of Locke, was born at Isleworth, in 1676.

* ISLINGTON is an extensive village, situated between the ancient channels of the little rivers Fleet and Walbrook, which mark its western and eastern borders, in the course of their subterraneous passage to the Thames. The village, which was long one of the principal rural haunts of the metropolitan citizens, is now so closely connected with Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, Old-street, and Shoreditch, that, like those places, it may be regarded as forming an integrant portion of the vast metropolis. Besides Islington, the parish includes the villages or hamlets of Battlebridge, Upper and Lower Holloway, Highbury, Ball's-pond, part of Newington-green, Kingsland-green, and City-gardens. Battlebridge is supposed, with great probability, to have been the place where Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, defeated the multitudinous army of the Britons, under the celebrated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61. As early as the reign of Henry II., Islington was noted as the scene of public recreation, where wrestling, casting quoits, shooting at butts, and other athletic pastimes were practised. In 1514, the Londoners, displeased at the abridgment of their pleasures, by the enclosure of common fields about Islington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch, which they had been accustomed to frequent for the sport of archery, assembled in great numbers, and levelled the enclosures. On the commencement of war between Charles I. and the Parliament, trenches and ramparts were constructed at this place, for the defence of the city. The living of Islington is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and diocese of London. Islington also gives title to a prebendary in St. Paul's-cathedral, and the value of the benefice in K. B. is £11 10s. 10d. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure of brick, with stone quoins and cornices, having at the west end an entrance-portico, and a square tower, surmounted by an octangular steeple. It was erected in 1751—1754; and when some repairs took place, in 1787, it being requisite to make some alterations in the vane, that object was effected by means of a scaffolding of wicker-work round the steeple, ingeniously constructed, on a novel plan, by Thomas Birch, a basket-maker. Besides the parish church, there are in the parish episcopal churches or chapels at Holloway, Ball's-pond, and Clouesley-square, Liverpool-road. There are also various places of worship belonging to the Independents, Methodists, and Baptists. Part of the village of Islington, adjoining Pentonville, extends into the parish of Clerkenwell, where stands the free-school and alms-houses, founded and endowed by Dame Alice Owen, about 1610, for the benefit of both

ISLEWORTH

Munificent bequest.

Battle between the Romans and the Britons

Singular scaffolding

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
28	Islip .....pa	Northamp ..	Thrapston ...1	Oundle.....7	Rockingham 12	77	562
31	Islip*...vil & pa	Oxford	Oxford .....6	Bicester.....7	Woodstock ..7	60	645
57	Issells, St.....pa	Pembroke ..	Tenby .....4	Narbeth ....5	Pembroke ..11	260	1266
8	Issey, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Padstow....3	Col. Major...7	Bodmin ....10	242	720
16	Itchen Abbots.....pa	Hants	Alresford...4	Winchester..4	Basingstoke.14	59	254
16	Itchen Stoke	Hants .....	.....2	.....6	.....13	56	248
38	Itchinor, West.....pa	Sussex	Chichester...5	Arundel ...14	Midhurst...15	67	181
38	Itchingfield	Sussex	Horsham ...3	Petworth ...12	Cuckfield...12	39	349
16	Itchingswell.....cha	Hants	Whitchurch .8	Kingsclere ..2	Basingstoke.11	56	399
15	Itchington	Gloucester..	Thornbury ..4	Wickwar....6	Bristol .....9	105	144
39	Itchington, Bishop's.pa	Warwick...	Southam ...4	Warwick ..10	Kineton .....7	80	430
39	Itchington, Long....pa	Warwick. ...	.....3	Coventry ...10	Rugby .....8	85	911
39	Itchington, Old to & cha	Warwick...	.....4	Kineton .. ..7	Warwick ...11	81	....
9	Itonfield.....to	Cumberland	Penrith ....10	Carlisle ....9	H. Newmark. 9	292	544
27	Iteringham	Norfolk.....	Aylesham ...4	Holt .....7	Foulsham ...8	122	334
26	Itton	Monmouth..	Chepstow ...3	Usk .....8	Caerleon ...11	138	123
8	Ive, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ..4	Liskeard ...4	St. Germans .7	219	656
9	Ivegill.....to & cha	Cumberland	Carlisle ....9	K. Oswald ...6	H. Newmark. 7	292	129
5	Iver.....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook ...3	Uxbridge....3	Beaconsfield .7	20	1870
9	Ives, St. † ...bo & mt	Cornwall ...	Camborne ..10	Penzance....8	Merazion ....7	276	4776

ISLINGTON.

Charitable institutions.

Ancient palace.

Origin of the name.

parishes. A charity-school for boys and girls was established here in 1710, the house belonging to which was rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, in 1788 ; there are also parochial schools at Lower Holloway, besides which there are some others. In Queen's Head-row are alms-houses, founded in 1640, by John Heath, for ten decayed members of the Company of Clothworkers ; and another set of alms-houses, founded and endowed by Mrs. Jane Davis, in 1794 ; and in Frog-lane are six alms-houses for widows, originally founded at White-friars, by Margaret, Countess of Kent, in 1538, but subsequently removed to this place. At Islington is a handsome and spacious building, erected in 1825, for the use of the Church of England Missionary Institution ; and at Highbury is a college or academy for the education of Congregational, or Independent Dissenting ministers, removed hither from Hoxton. The Regent's-canal passes through the parish, being conveyed by a tunnel under the High-street and the New River, and having on its banks convenient wharfs and warehouses. A considerable part of the course of the New River extends through this parish, but it terminates in that of Clerkenwell. In that parish also are situated Sadler's-wells Theatre. Copenhagen-house, Highbury-barn, and Canonbury-house, are places of public entertainment, much frequented in the summer season.

* ISLIP. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated spot on the north side of the river Ray, near its confluence with the Cherwell, and over the former of these streams there is a neat stone bridge. Near the centre of the village anciently stood a palace belonging to King Ethelred II., whose youngest son, Edward, surnamed the Confessor, was born here. A building, long used as a barn, but supposed to have been a chapel connected with the palace, was taken down in 1780. The manor of Islip was given by the Confessor to the abbot and monks of Westminster ; and in the manor-house Isabel of France resided for a short time, in 1326, while concerting measures for the dethronement of her husband, Edward II. In 1644 and 1645, this village, and its vicinity, were the scenes of repeated skirmishes between the troops of Charles I. and the Parliament.

† IVES, ST. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to derive its name from Iva, a woman of great sanctity, who came here from Ireland, about the year 460. It is situated at the north-east of the fine bay of St. Ives, in the Bristol-channel, and bounded by rocks of black killas. Previously to the year 1816, the harbour was greatly incommoded by immense shoals of sand driven upon the coast by the north-west winds ; the pier was then extended, and a breakwater constructed for its protection ; it will now afford, at spring tides, accommodation for 200 large vessels. The



ST. IVES.
CORNWALL.

A short distance from this town, a Pyramid was erected by the eccentric John Knoll, Esq. in 1811: and at this time cease left certain freeholds to defray the expences, every five years of an old woman, and ten girls, under the age of fourteen dressed in white, to parade from the market place around this Pyramid, and dance and sing the 100th Psalm. Also £.10 to the port-collector and wine-taster for a dinner.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
19	Ives, St.* .....m t & to	Huntingdon.	St. Neots...14	Huntingdon..6	Somersham ..6	59	3314
45	Ives, St.....ham	W. R. York	Keighly ....3	Bradford ....5	Halifax.....6	205	....
13	Ivestone .....to	Durham	Durham ....10	Wolsingham .8	Stanhope ...11	268	238
5	Ivinghoe†.....m t & pa	Bucks	Tring .. ....4	Aylesbury ...9	Lei. Buzzard.8	34	1648

chief articles of exportation are slates and pilchards; the latter are taken here in great abundance. In the neighbourhood are some copper-mines, and in the above rocks are some streaks resembling that metal. A very singular custom prevails in this town, namely, that on the death of every individual worth £10, ten shillings shall be paid to the curate. The church is a low, but spacious building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, and situated so near the sea, that at high tides it is covered with the spray. Here, also, are meeting-houses for Dissenters, who have Sunday-schools for their poor children. The town has likewise the advantage of a free grammar-school, founded by Charles I. At a short distance from the town is a seat called Tregony-castle, and about a mile farther, on the summit of a lofty hill, a pyramid, which was erected by John Knoll, Esq., an eccentric individual, who died in 1811, and left in his will, that at the end of every five years an old woman and ten girls, under the age of fourteen, dressed in white, should parade from the market-place around this pyramid, where they should dance, and sing the 100th psalm. To defray the expenses of this singular desire, he left freeholds vested in the minister, to whom, with the port-collector, he bequeathed £10 for a dinner.

ST. IVES.

Singular custom.

Market, Wednesday and Friday.—Fair, Saturday before Advent, for cattle.

* IVES, ST., is situated on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of six arches; it was called Slepe, by the Saxons, and is thus entered in Domesday Book, but derives its present appellation from St. Ivo, a Persian saint, who travelled through England, about the year 600. Most of the buildings are of modern erection, nearly the whole of the town having been destroyed by a dreadful fire, in 1689. Here are several ale-breweries and malt-kilns, as the inns and public-houses are numerous, the town being a considerable thoroughfare for travellers. Here was formerly a priory, founded by Ivo, for monks of the Benedictine order; the priory-barn and dove-house are yet remaining. Slepe-hall, also called Cromwell-place, was for some time the residence of the Protector, and possesses a curious picture of two half-length figures, said to be of Sir Oliver Cromwell and another of his family, though this is far from being certain, and indeed from the figures themselves, is scarcely probable.

Destructive fire in 1689.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Whit Monday, and October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and cheese:

† IVINGHOE is on the eastern side of the county, where a part of it projects between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. It consists of two streets, one of which extends through the whole length of the town, and the other branches off from it near the centre, so that the ground-plan takes somewhat the form of the letter T. A traditionary tale and distich prevails in the neighbourhood, purporting that the manor of Ivinghoe, with others near it, anciently belonged to the family of Hampden; and that they were forfeited to the crown, as a fine or composition, for an act of personal violence towards the Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., the circumstances of which are not recorded. The antique couplet is thus worded :—

Curious tradition.

“Tring, Wing and Ivinghoe did go,
For striking the Black Prince a blow.”

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., and

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
17	Ivington.....to & cha	Hereford ...	Leominster ..3	Kington ....10	Tenbury....12	140	602
11	Ivybridge.....to & cha	Devon.....	Totness ....13	Plymouth ..10	Ply. Earls...6	209	....
21	Ivy Church.....pa	Kent	Romney ....3	Ashford ....10	Rye .....10	68	252
41	Ivy Church .....ham	Wilts	Salisbury...3	Downton ...5	Old Sarum ..5	85	....
21	Iwade .....pa	Kent	Milton .....3	Queensboro'.3	Chatham ...10	41	....
12	Iwerne Courtney....pa	Dorset.....	Blan. Forum.5	Shaftesbury..7	Stalbridge ...8	110	557
12	Iwerne Minster .. .pa	Dorset.	Shaftesbury..6	Cranborne..14	Blan. Forum.6	106	634
36	Ixworth*.....m t & to	Suffolk	BurySt.Edm. 8	Botesdale....9	StowMarket 12	77	1061
36	Ixworth Thorpe ....pa	Suffolk .....	.....7	Thetford ...8	Mildenhall .15	79	148

IVINGHOE. within it are sepulchral monuments of the family of Duncombe, formerly the possessors of a seat in this parish, called Barley-end House. The market, granted in 1318, was once large, but is now almost discontinued. Berrysted-house, in this parish, now a farm-house, is said to have been the seat of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen, to whom also is attributed, but without any probability, an altar-tomb and statue in the chancel of the church.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 6, and October 17, for cows, sheep, and hogs.

Discovery of Roman coins.

* IXWORTH, a small market-town, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the bank of a small river, which falls into the Little Ouse. Roman coins are said to have been repeatedly found here ; but it may be questioned whether it was the site of any Roman settlement, and the origin of the town may with more probability be traced to the foundation of a priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, by Gilbert Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100. The town is a considerable thoroughfare, being situated on the road from Bury to Norwich and Yarmouth ; but it has no manufacture, and its market is now inconsiderable.

Market, Monday.—Fair, Whit Monday, for toys.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Idle.....	Nottingham	Trent.	Irton	Brecknocksh	Wye.
Ilken.....	Pembrokesh	Irish Sea.	Irwell*.....	Lancashire..	Mersey.
Irk.....	Lancashire..	Irwell.	Isis†.....	Wiltshire...	Thame.
Irt, or Irthing...	Cumberland	Irish Sea.	Isker, or Isis	Brecknocksh	Uske.

Romantic scenery.

* THE IRWELL rises in the moors, about the parallel of Haslingden, near the Yorkshire and Lancashire boundaries ; whence it flows, swelled by other little streams, through the manor of Tottington to Bury ; below which it forms a junction with the Roch, and afterwards makes a considerable curve to the west. Meeting with a rivulet from Bolton, the Irwell then suddenly winds towards the south-east ; and proceeds, in that direction, to Manchester, where it unites with the Medlock and the Irk. Shifting its course to the west, and passing through Barton, where the Duke of Bridgewater’s canal is carried over its surface, it falls into the Mersey, below Flixton. The country, from Bury to Manchester, through which the river pursues its course, is very romantic, and extremely populous. The scenery, from Lever to Clifton, is peculiarly attractive.

† ISIS, a river, rises in Wiltshire, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and flowing through only a small part of Wiltshire, begins to be navigable for boats at Cricklade ; but after running in a serpentine manner

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Istwith.....	Cardigansh .	Irish Sea.	Ivil, or Ivel.....	Bedfordshire	Ouse.
Istrad.....	Denbighshire	Cluyd.	Ivil.....	Somersetshire	Parret.
Itching, or Alre*	Hampshire..	Southampt. Water			

about four miles, to Castle Eaton, it passes the town of Lechlade, dividing the counties of Oxfordshire and Berkshire in its whole remaining course ; and running through Oxford, where it is joined by the Cherwell, passes Abingdon, and above a mile below Dorchester unites with the Thame, and forms the noble river Thames.

RIVER ISIS.

* ITCHING, or Alre, a river in Hampshire, rising at Chilton Candover, near Alresford, thence running S. W. to the city of Winchester, where it begins to be navigable till its fall into Southampton Water.

J.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
11	Jacobstowe.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh . 4	Oakhampton. 6	Chumleigh . . 8	200	638
8	Jacobstowe.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton . . . 8	Launceston 12	Bossiney....11	225	571
13	Jarrow* .....pa & to	Durham	S. Shields . . 3	Newcastle...6	Sunderland ..7	276	27995
57	Jeffreston.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbeth . . . 4	Tenby.....5	Pembroke ...9	262	610
	Jersey, Island off.....	Hants.....	Portland....84	Southampt 124	Portsmouth134	220	29855

* JARROW is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Tyne, at the point where that river expands and forms the fenny pool called Jarrows-lake, which covers 460 acres of ground. It was formerly called Gyrvy, which is the Saxon name for a marsh. The church, which is dedicated to St. Paul, was rebuilt in 1783, except the chancel and tower, which are very ancient. In the vestry is a rudely-formed and very ancient oaken chair, which is said to have belonged to the venerable Bede, who was born at Monkton, in this parish. Here are the remains of an ancient monastery, said to be founded by King Egfrid.

Birthplace of the Venerable Bede.

† JERSEY, ISLAND OF, Hampshire, in the diocese of Winchester, is situated about twenty-five leagues south from the continent of Britain, five leagues west from Cape Carteret, in Normandy, three leagues south from Sarke, seven leagues south-east from Guernsey, and nine leagues south from Alderney. It is of an oblong figure, measuring twelve miles from west to east, and six from north to south, in circumference, between thirty-five and thirty-six; and in point of extent, nearly equal to, but somewhat larger than, Guernsey; elevated like that, but on the opposite side declining from south to north. The cliffs on the side fronting Guernsey being forty or fifty fathoms in height, but on the south it is almost level with the sea. The country is beautifully diversified with little hills, warm valleys, and, towards the sea, with pleasant plains. The soil also varies much, in some places gravelly, in others sandy; but the greatest part is a deep, rich, fertile mould, with scarcely any spot in the island which can be called barren. This island is better watered than Guernsey, abounding every where with rills, rivulets, and springs. The produce of this island is much the same with that of Guernsey; the pasture so sweet, that no country in Europe can boast of richer milk, or finer butter; grain of all kinds, and particularly a sort of wheat called *froment tremais*, from its being sown in the latter end of May, and

Description of the soil.

ISLAND OF
JERSEY.St. Hellier,
its chief
town.Capacious
bay.Produces
great quan-
tities of
cyder.

reaped in the beginning of August. But what chiefly distinguishes this island at present, are its orchards, which are very well fenced, regularly planted, and commonly yield immense quantities of fruit. On the south of the island the sea seems to have encroached upon the land, and to have swallowed upwards of six square miles, making a very beautiful bay, between two and three miles broad, and nearly the same in depth. In the east corner of this bay stands the town of St. Hellier, very pleasantly situated, having a prospect open to the sea, covered with hills to the north, with meadows between them and the town, through which runs a copious and delightful stream. The streets are open and well built, with a handsome square in the centre, and well accommodated in point of markets, and every other thing contributing to the convenience of the inhabitants. Here a pier has been raised, which is a great advantage to the port. But the principal haven is on the other side, in the west corner of the bay of St. Aubin's, from which it receives its name. It is about half the size of St. Hellier, chiefly occupied by merchants and masters of ships; and most of the buildings being new, make a very neat and elegant figure. A little to the east of the town a rock rises up in the sea, upon which the fort of St. Aubin is erected; to which the inhabitants having joined a well-built pier, their haven is now equally secured against the fury of the winds, and the insults of an enemy. Within the pier, a sixth-rate just floats at a dead neap, and a vessel of 200 tons at all times; but ships of superior size must lie without, in the road, where there is good anchorage; and the whole bay being a fine, clean, hard sand, renders the intercourse between the two towns, which are about three miles distant, perfectly easy. There are besides these, several other havens of less note; as St. Brelade's-bay, at the back of St. Aubin's; the great bay of St. Owen, taking in the greatest part of the west side of the island, where the largest ships may ride in twelve and fifteen fathoms, safe from all but east winds. La Crevasse is a port only for boats; Greve de Lecq, and port St. John, are also small havens on the north side; where is likewise Bonnenuit. On the east is the bay of St. Katherines, and the harbour of Rosel; to the south of which lies the famous Mount Orgueil-castle; to the south-west lies the haven De la Chaussée; to the east of St. Aubin's-bay is the port de Bas. All these are covered with breast-work, well defended by cannon. Formerly the chief employment and dependence of the inhabitants were placed in agriculture, but now every house has its orchard, and there is such abundance of fruit, that in a good year, between 20,000 and 30,000 hogsheads of cyder are made here. Their great manufacture is the same with that of Guernsey, the working up of their wool, and 4000 tods, which by act of parliament they are empowered to import annually from England. The articles chiefly manufactured are stockings. In ancient times they depended greatly upon their fishery, in which they are much inferior to Guernsey. In war time, several privateers are fitted out by the inhabitants of the island, by which immense riches are frequently gained. For the defence of the island, they have two troops of horse, five regiments of infantry, and a fine train of artillery, exclusive of what is in their several castles, and on the redoubts and breast-works upon their coasts, amounting, in the whole, to 115 eighteen-pounders, given by King William to the island, in 1692. There are always regular troops in Elizabeth-castle, and in Fort St. Aubin; and in time of war, they have commonly a body of forces from England. The whole number of inhabitants is computed at about 25,000, all of whom (with a very few exceptions) are natives of the place. Originally, all these islands were under the jurisdiction of one great officer, styled sometimes Lord, sometimes Bailiff, and sometimes Guardian of the Isles. At present the government of Jersey is vested in the governor or his deputy, and the bailiff, who are appointed by the king. The former is at the head of the state, and of

the military government ; the latter is the chief magistrate, and precedes the governor in courts of justice, but no where else ; and is entrusted with the custody, and, under certain restrictions, with the use of the great seal ; he has likewise his lieutenant. There are also twelve justices of the peace, elected by the people ; an attorney-general ; solicitor-general ; sheriff ; recorder ; two under sheriffs, and a keeper of the rolls. Every parish has its constable, which is a triennial office of great honour and trust ; each constable having under him two lieutenants, and twelve sworn assistants. There is also in every vinton, a vintonier ; these officers execute justice, suppress disorders, levy all taxes, and with very little expense to the public. In the states of the island, the governor, or his deputy, presides, having first called them together ; and he has also a negative voice. They pass laws, raise money, naturalize strangers, and appoint deputies to carry addresses or representations on their behalf to the crown. This island is governed by its own laws, but an appeal lies to the king in council. The lands and estates descend in gavel-kind. The steady and intrepid courage which the inhabitants have often displayed when attacked, have induced several monarchs to confer very extraordinary marks of their favour. Henry VII. gave them his sanction for the erection of two free-schools ; Queen Elizabeth honoured them with larger and more explicit charters than any of her predecessors ; James I. redressed several grievances ; King Charles I. gave lands for the endowment of three fellowships in as many colleges at Oxford ; King Charles II. sent a mace, with a most honourable inscription, to be carried before the magistrates of the island ; King William III. gave all the artillery requisite for their breast-works and other fortifications ; and they have deserved and received many benefits from the crown in succeeding reigns. The climate is extremely mild, in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island ; and the temperature being equalized by the surrounding sea. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence ; hence, myrtles and other shrubs, which in the south of England require protection, grow here luxuriantly in the open air ; and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. The pulse and corn grown here are smaller than the produce of England ; yet, formerly enough was raised to form a considerable article of exportation, but now the inhabitants are obliged to procure from other countries nearly one-half of the grain they consume. The horses are small, but strong and hardy ; the cows are of the Alderney breed ; and the sheep appear to be chiefly Southdowns, the six-horned variety, for which the island was once noted, having become extinct. Game does not abound here ; but the Jersey partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals ; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles, though toads of a large size are found here, whilst there are none at Guernsey, where it is said the air proves destructive to them. Fish are plentiful, including conger eels, sometimes weighing fifty pounds ; and the curious shell-fish, called the ormer, or sea-ear. The only remarkable mineral substance is the sienitic granite, of which the cliffs are composed. It is raised from quarries at Mount Mado in large quantities, and sent to Guernsey and to England, to be used for paving. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble, when it is adapted to the purposes of ornamental architecture. Ochre and tripoli are found here ; and there are several chalybeate springs in the island. The contest with Bonaparte became productive of great advantage to Jersey, in consequence of its being made a grand military depot. Its shores were then crowded by French emigrants and other strangers ; workmen arrived here from England, to labour at the forts and other public works ; the harbours were filled with shipping ; and every thing contributed to give an extraordinary impulse to commerce, so that the whole island displayed a scene

ISLAND OF
JERSEY.Government
of the island.

Its climate.

Quarries of
sienitic
granite.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Jesmond*.....to	Northumb .	Newc.-on-T. 1	N. Shields ..7	S. Shields...8	275	....
38	Jevington.....pa	Sussex	Eastbourne..3	Seaford.....5	Lewes.....12	62	300
8	John, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Saltash.....4	Plymouth ...6	St. Germans..5	221	178
25	John, St.....pa	Middlesex .	Westminster..	Hammersmith5	Brentford....8	1	22648
9	John, St.....pa	Cumberland	Egremont....4	Keswick ...14	Ravenglass ..8	292	567
16	John, St.....pa	Hants	Winchester..1	Stockbridge..9	Romsey ....11	62	785
42	John, St., the Baptist }pa & to }	Worcester..	Worcester...1	Droitwich ...6	Upton.....10	111	2661
9	John, St., Castlerigg† }to & cha }	Cumberland	Keswick... 3	H.Newmark12	Penrith....14	289	567
36	John, St., Ilkeshall .pa	Suffolk.	Bungay.....3	Beccles.....6	Halesworth..7	106	66
54	John's, St.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea ...1	Lochor .....6	Neath ... ..9	207	690
9	Johnby.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....5	H.Newmark. 9	Keswick ...14	293	99
57	Johnston.....pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford,W 4	Pembroke ...6	Milford.....3	270	186
57	Jordanstown.....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...4	St. Davids ..13	Newport ...11	261	150
8	Juliet, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...5	Bossiney ....6	Launceston .14	227	263
8	Just, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Mawes...1	Truro.....6	Penryn ... ..6	260	4667
8	Just, St.....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance ....7	St. Ives ....12	Merazion ...11	287	1558
ISLAND OF JERSEY.							
Exports and imports.		of active industry and increasing wealth. Steam-packets, carrying the mail, pass regularly between St. Hellier and Weymouth; and there are likewise steam-packets to Southampton, which touch at Guernsey. The exports to England, besides cider, are fruit, potatoes, and cattle; and the chief imports, corn, flour, seeds, live and dead stock, coal, cloth, earthenware, and glass. Salt-fish is brought hither from Newfoundland, and much of it is shipped again for the Mediterranean; commerce is also carried on with America, and with several parts of Europe. The grand staple article of manufacture, at Jersey, consists of worsted stockings, which are made of the finest quality, and the trade in which has been protected by various regulations of the English parliament. The language of Jersey, as well as the neighbouring islands, is the Norman-French, much corrupted, and said to be on the decline, but still used in the pulpits and the courts of law. Among the eminent natives of Jersey may be mentioned Philip Falle, historian of the island; Daniel Brevint, dean of Lincoln; Dr. David Durell, a biblical critic; and Dr. John Lempriere, author of a "Classical Dictionary," and other useful publications. Jersey gives the title of earl to the family of Villiers.					
Extraor- dinary escape.		* JESMOND, or Jesmont. At Jesmond-grove are the ruins of the chapel and hospital, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which so many pilgrims anciently resorted. Near these ruins is St. Mary's well, which was anciently in great estimation among the religious. To the south of Jesmond, at a sudden turn of the road, the Sandyford Dean is crossed by a small bridge, at the point where the rivulet falls over a rocky precipice, forty-five feet in perpendicular height, and is commonly called Lambert's-leap, on account of the singular escape of Mr. Cuthbert Lambert, whose mare took fright, and bounding over the low battlements of the bridge, fell with her rider into the dreadful abyss below; the horse was killed on the spot, though Mr. L. having kept his seat, most miraculously escaped with his life, and soon recovered from the violent shock which he sustained. In 1827 another accident of the kind took place, but the unfortunate rider met with instant death.					
Devastation produced by a water- spout.		† JOHN, ST., CASTLERIGG, a township and chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward below Darwent, comprising the two romantic vales of St. John of Wanthwaite. A branch of the river Greta flows from Thirlmere, through the deep and narrow dell of Wanthwaite, where a water-spout fell in 1749, and in two hours covered the whole vale many feet deep in water, forced down all the walls, houses, and bridges, and so completely carried away the corn-mill, that not a single stone was to be seen; the side of a mountain was excavated into a large and deep gully, and in some places stones of twenty tons weight were					

piled up in heaps twelve yards high. In the widest part of the dale is a rugged rock, called Green Crag, which, at a distance, has the appearance of a ruined castle, and greatly heightens the grandeur of this wild and discordant scene. St. John's vale is of a more verdant and chaste character than the former, but like it, is a deep and narrow glen, affording many picturesque beauties.

ST. JOHN,
CASTLE-
RIGG.

K.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
40	Kaber*.....to	Westmorlnd	Brough....2	Kir. Stephen 3	Appleby...11	263	164
46	Kayingham.....	E. R. York..	Hull.....14	Hedon.....4	Patrington...5	288	639
8	Kea, St. ....pa	Cornwall ...	Truro.....4	Tregony ....5	Penryn.....6	262	3896
24	Keadby.....to	Lincoln.....	Glan.Bridge 12	Burton....5	Kirton.....13	164	279
24	Keal, East...pa	Lincoln....	Spilsby.....2	Horncastle...9	Burgh....8	132	313
24	Keal, West...pa	Lincoln.....	.....3	.....9	.....8	131	502
22	Kearsley.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton.....4	Manchester..7	Newton...12	189	2705
29	Kearsley.....to	Northumb..	Newc.-on-T 12	Hexham....10	Corbridge...7	286	11
14	Keddington.....pa	Essex and } Suffolk ... }	C.Hedingham 9	Clare.....5	Haverhill...3	61	625
24	Keddington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....2	Saltfleet ....8	Alford.....9	150	607
10	Kedleston†.....pa	Derby.....	Derby....4	Ashborn....11	Alfreton...14	130	109
24	Keelby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Gt. Grimsby .6	Barton ....13	Glan.Bridge 13	165	638
35	Keele.....pa & vil	Stafford	Newcastle...3	Gt. Madeley .4	Drayton...12	152	1120
41	Keevil.....pa	Wilts.....	Trowbridge..4	Melksham...4	Bradford...6	95	692
23	Kegworth‡.....pa	Leicester ...	Loughboro' .6	Ashby de laZ11	Mt. Sorrel .10	115	1821

* KABER, or Kabergh, a township, partly in the parish of Brough, and partly in that of Kirby Stephen, East ward. Here is a small endowed school. In 1663, after the restoration of Charles II., an insurrection of the republican party was intended, and meetings were held for that purpose at Kaber Rigg, where several were taken prisoners by the militia, and executed at Appleby, for joining in this conspiracy, which was called the Kaber Rigg plot.

Insurrection
of the re-
publican
party.

† KEDLESTON. Lord Scarsdale has a most magnificent seat here ; it is situated on a gentle ascent, is 360 feet in extent, consisting of a centre and two pavilions connected with the main buildings by corridors of the Doric order ; in the centre of the north front is a double flight of steps leading to a grand portico, whose pediment is supported by six columns of the Corinthian order. The hall is a most beautiful apartment planned after the ancient Greek mode, and the ceiling is supported by twenty columns of alabaster. The saloon is an extremely elegant apartment, and is deservedly admired for the classic taste displayed in its various decorations. Almost every room in this splendid mansion is decorated with paintings, comprising many valuable works by the most eminent masters. The park-lodge was designed from the arch of Octavia, and gives admission to the grounds, which are about five miles in circumference, and display some flourishing plantations, and also a grove of venerable oaks, some of them of enormous magnitude. In the park is a neat building, erected over a spring, which is greatly valued for its antiscorbutic qualities ; it has also been found efficacious, from external application, in various cutaneous diseases, but more especially in ulcerous complaints. The temperature of the spring is about forty-seven degrees.

Magnificent
mansion.

Medicinal
spring.

‡ KEGWORTH is situated on an eminence near the Trent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, built at the expense of the Duke of

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Keighley*to & pa	W. R. York	Skipton7	Otley8	Halifax10	208	11176
24	Keisbyham	Lincoln	Corby5	Folkingham . . .4	Grantham . . .12	110	80
24	Kelbycha	Lincoln	Sleaford5	Grantham . . .7	Folkingham . .9	115	124
24	Kelfieldham	Lincoln	Gainsboro' . .7	Spittal17	Glan. Bridge 12	158	....
46	Kelfieldto	E. R. York	Selby5	York9	Snaith12	193	286
30	Kelhampa	Nottingham .	Newark2	Southwell . .5	Ollerton . . .11	127	199
43	Kelk, Greatto	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield .5	Bridlington .7	Rudstone . . .7	201	158
43	Kelk, Littleext p	E. R. York	.....6	.....6	.....5	202	51
22	Kellamerghto	Lancaster...	Kirkham . . .3	Preston . . .10	Poultton . . .8	226	145
51	Kellanpa	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . .4	Tregaron . . .7	Llanhir6	208	460
41	Kellawayspa	Wilts	Chippenham .3	Calne4	Wott. Basset.9	90	15
40	Kellethham	Westmorlnd	Orton4	Kir. Stephen 11	Kendal12	274	....
22	Kellet Netherto	Lancaster...	Lancaster . . .6	Kir. Lonsdale.9	Burton8	246	358
22	Kellet Over†to & cha	Lancaster...	.....8	.....8	.....9	248	531
11	Kelleypa	Devon	Launceston .5	Oakhampton14	Tavistock . .7	209	218
43	Kelleythorpeto	E. R. York	Gt. Driffield .2	Sledmere . . .6	Bridlington .15	196	....
27	Kellingpa	Norfolk	Holt3	Cley3	Cromer8	121	163
46	Kellingtonpa	W. R. York	Pontefract .6	Selby6	Snaith6	174	1388
13	Kelloepa & to	Durham	Durham6	Sheraton . . .6	Sedgefield . .5	256	663
28	Kelmarshpa	Northamp..	Mt. Harboro'.5	Rothwell . . .6	Northampt. 13	79	172
31	Kelmscottpa	Oxford	Lechdale . . .2	Bampton . . .5	Burford8	73	188
36	Kelsalepa	Suffolk	Saxmundham1	Framlingham 7	Halesworth . .9	90	1103
7	Kelsallto	Chester	Chester9	Northwich . .8	Overton7	177	648
24	Kelsey, Northpa	Lincoln	Glan. Bridge.6	Mt. Raisin .10	Castor6	151	648
24	Kelsey, Southvil	Lincoln	Castor6	Glan. Bridge.7	Kirton8	150	632
18	Kelshallpa	Herts	Royston . . .3	Baldock7	Hitchin . . .12	36	208
24	Kelsternepa	Lincoln	Louth4	Mt. Raisin .13	Wragby . . .13	145	179
34	Kelston†pa	Somerset ...	Bath4	Bristol9	Pensford . . .6	112	248

KEGWORTH. Devonshire; it formerly had a market, which is now discontinued. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome light building, with a nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and tower with a spire. Most of the windows are large, and some of them have pieces and complete figures of painted glass. Queen Elizabeth founded a free-school here, in 1575. The petty sessions for the hundred of West Goscote are holden here occasionally.

Fairs, February 18; Easter-Monday; April 30; and October 10, holyday-fair, toys, &c.

Extensive
manufacto-
ries.

* **KEIGHLEY**, or **KIGHLEY**, a market-town and parish, situated in a deep valley, near the south-west bank of the river Aire, over which is a stone bridge; its principal manufactures are woollen cloth, cottons, linseys, worsted and Manchester goods, the prosperity of which is much increased by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes within two miles. The town is well built of stone, and is amply supplied with water, which is brought from a spring on the west side of it.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, May 8, for horned cattle, brass, and pewter; and November 8, for horned cattle, brass, pewter, and pedlery.

Subterrane-
ous stream.

† **KELLET OVER**, a township and chape ry, in the parish of Bolton by the Sands, and hundred of Lonsdale, south of the Sands. At a short distance is a natural curiosity, called Dunald's Mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a large brook, after having given motion to a mill, falls and disappears. After a subterraneous course of two miles, it again emerges at Cranforth, and falls into the river Keer. The cave consists of many apartments, the roofs of which are adorned with incrustations, reflecting the light of tapers in a variety of colours.

‡ **KELSTON**, a parish in the hundred of Bath Forum, anciently written Kelveston, is beautifully situated, and commands an extremely pleasing and rich prospect. Here is a fine eminence, called Kelston Round-hill, which rises to an immense height above the bed of the river; its summit is crowned with a range of firs, surrounded with a circular wall; the prospect from this hill is very extensive. The old manor-house, which was erected about the year 1587, and the only remains of which is the court-yard, was the seat of Sir John Harrington, chiefly known as the

<i>Mop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
32	Kelthorpe.....ham	Rutland	Stamford... .4	Uppingham.. .9	Ketton.....1	89	....
9	Kelton.....to & pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven .8	Keswick ...10	Egremont....9	292	....
14	Kelvedon* .....pa	Essex	Chelmsford .12	Coggleshall .4	Baintree....10	41	1463
14	Kelvedon Hatch ....pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar .3	Brentwood ..6	Romford ....9	21	336
33	Kemberton .....pa	Salop.....	Shiffnal ... .3	Wellington..6	Madeley ... .4	146	260
41	Kemble.....pa	Wilts	Malmsbury ..6	Cricklade...8	Tenbury ... .7	102	435
15	Kemberton .....pa	Gloucester..	Tewksbury ..4	Evesham ...10	Winchcomb 10	105	599
26	Kemys .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....4	Abergavenny 6	Monmouth..11	145	72
26	Kemys Inferior ....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon ...3	Usk ... .5	Newport ....6	141	109
15	Kempley .....pa	Gloucester..	Newent .....5	Ledbury....6	Ross .....7	105	301
15	Kempsford† .....pa	Gloucester..	Fairford ... .2	Lechdale ...4	Cricklade ...4	88	885
16	Kempshot.....ti	Hants	Basingstoke .4	Kingsclere..8	Whitchurch 8	49	....
3	Kempston.....pa	Bedford	Bedford .....3	Harrold.....7	Amphthill ...7	53	1571
27	Kempston.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaff ham ...6	E. Dereham .7	Castle Acre .6	99	56
42	Kemsey‡ .....pa	Worcester .	Worcester..4	Upton .....6	Pershore ....7	115	1314
21	Kemsing.....pa	Kent	Seven Oaks ..7	Rochester ...9	Maidstone ...9	29	359
21	Kenardington.....pa	Kent	Tenterden ...7	N. Romney..8	Rye .....8	56	196
17	Kenchester§.....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ...5	Kington ....14	Weobly....8	140	94
31	Kencott.....pa	Oxford	Burford .....5	Bampton ....5	Witney .....9	75	174
40	Kendal.....ward	Westmorlnd	.....	.....	.....	....	17237
40	Kendal|| .....m t & to	Westmorlnd	Sedberg ....10	Ambleside..14	Orton .....12	262	10015
17	Kender Church.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ...11	Hay.....17	Monmouth..14	139	77

first English translator of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. Sir John was born here about 1561, and had for his godmother no less a personage than Queen Elizabeth, who did his parents this honour from motives of gratitude for the services they had rendered her before she ascended the throne. The present manor-house was erected near the site of the old mansion, and is an elegant modern structure, pleasantly situated on a rising ground.

* KELVEDON, or Easterford. *Fair*, Easter Monday, for toys.

† KEMPSFORD. A battle is said to have been fought here about the year 800, between Æthelmund, chief of the Wiccii, or inhabitants of Gloucestershire, and Wearitan, general of the Walsati, who inhabited Wiltshire; both generals were killed, but the Walsati were victorious.

‡ KEMSEY, or KEMESEY, is a handsome place, and is rapidly increasing, it being the thoroughfare between Bristol and Worcester, it has several good inns. Here was anciently a monastery, which flourished about 799. This place seems to have been of great consequence formerly, for Henry II. held his court here, and was attended by the principal nobility and bishops of the kingdom; and in 1265, just before the battle of Evesham, Simon de Montfort, and his unfortunate prisoner, Henry III., were for some time here, and lay at the bishop's-palace. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient camp, which appears to have been of considerable strength.

§ KENCHESTER is extremely ancient, having been a famous Roman town, and the Magna of the Itinerary. Great numbers of Roman antiquities have from time to time been discovered, and may yet be traced in different parts of the parish. Among the chief which have been found are a part of a Roman temple, a hypocaust, and an aqueduct of considerable extent.

|| KENDAL, or KIRKBY-KENDAL, a well-built market-town, the largest and most populous in this county. It is situated in a pleasant and healthful valley, with the river Kent washing its southern side. Many of the streets are narrow about the centre of the town, but those which run from thence to the extremities, in various directions, are more spacious; and the houses being generally whitened, and the roofs covered with blue slates, give the whole a very clean and striking appearance. The situation of the city of Bath, in Somersetshire, may be considered as greatly

KELSTON.

Birthplace
of Sir John
Harrington.

Ruin of an
ancient
camp.

Roman
antiquities.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Kenelm, St. . .to & cha	Salop.	Hales Owen .1	Dudley5	Oldbury . . .6		123	....
54	Kenfigto & pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend . . .6	Aberavon....7	Neath.....11		187	222
39	Kenilworth* .m t & pa	Warwick....	Coventry . . .5	Warwick . . .5	Solihull . . .10		95	3097

KENDAL.

Remains of
an ancient
castle.

Important
manufac-
tures.

Gunpowder
works.

similar to that of Kendal, hanging on the southern declivity of a range of hills, bordering a low vale, which is watered by the Avon, as this town is by the river Kent. The vale through which the Kent flows spreads itself considerably on each hand, varying its dimensions, and winding its course till it reaches the estuary at Milnthorpe. On the opposite side of the water are the noble ruins of a once strong castle, which stands on a fine green hill, and forms a picturesque and conspicuous object from most parts of the vale. Much of the enclosure wall of this castle still remains, a small part of two towers, one round and one square. The entire building appears to have been extensive, and built of rough stone, strongly cemented. It is generally believed to stand on the site of a Roman station, and to have been erected by the first barons of Kendal. At the east end of the town is an extensive house of industry, built some years since; and the house of correction stands near to this establishment. The public buildings and institutions are, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several valuable and well-stored libraries, philosophical and natural history societies, mechanics' institute, a savings' bank, Bible societies, &c. The schools consist of a well endowed free grammar-school, a school of industry, a large national, and several Sunday-schools. The quarter sessions are held here for the burgh, and the adjourned sessions from Appleby, for the Kendal and Lonsdale wards; a court of record is held in the town-hall every three weeks. The places for divine worship, in Kendal, are numerous and respectable. The church is a very ancient edifice, composed of many orders of architecture, but there is no record when it was built; the benefice is a vicarage in the gift of Trinity-college, and incumbency of the Rev. John Hudson. Besides the church there are two chapels under the establishment, in the town, and no fewer than ten others belonging to the various sects of dissenters. The manufactures of Kendal are of an important character, and embrace the making of waistcoating in all its branches; kerseymeres, linsey wolsey, serges, baizes, knit woollen caps and jackets, carpetings of various textures, &c. Great numbers of hands are employed in the combing and spinning wool, and many valuable improvements have been made in machinery, applicable to the various processes of manufactures in this flourishing town. The marble works of Kendal are perfected by machinery, both in sawing and polishing, upon an entirely new construction; and this branch of business is in high repute for all purposes of statuary. There are gunpowder works in the neighbourhood, and upon the river Kent are corn and paper-mills, dye-works, &c. The land around the town is generally in a good state of husbandry, rising in gentle undulations; and the roads, in nearly all directions, are in excellent repair. Kendal has long been a populous town, for it is recorded that in June, 1598, 2,500 inhabitants were carried off by the plague.

Letters for London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the south, are despatched at ten minutes before twelve at night, and arrive at a quarter past one in the morning. Letters for the north are despatched at twenty minutes past one in the morning, and arrive at a quarter before twelve at night.—*Market*, Saturday.—*Fairs*, April 27, and November 8.

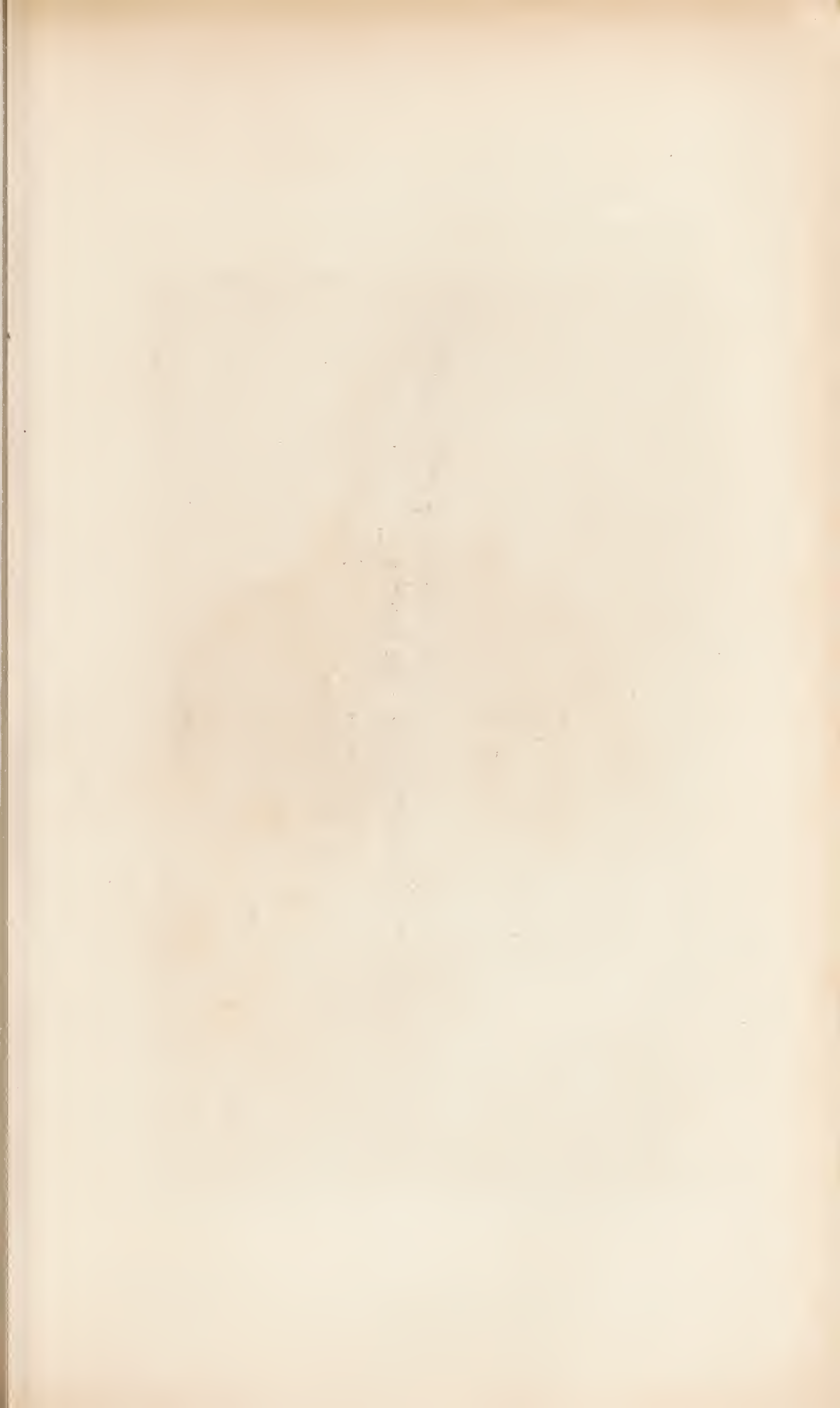
* KENILWORTH, a market-town and parish. It consists principally of an irregularly-built street, nearly a mile in length, and it is now a place of little importance, its chief claims to notice arising from the ruins of its ancient baronial castle. This structure was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I.; but the existing remains are part of a fortress subsequently erected by John of Gaunt, whose son becoming king, under the title of Henry IV., the castle, with the exten-





RUNES OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

W. J. WICKES.





THE VENERABLE BISHOP

OF LONDON

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Kenley.....pa	Salop.. . . .	M. Wenlock 4	Shrewsbury..8	Wellington 10	145	321
34	Kena.....pa	Somerset . . .	Axbridge ..10	Bristol ....11	Pensford....12	125	276
49	Kennarth.....pa	Carmarthen	Carmarthen 12	Newcastle ..2	Clydey .....4	232	1935
58	Kennarton.....to	Radnor.....	New Radnor 2	Presteign....4	Kington .. .6	160	....
11	Kenne.....pa	Devon	Exeter .....4	Topsham ....5	Chudleigh...6	177	982
11	Kennerley.....pa	Devon.....	Crediton ...5	Chumleigh...9	SouthMolton17	185	93
6	Kennet.....pa	Cambridge .	Newmarket .5	Ely.....11	Mildenhall...6	66	164
41	Kennet, East*.....pa	Wilts	Marlborough.5	Calne .....8	Devizes.....9	79	94
41	Kennet, West.....ti	Wilts .....	.....6	.....7	.....10	80	....
27	Kenninghall.....pa	Norfolk... .	E. Harling...3	N.Buckenha. 4	Diss .....7	92	1251
4	Kennington.....to	Berks	Abingdon...3	Oxford.....3	Wallingford 10	53	171
21	Kennington.....pa	Kent	Ashford....2	Faversham ..8	Canterbury .11	54	447
37	Kennington†.....ham	Surrey.....	Clapham ...3	Brixton ....2	Pimlico ....2	1	....
43	Kennythorpe.....to	E. R. York .	New Malton.4	Bridlington .18	York .. ....18	214	83
25	Kensington‡.....pa	Middlesex .	Hammersmith2	Brentford ...5	Chelsea .....2	2	20902

sive demesne belonging to it, was vested in the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave Kenilworth to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who enlarged the chase, and made various improvements in the buildings and decorations of the castle, on which he is said to have expended £60,000. In July, 1575, he celebrated here a grand festival, in honour of his royal mistress, the particulars of which have been described by the late Sir Walter Scott, in one of his most interesting historical romances. During the barons' wars, this fortress sustained a siege of six months, in which the decree, called "Dictum de Kenilworth," passed, which mitigated the severity of the "Dictum de Winchester." Here, too, the unfortunate Edward II. was imprisoned by his queen and her favourites, prior to his inhuman murder in Berkley-castle. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of horn combs; and there are also chemical works for the preparation of volatile salts and hartshorn, and a blue manufactory. A monastery of canons regular of St. Augustin, was founded here by Geoffrey de Clinton, in the twelfth century, and was so richly endowed, that at the dissolution the revenues amounted to £643 14s. 9d.

KENIL-
WORTH.

Edward II.
confined
here.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, April 30, and September 30, for cattle and pedlery.

* KENNET, EAST. A parish in the hundred of Selkley. It is situated south of the river Kennet, and on the road from London to Bath, and is supposed by some antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station of Cunatio. This opinion is doubtful, but the place is interesting on account of its vicinity to the great tumulus, called Silbury-hill, and the barrows by which it is surrounded. Kennet is now famous for a brewery of strong ale, which forms a considerable article of commerce with London, where it is known by the appellation of Kennet ale.

Famous for
the brewery
of ale

† KENNINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Lambeth, eastern division of the hundred of Brixton, which formed a distinct manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, called in the Domesday Book, the lordship of Chenintune. After having been held by various persons under royal grants, it was, in the 11th of Edward III., annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, to which it still belongs. Henry III. is supposed to have had a palace here, in which several of his successors occasionally resided, and which appears to have been pulled down when the manor was let on lease by Henry VIII. Kennington-common was formerly the place of execution for malefactors in the county of Surrey; and after the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland, in 1745, many of the insurgents, having been convicted of treason at Southwark, here suffered the sentence of the law.

Formerly a
place of
execution.

‡ KENSINGTON is situated on the grand western road, about a mile and a half from Hyde Park-corner, and by means of the intervening hamlet of Knightsbridge, it is connected, by an almost uninterrupted range

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
42	Kenswick.....pa	Worcester..	Worcester...4	Droitwich...8	Upton.....10	115	15
18	Kensworth.....pa	Herts.....	Mark. Street 2	Luton....5	Dunstable...3	30	732
21	Kent*.....co	Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479155
17	Kentchurch.....pa	Hereford...	Hereford...13	Ross.....12	Monmouth...11	136	311

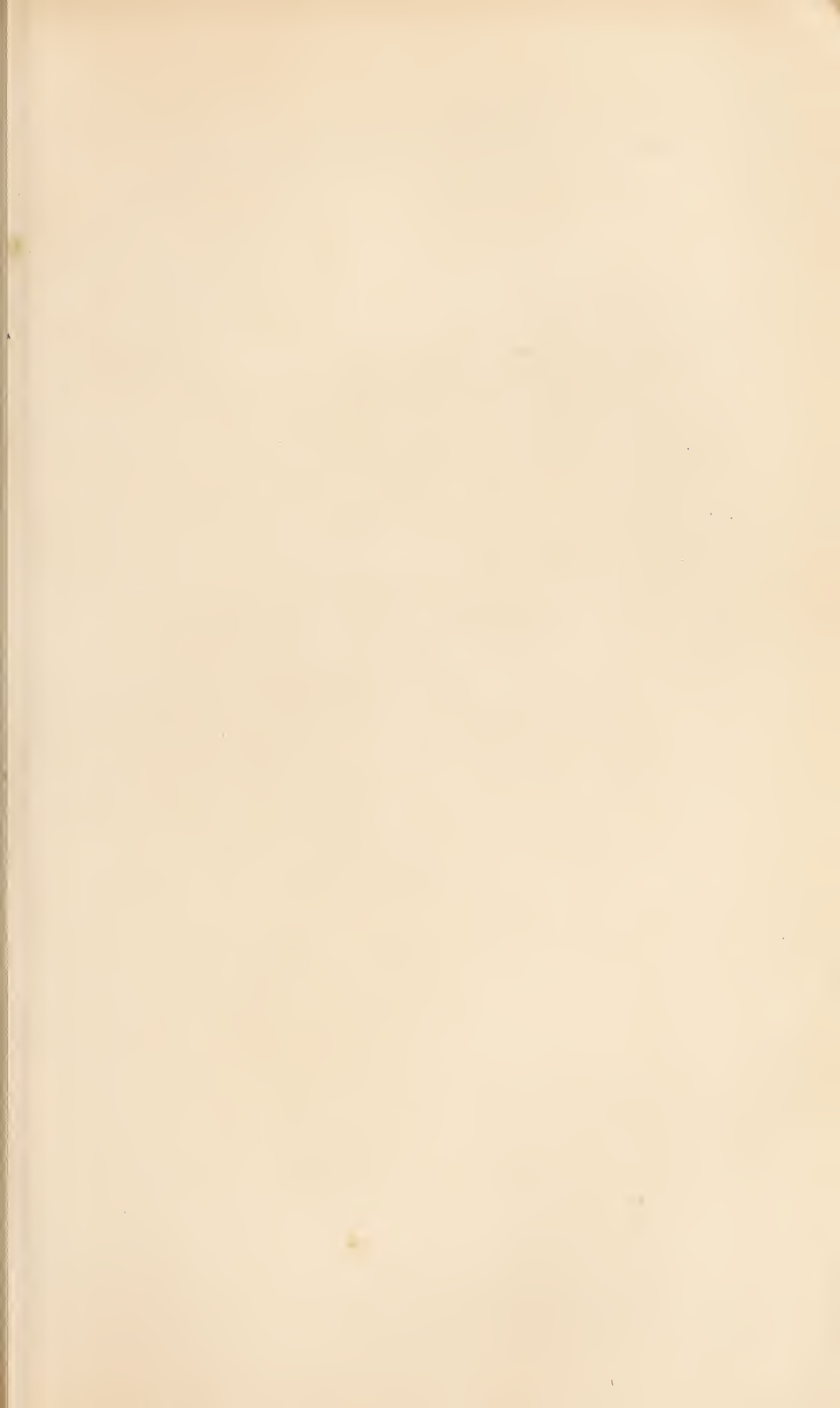
KENSINGTON.
The palace

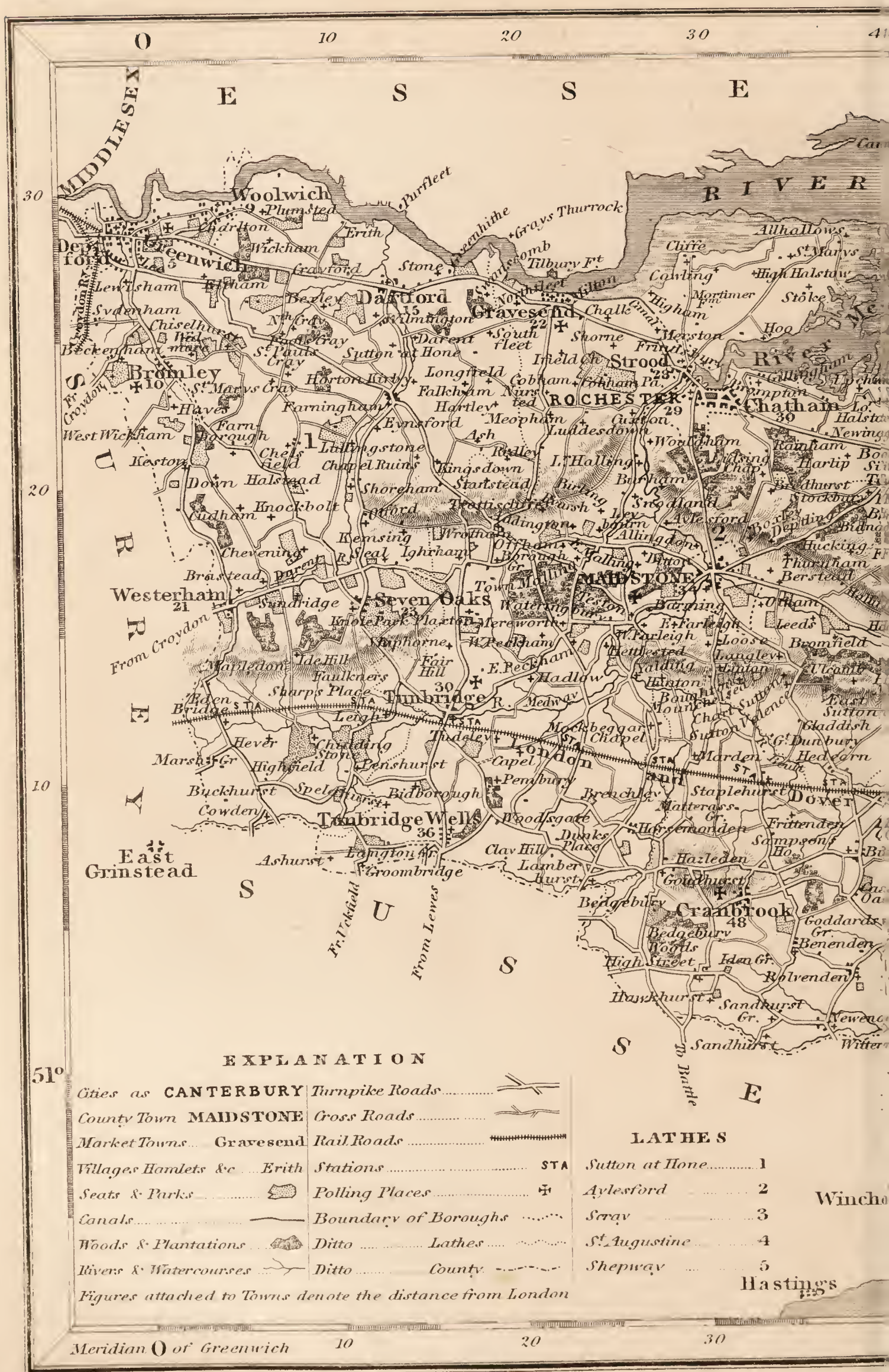
Lord
Chancellor
Camden
born here.

of buildings, with the metropolis. The parish includes the hamlets of Brompton, Earl's-court, Kensington-gore, the Gravel-pits, and a part of Little Chelsea; but the royal palace and several houses on the north side of the High-street are within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. Kensington-palace was a favourite residence of royalty till the death of George II., which event took place here, and it has since been entirely deserted by the reigning monarchs. It is a spacious, irregular brick edifice, built at different times, and containing a suite of twelve rooms, called the state apartments, in which are a considerable number of paintings by eminent masters, including many portraits of persons distinguished in the annals of our native country. Kensington-gardens, attached to the palace, were enlarged by Queen Anne, and much more extensively by Queen Caroline, the wife of George II., who added nearly 300 acres out of Hyde-park. The parish includes several large nurseries and gardens, one of the former of which was established at the latter end of the seventeenth century. Kensington has been the residence of many distinguished individuals, and it was the birthplace of the Lord Chancellor Camden, who died in 1794, at the age of eighty. The Irish title of Baron Kensington, belonging to the family of Edwardes, is derived from this place.

Custom of
gavelkind.

* KENT is a maritime county, situated in the south-eastermost part of Great Britian, and including the angle nearest to France, from which its nearest point is about twenty-four miles distant. Its figure is irregular, but approaches more to the trapezium than to any other. On the north, with the exception of a small tract on the Essex side, it is bounded by the river Thames; on the east and part of the south sides, it opens to the German Ocean, and British Channel; on the south it is skirted by Sussex; and on the west by Surrey. Its medium length from west to east is about sixty-six miles; its breadth about twenty-six; and its circumference is nearly 174 miles. For local purposes, this county has been long divided into the two districts of East and West Kent; the eastern division contains the lathes of Sutton, Ford, and part of Scray; the western, Shepway, Augustine, and the remaining part of Scray; within these lathes are comprehended all the smaller divisions, as bailiwicks, hundreds, liberties, &c. In each of the great districts, East and West Kent, a court of sessions is holden four times every year, viz. twice originally and twice by adjournment. The justices, though appointed for the whole county, generally confine their attention to that particular district in which they reside. The present flourishing condition of Kent has doubtless originated from the peculiar customs by which the descent of the landed property is regulated, and which are comprehended under the term gavelkind. The law of gavelkind comprehends the joint inheritance of all the sons to the estate of their father; and should the father survive, the inheritance devolves to his grandsons, if there are any, or else to his daughters. The partibility of this custom is not restrained to the right line of consanguinity; for all brothers may jointly inherit the estate of a deceased brother; and agreeably to the same rule, nephews and nieces, by the right of representation, are in their degrees entitled to the same division of property. The general aspect of Kent is very beautiful, arising from the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery, and the variety of the verdure. The whole county, excepting the marshes and the weald, is a general cluster of small hills; two chains of which,





EXPLANATION

Cities as	CANTERBURY	Turnpike Roads	.....
County Town	MAIDSTONE	Cross Roads	.....
Market Towns	Gravesend	Rail Roads	.....
Villages Hamlets &c	Erith	Stations	..... STA
Seats & Parks		Polling Places	.....
Canals		Boundary of Boroughs	.....
Woods & Plantations		Ditto	..... Lathes
Rivers & Watercourses		Ditto	..... County
Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London			

LATHE S

Sutton at Hone	1
Aylesford	2
Stray	3
St Augustine	4
Shepway	5
Hastings	

Meridian 0 of Greenwich

10

20

30





UPNOR CASTLE,
KENT

THE VIEW ENGRAVED FOR THE PUBLISHERS IN ENGLAND & WALES DELINEATED



THE ROYAL PALACE, KENSINGTON.
MIDDLESEX.

The Palace in which Queen Victoria was born May 24 1819.



COBHAM HALL, KENT, THE SEAT OF EARL DARINLEY.

The State Rooms are shewn every Friday from 11 to 4 o'clock, by ticket only, to be had at Mr. Cadden's Library, Gravesend.

higher than the rest, run through the middle of the county, from east to west, in general at about eight miles distance from each other (though in some places much less), and extend from Surrey to the sea. These are called the Upper and Lower Hills, and are mostly covered with coppice and woodlands. The north range, and indeed the whole north side of the county, is composed chiefly of chalk and flints, as well as a large tract on the east coast; the southern range is chiefly of iron-stone and rag-stone; more westerly, clay and gravel prevail on the eminences. The hop grounds, extending from Maidstone and Canterbury, and from thence to Sandwich, are very productive, and under a good system of management, though the soils are different, as well as the kind of hops cultivated. The plantations have, of late years, been greatly increased, particularly in the vicinity of Maidstone, Faversham, and Canterbury. The plantations, called the City-grounds, extend through a circuit of two miles and a half round the latter city, and are estimated to include from 2500 to 3000 acres. The hops grown here, and in the grounds running hence to Sandwich, are very rich in quality, and in much request for their great strength; if well managed, they are also of a good colour. The Weald of Kent is a considerable and remarkable tract, stretching along the south side of the county, from Romney Marsh to Surrey; on the north it is bounded by the range of hills which enter the county near Well-street, and extends in nearly a due west direction to Sutton and Egerton, and thence stretches south-east to Hythe; on the south it extends to the confines of Sussex, and includes the Isle of Oxney. The whole of this district was, in ancient times, a demesne of the Saxon kings; and there are still certain privileges annexed to the possession of the lands, which induce the proprietors to contend for their being within its limits. The Weald, when viewed from the adjoining hills which command the whole extent, exhibits a most delightful landscape, interspersed with small eminences, highly cultivated, and animated by farm-houses, seats, and villages, promiscuously scattered among towering oaks and other trees. Romney Marsh is an extensive level tract of rich land, lying on the south coast, and in itself comprehending about 23,925 acres. These marshes are almost entirely appropriated to the grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, but chiefly to the former, which are bred and fed here in immense numbers, perhaps exceeding that of any other district in the kingdom. The breed of sheep kept here is peculiar to these marshes, and from them takes its name. The beautiful appearance of these levels in the summer season, when the entire surface is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and droves of cattle, cannot fail to excite considerable interest in every observer. The manufactures carried on in Kent are various, though not particularly extensive. The clothing trade, which once gave employment to great numbers of its inhabitants, is now nearly forgotten in the county. The various dock-yards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., give employment to numerous artisans in all the different branches of naval affairs; ship-building is also carried on at other places on the sea-coast. The religious houses in Kent were numerous, and their net annual income, at the dissolution, amounted to £9000. The Roman Watling-street entered this county from London, and passed through Dartford, Rochester, Canterbury, and across Barham Downs to Dover. The number of castles that have been erected in this county is very considerable, and many of them yet remain either more or less perfect. Of these, the immense fortress of Dover may be regarded as the principal; and this is now garrisoned with a strong force, as are also several others on the sea coast; but most of the castles in the interior of the county are dismantled, and mouldering in ruins. The principal rivers that intersect or bound this county, are the Thames, the Medway, the Greater and Lesser Stour, the Darent, the Cray, and the Ravensbourne. At Dartford began the insurrection of Wat Tyler and

COUNTY OF
KENT.

The Weald.

Romney
Marsh.

Rivers

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
9	Keswick* . . . m t & cha	Cumberland	Cockermout 12	Penrith . . . 17	Workington 20	290	2159
27	Keswick m t	Norfolk	Norwich . . . 3	Wymondham 6	Attleboro' . 11	106	104
27	Keswick ham	Norfolk	N. Walsham 5	Holt 4	Wells 8	118	....
45	Keswick, East to	W. R. York.	Wetherby . . . 5	Otley 7	Leeds 6	201	296
33	Ketley to	Salop	Wellington . 2	Newport . . . 7	Shiffnal . . . 6	146	....
28	Kettering† . . . m t & pa	Northamp . . .	Rothwell . . . 4	Thrapston . 10	Wellingboro' 8	74	4099
27	Ketteringham pa	Norfolk	Wymondham 4	Norwich . . . 6	Attleborough 9	103	175
36	Kettlebaston pa	Suffolk	Bildeston . . 2	Lavenham . . 6	Sudbury . . . 11	65	190
36	Kettleburgh pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 2	Debenham . . 7	Woodbridge . 9	88	360

At a short distance from the outer ditch is the spring-head of the river Ravensborne, from which the soldiers were supplied with water, and a plain way leading down to it can still be traced.

KESTON.

* KESWICK, an ancient market-town and chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale, below Darwent, situated on the eastern side of the vale of Keswick, and on the banks of the lake of Derwentwater, in a most romantic tract of country, encompassed with rocky hills, rich in mineral productions, and watered by the rapid river Greta. On the north rises the lofty mountain of Skiddaw, and near its base is the lake of Bassenthwaite, or Broadwater. The town consists of one long street, and the houses are built of stone. It was a place of some note in the beginning of the fourteenth century, as it appears that a customary market was then held here. The manor is now vested in the commissioners and governors of Greenwich-hospital, as part of the forfeited estate of the Earl of Derwentwater; and manor courts are held in the town-hall, at spring and autumn, when a constable is appointed for the government of the town. The parish church of Crosthwaite stands about three quarters of a mile north-west of the town; and within the parish there are five chapels-of-ease, besides places of worship for Dissenters. In the town are a free-school and a workhouse. The manufactures of Keswick consist principally of coarse woollens, but more recently cloth of a finer texture has also been made here. Blacklead pencils are made here in considerable quantities; and though the copper-works are extinct, a vein of lead ore, which is very productive, is now worked not far from the lake of Derwentwater. There are in the town two museums of mineral specimens and other curiosities, collected by individuals, for public exhibition. Keswick is highly worthy of the note it enjoys, as the fashionable resort of a great number of strangers in the summer season. Its situation is of the romantic and picturesque character, diversified by lofty mountains, lakes, woods, and water-falls. The beautiful limpid lake of Derwent is half a mile south of the town, the banks of which are ornamented by several tasteful and rural seats, the summer residences of opulent individuals. A mile and a half south of Keswick is a remarkable arrangement of rude granite stones, of various forms, about fifty in number, which form a circle, and is called the Druid's Temple; they are rough and unhewn, of different sizes, some being upwards of eight feet in height. A short distance to the south of Derwent lake are two mineral springs, which were formerly in high repute.

Romantic country.

Manufac- tures.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, August 2, for leather and woollen yarn.

† KETTERING, a market-town and parish, situated on a gentle ascent, near a rivulet that runs into the Nen; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in sorting, working, combing, and spinning wool. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a handsome tower and spire, containing eight bells and a set of chimes. The tower consists of three stories, in each of which are large windows of several compartments; the angles are flanked with double buttresses; under the embattled parapet runs an ornamented fascia, and at each corner is raised a small hexan-

TheChurch.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
23	Kettleby .....ham	Leicester'	Mel.Mowbray2	Leicester ...13	Loughboro' .14	108	....
24	Kettlesby.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby ... .6	Louth .....9	Horncastle ..9	139	....
7	Kettles Hulme.....to	Chester.....	Macclesfield .7	C. in le Frith 5	Buxton.....8	159	354
27	Kettleston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Fakenham ...4	N.Walsingha 4	Holt... ..8	113	230
24	Kettlethorpe .....pa	Lincoln	Lincoln.....9	Gainsboro'.10	Newark....16	142	399
45	Kettlewell*.....pa	W. R. York	Skipton ....14	Askrigg ...12	Hawes ....12	232	673
32	Ketton.....pa	Rutland ...	Stamford ....4	Uppingham..9	Empingham 4	91	810
58	Kevenleece .....hun	Radnor ....	.....	.....	.....	....	3135
8	Keverne .....pa	Cornwall ...	Falmouth...9	Helstone ..10	Penryn .. .10	279	2437
37	Kew†.....pa	Surrey.....	Kingston ....6	Wandsworth 5	Hounslow ...4	6	837
8	Kew, St:.....pa	Sussex	Hurst .. ....2	Lewes .....8	Steyning ..10	45	1218
8	Keyne.....pa	Cornwall ...	Liskeard ....3	L. Withiel..10	West Looe ..5	227	153
34	Keynsham .....hun	Somerset ...	.....	.....	.....	....	9029
34	Keynsham†...m t & pa	Somerset ...	Bristol .....5	Bath.....7	Pensford ...4	109	2142

KETTERING. gular embattled turret; the whole surmounted by a handsome hexagonal crocketed spire, with three windows, diminishing in their size upwards, on the alternate sides. Dr. John Gill was born here, in 1697.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Thursday before Easter; Friday before Whit Sunday; Thursday before October 11, for horses and horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and pedlery; Thursday before December 21; and a Friday fortnight market for sheep and cattle.

* KETTLEWELL. Fairs, July 6, and September 2, for sheep.

Celebrated
for its
botanic
garden.

† KEW, a village and parish, agreeably situated on the southern bank of the Thames. This place has been chiefly distinguished as the site of a royal mansion, which was the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who held the property on lease. The freehold was purchased by George III., who enlarged the gardens belonging to the mansion. The Orangery and the Pagoda, which is 163 feet high, were open to the public, until the absurdity of the visitors, in carving their names on every plain piece of wood they could find, produced an order against their admission. Besides the garden belonging to the palace, Kew has long been celebrated for its botanic garden, which was enriched, by George III., with a vast multitude and variety of exotic trees, shrubs, and plants, from every quarter of the globe. The old palace, in which Queen Charlotte died, and all the royal family were brought up, a plain brick building, is still standing, and occasionally visited by the royal family. An unfinished palace, built by Mr. Wyatt, in conformity with the taste of George III., has, since his death, been pulled down. Kew was formerly a hamlet of the parish of Kingston; but, in 1769, it was constituted, by act of Parliament, a distinct parish. The living is a vicarage, with Petersham, in the archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is a brick structure, built and consecrated, in 1714, on ground given to the parish by Queen Anne. It was designed as a chapel-of-ease to Kingston; and was erected instead of another, which had been originally founded as a private chapel, in 1522. The approach to this village, from the great western road, is by a stone bridge of seven arches over the Thames, besides a land-arch on each side, which was erected in 1789, and is now the property of a private individual. Kew is lighted with gas from Brentford.

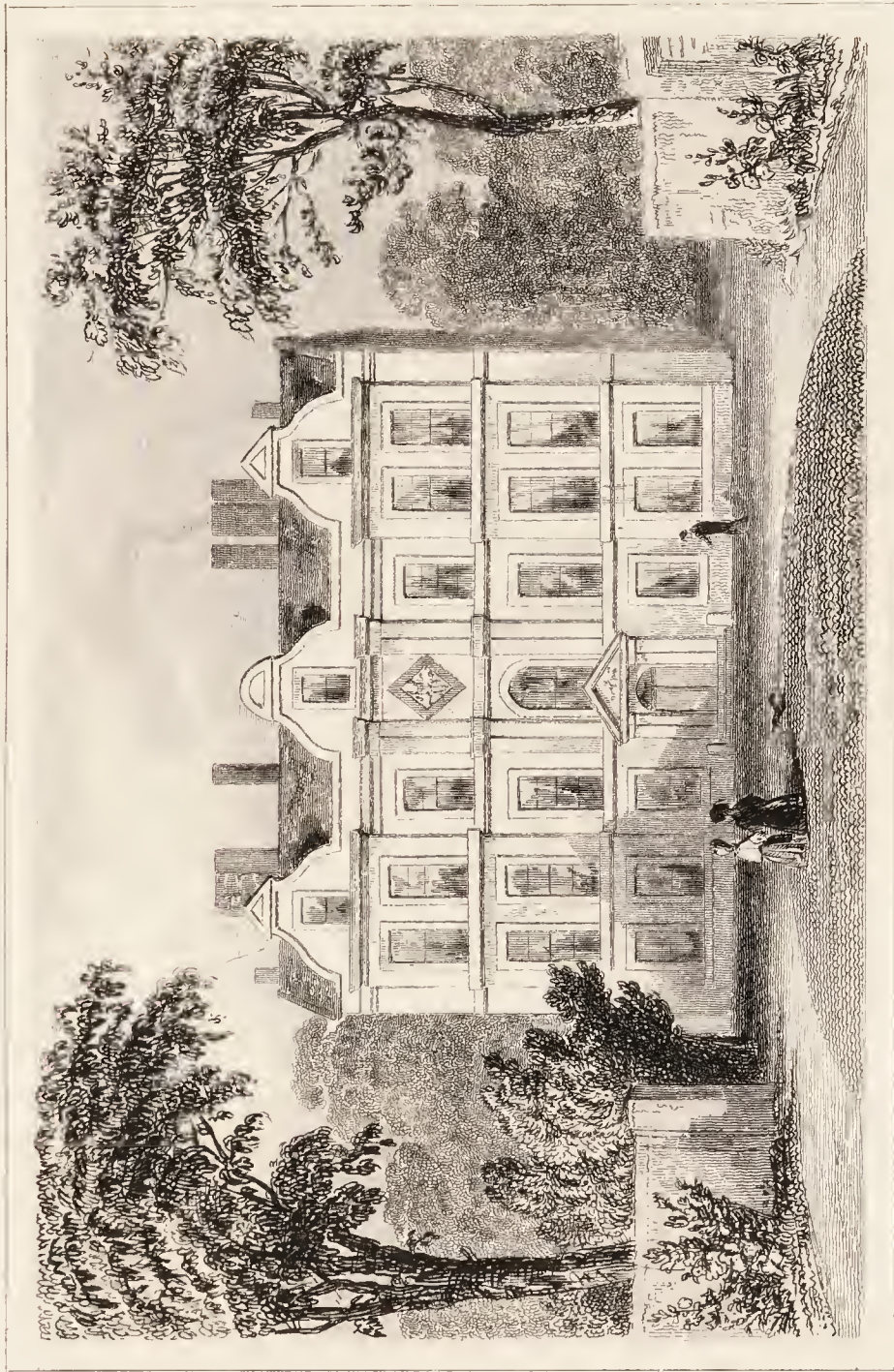
Founded by
Princess
Keyna.

‡ KEYNSHAM, a market-town and parish, situated on the south bank of the river Avon, over which is the county bridge, built of stone, and consisting of fifteen arches, leading to Gloucester; and another over the river Chew, which here falls into the Avon, leading to Bath. It is supposed to have derived its name from Keyna, daughter of Braganus, Prince of the province of Wales, now called Brecknockshire, who is said to have been the foundress of the town, the site of which was previously a wild forest. The town is built upon a rock, and consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. Here was formerly a considerable clothing-trade, which has now almost totally declined; but the poorer inhabitants are



J. E. W. S.
SURREY

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KEW PALACE,

SURREY.

The Birth-place of George IV

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
12	Keynston Tarrant...pa	Dorset.....	Blanford....4	Wimborne...8	Bere Regis..10	105	220
3	Keysoe.....pa	Bedford	Kimbolton .4	H. Ferrers ..9	St. Neots ....8	58	718
19	Keyston.....pa	Huntingdon.	Huntingdon..6	Peterboro'.13	Spaldwick .5	65	196
23	Keythorpe.....lib	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro'.9	M.Mowbray 14	Leicester ...10	86	26
30	Keyworth.....pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham .7	Bingham ...10	Broughton ..6	117	552
35	Kibblestone.....lib	Stafford	Stone .....1	Newcastle..10	Cheadle....10	140	1089
13	Kibblesworth.....to	Durham	Gateshead...4	Sunderland .10	Durham....10	269	237
54	Kibbor.....hun	Glamorgan..	.....	.....	.....	....	2609
23	Kibworth Beau- champ.....pa }	Leicester ...	Mt. Harboro'.6	Leicester ...9	Billesden...7	89	1500
23	Kibworth Harcourt .pa	Leicester ...	.....5	.....10	.....8	88	396
21	Kidbrook.....lib	Kent	Blackheath .1	Bromley...5	Greenwich ..1	5	458
42	Kidderminster*....m t	Worcester..	Worcester..15	Stourbridge..9	Bewdley ....3	126	20865

employed in spinning for those of Bradford and Shepton. Its chief trade now consists in malting. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. The church is a large, handsome building, with a fine lofty tower, situated nearly in the centre of the town ; it contains many ancient and curious monuments, and was appropriated to an abbey of black canons, which formerly existed here, and was founded by William, Earl of Gloucester. Here also is a good charity-school, where the children of the poor receive the rudiments of education.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 24, and August 15, for cattle and cheese.

KEYNSHAM

* KIDDERMINSTER, a large and populous market and corporation town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the lower division of the hundred of Halfshire. It stands on the river Stour, not far from its confluence with the Severn; and close to the town passes the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Members were returned to Parliament for this place in the reign of Edward I., but the privilege was lost by disuse, till the passing of the Reform Bill, and now sends one member. A charter of incorporation was granted by Charles I., in the twelfth year of his reign. The lord of the manor also holds a court-baron; besides which there is a court of requests held once in three weeks for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The church is a spacious and venerable Gothic structure, with a lofty tower. There is another episcopal place of worship called St. George's-chapel, a handsome edifice in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture, erected in 1823, at the estimated expense of £16,401, under the sanction of the commissioners for building new churches and chapels. Over the altar is suspended a beautiful specimen of carpet weaving, exhibiting a picture of the Descent from the Cross, interesting as an example of the progress of arts and manufactures in the town. Here are chapels for the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Baptists. At the east end of the old church, adjoining the choir, is a room appropriated to the free grammar-school, and in the town are two national schools and an infant school, besides which there are Sunday schools connected with the church, and others supported by the dissenters. Among the other charitable institutions are twelve alms-houses, and a dispensary for the gratuitous supply of medicines to the sick. The town consists of ranges of buildings extending nearly a mile from north to south-east, and about half a mile in breadth; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and are kept clean by means of underground sewers, which prevent, in some degree, the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of the lower streets were formerly exposed from inundations. Kidderminster was noted, in the reign of Henry VIII., for the manufacture of broad-cloth, afterwards for that of linsey-woolsey, and more recently for the making of crapes, bombazines, and poplins. In 1735, the manufacture of Scotch carpeting was introduced, and subsequently that of cut carpets was established, which sort of goods having been invented here, has obtained the distinction of Kidderminster carpets. Brussels carpets are likewise made here in a style

A very respectable market town.

Beautiful specimen of carpet weaving, representing the Descent from the Cross.

Celebrated for carpet weaving.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
31	Kiddington, Nether pa	Oxford	Enstone ...3	Woodstock .5	Deddington .8	71	....
31	Kiddington, Upper div	Oxford .....	.....3	Chip Norton.7	.....11	70	252
45	Kid Hall.....ham	W. R. York	Leeds .....8	Wetherby ..5	Tadcaster ...3	203	124
29	Kidland .....ex pa	Northumb..	Rothbury...12	Wooler ....6	New Bewick 5	315	62
31	Kidlington .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock..4	Oxford .....6	Bicester ...8	70	1217
49	Kidwelly*....m t & pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen. 8	Llaugharne .9	Lochor .....12	231	10001
15	Kiftsgate .....hun	Gloucester .	.....	.....	.....	....	15087
11	Kighbeare .....ham	Devon	Oakhampton.2	Hatherleigh..5	Holsworthy.17	196	116
25	Kilbourne †.....ham	Middlesex..	Stanmore ...9	Brentford....8	Paddington ..2	3	....
10	Kilburn .....to	Derby	Derby .....7	Alfreton ...6	Eastwood ...6	133	590
44	Kilburn.....pa	N. R. York.	Easingwold..7	N. Allerton..9	Aldborough.11	224	529
23	Kilby.....pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ....6	Lutterworth .9	Mt. Harboro' 10	90	409
44	Kildale .....pa	N. R. York	Stokesley....6	Guisborough 4	Whitby ....16	246	209
45	Kildwick....pa	W. R. York	Skipton ...4	Keighley ....4	Broughton ...7	214	9926
57	Kilgarran† ...hun	Pembroke ..	.....	.....	.....	....	5021

KIDDER-
MINSTER.

of excellence highly creditable to the skill and taste of the Kidderminster manufacturers, whose productions are said to be unrivalled for elegance of design, and permanence, and brilliancy of colour. There is a considerable market for the sale of corn, held by charter, on Thursdays; and a market on Saturdays, for butcher's meat and other provisions, has been established within a few years.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Palm Monday, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; Holy Thursday; June 20; September 4; and November 26, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloths.

Consider-
able trade
in coal,
iron, tin,
&c.

* KIDWELLY, a market-town and parish, situated on the banks of the river Gwendraeth, which, about a mile and a half hence, falls into another, called Gwendraeth Fawr; from this junction, and the circumstance of their afterwards falling into Carmarthen Bay, the town derives its name, as the Welsh word *Cidwelli* signifies to go into one place. The town is divided into old and new, by the river, and united by a bridge; the former, now in a decayed state, was anciently defended by a strong wall; and over one of its old gates is the present town-hall and prison. Its chief trade is in coals, raised about four miles hence, which are conveyed by a canal to the vessels lying in the docks, where there is also a very commodious quay. The manufactures are in iron and tin, there being an iron-foundry of considerable extent in the town, and a tin-mill at about a mile distant; the latter exports a large quantity of tin annually, to all parts of the kingdom. The port has been latterly much improved by Lord Cawdor. The town, which is within the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, was incorporated in the reign of Henry VI.

Market, Tuesday and Friday.—Fairs, May 24; July 22, and October 29, for cattle and pedlery.

A stream
here supplies
the Serpen-
tine river in
Hyde-park.

† KILBOURNE, a hamlet in the parish of Hampstead, and Holborn division of the hundred Ossulton. This place has been rapidly increasing, in extent and population, for some years past. Coldbourne-stream, which rises near Westend, Hampstead, and from which this place takes its name, passes through Kilbourne to Bayswater; and after supplying the Serpentine reservoir, in Hyde-park, flows into the Thames, at Ranelagh.

Celebrated
for its
salmon
fishery.

‡ KILGARRAN, or Cil-Geran, an ancient town, situated upon the river Teifi. The town, which is without any regular plan, contains chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, but the church stands at a little distance. Every burgess has an undisputed right of opening a quarry within the lordship, in consequence of which many quarries of excellent slate are worked here, and a valuable export-trade carried on from the port of Cardigan. There is also a manufacture of strong shoes here, which employs many hands, and the salmon-fishery of the Teifi is an incessant source of profit, and an auxiliary to subsistence, almost every poor person being an accom-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
57	Kilgarran.....to & pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ....4	Newport ...11	Narbeth ....16	239	879
26	Kilgw. wg.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....6	Chepstow ...6	Caerleon ...10	136	113
29	Kilham.....to	Northumb..	Wooler .....7	Coldstream ..6	NewBewick14	327	246
46	Kilham*.....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .5	Rudstone...3	Hunmanby ..9	201	1029
8	Kilkhamp on†.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ...4	Newport ...20	Camelford ..19	226	1126
10	Killamarsh.....pa	Derby	Chesterfield .9	Sheffield ...9	Dronfield...8	159	774
13	Killerby.....to	Durham	Darlington ..7	B. Auckland.5	Staindrop ...5	244	107
28	Killesby.....pa	Northamp. .	Daventry ....6	Crick .....6	Welford:...12	78	687
51	Killian Ayrn.....pa	Cardigan....	Lampeter...8	Llan.Rhystyd5	Tregaron ...9	219	320
44	Killinghall.....to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .4	Ripon .....7	Harrowgate..4	216	545
24	Killingholme, North } and South .....pa }	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby .9	Barton. ....10	Castor.....12	168	438
40	Killington.....ti & cha	Westmorlnd.	Kir.Lonsdale 8	Kendal.....8	Sedberg ....3	260	335
46	Killingwold Grove ham	E. R. York .	Beverley...2	Mt. Weighton7	Pocklington13	185	....
29	Killingworth.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle ..6	Blyth .....7	Morpeth...10	280	....
31	Kilmersdon.....hun	Somerset ...	.....	.....	.....	....	6629
34	Kilmersdon.....pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....6	Bath .....9	Wells.....11	109	2129
16	Kilmeston.....pa	Hants	N. Alresford.5	Petersfield .11	Hambleton ..8	62	212
11	Kilmington.....pa	Devon.....	Axminster ..2	Honiton ....6	Colyton ....4	149	540
34	Kilmington†.....pa	Somerset ...	Bruton .....6	Frome .....8	Wincanton ..7	106	530
44	Kilnsea§.....to	W. R. York	Settle .....11	Masham ...12	Askrigg ...10	229	137
43	Kilnwick .....pa & to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .6	NewMalton 14	Sledmere ...8	192	230
34	Kiloe.....pa	Somerset...	Bridgewater11	Watchet ...7	N. Stowey ..5	152	263
17	Kilpeck.....pa	Hereford ...	Hereford ...9	Monmouth..12	Ross .....12	136	265
46	Kilpin.....to	E. R. York .	Howden ....2	Burton.....7	South Cave ..9	183	313

plished fisherman, and proprietor of a species of boat called a coracle, a simple invention, of early origin, and well known, to this day, both in Wales and Ireland. The castle, once the great boast of Kilgarran, is now much ruined. The magnificent remains occupy the crown of a lofty and precipitous rocky promontory, standing boldly out into the river, and all tourists are recommended to survey its noble proportions, and to enjoy the fine landscape which it helps to compose, from the surface of the water only.

Market, Wednesday, now discontinued.—Fairs, August 21, and November 12.

* KILHAM, a parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Dickering, nearly a mile and a quarter long, running from east to west. It is pleasantly situated amidst the Wold hills, in a fertile soil; and seems to have been formerly of much greater importance than at present, having once had a market which is now disused. Here, after a wet autumn, the Vipsey, or Gipseý, bursts out, and the violence of the spring, when it first issues from the ground, is said to be so great, that a man on horseback may ride under its arched stream.

Fairs, August 21, and November 12, for horses and beasts.

† KILKHAMPTON. The church is a light and handsome edifice, consisting of three aisles divided by slender pillars, supporting obtuse pointed arches, and containing many handsome monuments, amongst which is one to the memory of Sir Bevil Grenville, who was killed in the celebrated battle of Lansdown, near Bath.

‡ KILMIGTON. About two miles from the church is a stately tower, and on a tablet over the entrance is the following inscription:—“Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of that benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties.”

§ KILNSEA, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness. The church is in a very dilapidated state, and will probably soon become a prey to the depredations of the ocean, which has been making progressive encroachments on this coast for many years. Here is

KILGAR-
RAN.

The
violence of
the Gipseý
spring.

Sir Bevil
Grenville.

Monument
to Alfred
the Great.

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Kilton .....pa	Somerset....	Bridgewater10	Watchet ...7	N. Stowey ..4	152	149
43	Kilton.....to	N. R. York .	Guisboro' ...5	Whitby ...11	Easington ...4	255	100
27	Kilverston .....pa	Norfolk.....	Thetford ...2	E. Harling...7	Attleboro ..12	82	31
30	Kilvington .....pa	Nottingham.	Newark ...7	Southwell ..11	Bingham ...7	125	24
44	Kilvington, North...to	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....2	N Allerton..6	Stokesley...14	225	68
44	Kilvington, South }pa & to }	N. R. York.	.....1	.....7	.....15	224	260
23	Kilworth, North...pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .5	H. Bosworth.2	Hinckley ...15	82	391
23	Kilworth, South ...pa	Leicester ...	.....5	.....3	.....14	82	450
27	Kimberley .....pa	Norfolk.....	Wymondham3	E. Dereham..9	Norwich ...12	103	145
44	Kimberworth.....to	W. R. York	Rotheram...2	Sheffield ...8	Barnsley ...7	161	3797
5	Kimble, Great* .....pa	Bucks.....	Wendover ...3	P. Risboro' .4	Amersham ..9	36	360
5	Kimble, Little.....pa	Bucks.....	.....3	.....5	.....8	35	165
13	Kimblesworth ..ex pa	Durham	Durham .....3	Newcastle..12	Wolsingham12	262	32
17	Kimbolton†.....pa	Hereford ...	Leominster .3	Ludlow ....10	Tenbury ....7	140	719
19	Kimbolton...m t & to	Huntingdon.	St. Neots...8	Brington ...5	Huntingdon.10	64	1584
23	Kimcote .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth .3	Mt. Harboro'9	Leicester ...12	91	505
29	Kimerston.....to	Northumb .	Wooler.....5	Coldstream ..7	Belford ....11	325	....
18	Kimpton .....pa	Herts.....	Welwyn ....4	Luton.....6	Hitchin .....7	27	944
16	Kimpton.....pa	Hants.....	Ludgershall..3	Andover....6	Amesbury ...9	67	366
12	Kincombe, Nether } and Over.....ti }	Dorset.....	Beaminster ..6	Cerne Abbas.7	Bridport....8	127	159
0	Kinder.....to	Derby.....	C-le-Frith...4	Mottram ...8	Hayfield ...1	172	129
7	Kinderton† .....to	Chester.....	Middlewich .2	Northwich ..5	Tarporley ..10	167	493
39	Kineton§ .....m t	Warwick...	Warwick ..11	Stratford ...10	Southam ...11	83	1102
35	Kinfare .....pa	Stafford....	Stourbridge .3	Kidderminst.3	Hales Owen..8	126	1831
24	Kingerley .....pa	Lincoln	Mt. Raisin...5	Glan. Bridge9	Caistor ....8	147	84

KILNSEA.

the well-known promontory of Spurnhead, the southernmost point of Holderness ; it may be called an island, as it is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of sand, about a mile and a half in length, which is frequently overflowed by a high tide ; it contains two light-houses and a few cottages, and it is also a station for a life-boat.

* KIMBLE, Great. This place is said to derive its name from the British King, Cunobelin, and, from several fortifications and trenches in the vicinity, is supposed to have been the place where the brave sons of that monarch opposed the progress of the Romans. A hill at a short distance hence still bears the name of Belinesbury.

Seat of the Duke of Manchester.

† KIMBOLTON, a small market-town, celebrated only for its magnificent castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester ; it is a quadrangular building, of most superb construction, which contains a fine collection of paintings. Queen Catherine resided in this town for a considerable time after her divorce from Henry VIII.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter week, for pedlery and sheep ; and December 11, for cattle and hogs.

Cheshire barons.

‡ KINDERTON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, and hundred of Northwich, generally believed to be the Condate of the Romans. It gave title to one of the ancient barons who composed the Parliament of Earl Lupus. This was the family of Venables, now represented by Lord Vernon, of Kinderton, the only lineal successor of the eight Cheshire barons that has descended to the present times.

King John occasionally held his court here.

§ KINETON, a small market-town and parish, in the hundred of Kington. A castle existed here at an early period, which was situated westward of the town, where King John occasionally held his court ; and a neighbouring spring is still named King John's-well. Kineton is pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream which falls into the Avon ; and it comprises two streets, through one of which passes the turnpike-road from Warwick to Banbury. Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is the proprietor of the manor, has a noble seat at Compton Verney, about two miles and a half from the town.

Market, Tuesday, St. Paul (January 25) for seed and corn ; St. Luke, (October 18) for cattle and cheese.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
31	Kinghampa	Oxford	Chip. Norton 4	Burford8	Deddington 14	79	504
21	Kinghamfordhun	Kent . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	1669
11	Kingsbridge*m t	Devon	Dartmouth . .9	Modbury . . .8	Plym. Earls.16	208	1586
41	Kingsbridgehun	Wilts . . . .	. . . . *	. . . . *	. . . . *	. . . .	986
25	Kingsburypa	Middlesex . .	Stanmore . . .5	Hampstead . .4	Brentford . . .8	8	360
34	Kingsburyhun	Somerset . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	19962
39	Kingsburypa	Warwick . . .	Coleshill . . .5	Tamworth . .6	Birmingham 12	108	1314
34	Kingsbury, Episcopi pa	Somerset . . .	Langport . . .3	Bridgewater 13	Taunton . . .13	128	1695
17	King's Caplepa	Hereford . . .	Ross5	Hereford . . .8	Monmouth . .13	129	271
16	Kingsclerehun	Hants . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	18070
16	Kingsclere†m t	Hants	Basingstoke.10	Whitchurch 8	Odham17	54	3151
28	King's Cliffe†pa	Northamp . .	Duddington .4	Rockingham 11	Peterboro' .12	85	1173
15	Kingscotepa	Gloucester . .	Tetbury9	Berkley6	Wotton5	109	266
34	Kingsdonpa	Somerset . . .	Somerton . . .2	Wincanton .13	Ichester . . .3	122	610
21	Kingsdownvil	Kent	Deal3	Dover6	Canterbury .16	71	. .
21	Kingsdownpa	Kent	Sittingbourn .4	Maidstone .11	. . . . .16	39	75
21	Kingsdownpa	Kent	Wrotham . . .3	Dartford . . .7	Gravesend . .8	24	438
5	Kingseypa	Bucks	Thame3	Aylesbury . .7	Wendover . .8	46	204
42	Kingsfordham	Worcester . .	Kidderminst. 2	Stourbridge .5	Bewdley . . .5	128	. .
17	Kingshampa	Hereford . . .	Presteigne . .3	Leominster .10	Kington . . .7	148	107
30	Kingshaughham	Nottingham .	Tuxford . . .3	Chesterfield .8	Oilerton . . .10	140	. .
15	Kingsholmeham	Gloucester . .	Gloucester . .1	Newent8	Tewksbury .10	109	. .
17	Kingsland§pa	Hereford . . .	Leominster .4	Presteign . .10	Ludlow . . .12	141	1074
25	Kingsland|| . . . . .ham	Middlesex . .	Hackney . . .1	Islington . . .1	Tottenham . .4	2	. .
7	Kingsleyto	Chester	Frodsham . .4	Northwich . .6	Tarvin7	180	934
16	Kingsleypa	Hants	Alton4	Farnham . . .6	Haslemere . .9	47	373
35	Kingsleypa	Stafford . . .	Cheadle . . .2	Leek7	Ashborn . . .10	148	1416
7	King's Marshex pa	Chester	Gt. Neston .11	Frodsham . .10	Eastham . . .8	184	46
9	Kingsmoorex pa	Cumberland .	Carlisle . . .2	Wigton . . .10	Longtown . .7	304	162
21	King's Northpa	Kent	Ashford . . .3	Tenterden . .9	Hythe11	58	372
42	King's Nortonpa	Worcester . .	Birmingham .5	Bromsgrove .9	Stourbridge 11	116	3977
17	King's Pyon	Hereford . . .	Weobly . . .3	Hereford . .10	Leominster . .7	147	376
16	King's Sombourn . .hun	Hants . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	7969
28	King's Suttonhun	Northamp . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . .	11897
11	Kingsteintonpa	Devon	Newt.Bushel 2	Chudleigh . .5	Totness . . .10	186	1288
28	Kingsthorpepa	Northamp . .	Northampton 2	Welford . . .11	Mt.Harboro' 13	68	1344

* KINGSBRIDGE, a small market-town, pleasantly situated on an islet of the English Channel, called Salcombe river; it derives its name, according to Risdon, from the bridge by which it is connected with Dodbrooke. David Tolley, a celebrated scholar of the time of Henry VIII., was a native of this town.

Birthplace of Tolley.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes.

† KINGSCLERE. Market, Tuesday.—Fair, April 2, and October 15, for sheep.

‡ KING'S CLIFFE, a parish in the hundred of Willybrook, formerly a market-town, which derives its name either from King John having had a hunting-seat here, or merely from its belonging to the crown. The inhabitants of this parish being tenants in ancient demesne, are exempted from the payment of tolls throughout England. The Rev. William Law, a celebrated polemical and non-juring divine, was a native of King's Cliffe, where he was born, in 1686, and lived in retirement, having refused preferments on account of the required oaths.

Singular privilege.

Market, Tuesday, disused.—Fair, October 29, for cheese, homespun linen, and turners' ware.

§ KINGSLAND. This parish was part of the great inheritance of the Mortimers; in the reign of Edward I., Margaret, widow of Lord Mortimer, procured a grant for a market and fair; the former has long been disused. It is said that Kingsland formerly had a castle, in which King Merwald was buried.

Fair, October 10, for horses, horned cattle, hops, cheese, and butter.

|| KINGSLAND, a hamlet in the parish of Hackney, Tower division of the hundred of Ossulton, now forming a portion of the north-eastern suburb of the metropolis. It consists principally of irregular ranges of buildings, extending from Shoreditch-church to Stoke Newington, along the high road from London to Royston and Ware.

<i>Pop</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
6	Kingston .....pa	Cambridge .	Caxton.....3	Royston ....10	Cambridge ..8	46	278
11	Kingston .....pa	Devon	Modbury ....3	Plym Earls ..8	Kingsbridge .8	211	504
17	Kingston.....pa	Hereford....	Hereford ....7	Hay .....15	Monmouth..17	142	406
21	Kingston .....pa	Kent	Canterbury ..5	Dover .....12	Ashford ....11	58	301
34	Kingston.....pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster ....2	Crewkerne ..4	Chard .....4	135	892
16	Kingston .....pa	Hants	Newport ....6	Brading .....9	Newtown ...8	95	68
35	Kingston .....pa	Stafford	Uttoxeter ...4	Abb. Bromley 3	Stafford ....11	132	368
38	Kingston .....pa	Sussex	Lit. Hampton 4	Worthing ...4	Arundel .....6	57	61
42	Kingston .....pa	Worcester..	Worcester . 9	Alcester.....7	Droitwich. ..8	106	153
4	Kingston Baypuze .pa	Berks	Abingdon ...7	Farringdon ..8	Oxford .....10	63	306
31	Kingston Blount ...to	Oxford	Tetsworth. .4	Thame... ....5	Watlington..5	41	....
41	Kingston Deverill...pa	Wilts..	Mere.....4	Warminster .6	Hindon .....6	102	380
46	Kingston upon Hull } ... seaport & bo to }	E. R. York.	Beverley ...9	Hedon.....6	Gt. Driffield 22	174	32958
38	Kingston by Lewes..pa	Sussex	Lewes.....2	Brighton....6	Newhaven...6	52	160
4	Kingston Lisle ti & cha	Berks	Wantage ...5	Farringdon ..5	Shrivenham. 5	65	357
12	Kingston Russell..ex }pa ham }	Dorset.....	Dorchester ..2	Cerne Abbas.9	Bere Reges .12	118	76
38	Kingston by Sea ....pa	Sussex	Shoreham...2	Brighton ...5	Steyning....6	57	60
34	Kingston Seymour ..pa	Somerset ...	Axbridge....9	Wroughton ...5	Bristol.....14	132	368
30	Kingston upon Stour pa	Notts	Nottingham 10	Loughboro' ..7	Derby .....14	116	175
37	Kingston upon } Thames .....m t }	Surrey.....	Brentford...6	Epsom .....7	Staines .....10	10	7257
12	Kingston Winterbornpa	Dorset.....	Blandford ...7	Bere Regis...3	Wareham ..10	110	56
18	Kings Walden .....pa	Hereford....	Hitchin ....4	Luton .....5	Welwyn....8	32	1004
11	Kings Weare.....pa	Devon.....	Brixham ....3	Dartmouth ..1	Totness....10	204	275

Discovery of
Roman
coins, &c.

Corporation
granted by
King John.

County
assizes
held here.

* KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. Kingston is situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, over which there was a bridge leading to Hampton, in Middlesex, mentioned in records of the reign of Henry III., and consequently supposed to have been originally founded at an earlier period than any other on the river, except that of London ; but the present structure has very recently been erected at the expense of £40,000, advanced as a loan, by Government. It seems to have been the site of a Roman station, coins, urns, and other antique remains having been discovered here. Under the Anglo-Saxons it was a place of great importance, and a royal residence, several monarchs having been crowned here. A council was held at Kingston, by Egbert, in 838 ; and some writers mention a castle as existing at this place, in the reign of Henry III., who is said to have captured it in his war with the barons ; but it was probably only a temporary fort, as there are no traces of any considerable fortress ever having stood here. Towards the end of the civil war, under Charles I., a skirmish took place at Surbiton-common, near Kingston, in which Lord Francis Villiers, brother of the Duke of Buckingham, was killed on the side of the royalists. The first charter of incorporation was granted by King John, in 1199, and others were subsequently given by his successors, the last being that of James II., in 1685 ; but the town is governed under a charter of Charles I. The petty sessions are held here, as well as the Lent assizes for the county. Members were returned to parliament, for Kingston, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., after which the practice was discontinued on petition of the corporation. The church is a spacious structure, the work of different periods, the oldest part having been apparently erected in the time of Richard II. ; it has a square tower between the nave and chancel ; and the aisles are modern, having been rebuilt in 1721. An alms-house for six poor men and six women, with a chapel, was founded in 1670, and endowed with landed property, by William Cleave, alderman of London. There is a free grammar-school, for thirty boys, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1561. In the market-place stands the town-hall, first erected by Elizabeth, but partly rebuilt by James I., when the windows were ornamented with stained glass. In this hall the Lent assizes for the county were formerly held ; but a plain brick edifice has been erected within a few years, to which the courts of assize are transferred. The market is held under a charter granted by James I., and renewed by his successor, which, among other

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
35	Kingswinford* pa	Stafford	Stourbridge..4	Dudley4	Wolverhamp.7	130	15156
5	Kingswood ham	Bucks	Aylesbury . .9	Bicester8	Thame8	48	....
15	Kingswood† vil	Gloucester..	Bristol3	Bath9	Sodbury9	115	....
34	Kingswood ham	Somerset . . .	Wiveliscomb.7	Watchet4	Minehead . . .11	153	....
37	Kingswood lib	Surrey	Gatton2	Reigate3	Dorking7	18	....
39	Kingswood to	Warwick . . .	Henley5	Solihull5	Warwick . . .10	102	....
41	Kingswood vil & pa	Wilts	Wotton un E.1	Wickwar3	Tetbury10	109	1447
16	Kings Worthy pa	Hants	Winchester . .2	Alresford7	Basingstoke.16	61	345
43	Kingthorpe to	N. R. York.	Pickering . . .2	New Malton.8	Scarborough.16	228	....
15	Kington ti	Gloucester..	Thornbury . .1	Chepstow . .11	Bristol12	123	4044
17	Kington† m t & pa	Hereford . . .	Leominster .14	Weobly8	Hay14	155	3111
12	Kington Magna pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury..7	Wincanton . .7	Sherborne . .11	108	539
41	Kington, St. Michael } pa & to }	Wilts	Chippenhams3	Malmsbury . .8	Bath14	96	1091
41	Kington, West pa	Wilts	9	Bath9	Malmsbury .12	102	298
9	Kingwater to	Cumberland.	Carlisle . . .16	Brampton . . .8	Longtown . .18	317	265
34	King Weston pa	Somerset . . .	Somerton . . .4	Ilchester . . .6	Wells10	122	122
33	Kinlet pa	Salop	Bridgenorth..8	Bewdley8	Clesbury Mtr.5	157	532
17	Kinnaston ham	Hereford . . .	Ledbury5	Hereford . . .11	Ross10	126	....
33	Kinnerley pa	Salop	Oswestry . . .7	Shrewsbury.12	Welchpool .14	166	1158
17	Kinnersley pa	Hereford . . .	Weobly5	Kineton7	Hay11	152	351
33	Kinnersley pa	Salop	Wellington . .4	Newport5	Shrewsbury 14	144	295
53	Kinnerton to	Flint	Wrexham . . .8	Chester8	Mold10	180	....
7	Kinnerton, Lower . . to	Chester	9	5	Flint10	180	104
9	Kinneyside to	Cumberland.	Egremont . . .4	Whitehaven .4	Workington.10	294	....
30	Kinolton pa	Notts	Nottingham .9	Bingham7	Newark18	116	389
42	Kinsham ti	Worcester . .	Tewksbury . .4	Upton6	Pershore6	102	....
12	Kinson, or Kinstanton ti	Dorset	Pool6	Wimborne . . .6	Ringwood . . .7	99	....
4	Kintbury pa	Berks	Hungerford . .3	Newbury6	Reading . . .23	62	1781
17	Kinton to	Hereford . . .	Ludlow9	Presteign . . .9	Leominster .14	152	....
35	Kinvaston lib	Stafford	Stafford . . .16	Wolverhamp.2	Walsall9	123	23
39	Kinwaldsey ham	Warwick	Coleshill . . .6	Kenilworth . .9	Birmingham 12	105	19
39	Kinwardton pa	Warwick	Alcester2	Stratford on..8	Henley in Ar. 7	103	40

provisions, ordains that no other market shall be kept within seven miles of the town.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; August 2, for toys; August 3 and 4, for fruit and pedlery; and November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys.

* **KINGSWINFORD.** A parish in the north division of the hundred of Seisdon, celebrated for its extensive glass and earthenware manufactories. The canals to Dudley, Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, and Stafford, affording facility of communication with the principal rivers of the kingdom, it has become a place of considerable trading importance and opulence.

**KINGSTON-
UPON-
THAMES.**

Glass and
earthenware
manufac-
tures.

† **KINGSWOOD.** An irregularly built village, called also Kingswood-hill, partly within the parish of St. George, Bristol, and partly within that of Bitton, in the upper division of the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, and anciently a part of the royal forest, or chase of Kingswood. Here are numerous coal-mines, many of which are of great depth; and from this neighbourhood the city of Bristol was formerly entirely supplied with fuel. It was at this place that John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, in an early period of his religious career, began preaching to the colliers; and he is said to have effected a considerable reformation of conduct among the dissolute population of Kingswood. There is still subsisting here a seminary, called the Wesleyan School, instituted by Mr. Wesley, in 1748, for the support and classical education of 100 boys, the sons of Methodist ministers. The establishment is under the direction of a governor and six assistant-teachers; and it is chiefly supported by annual contributions.

Numerous
coal mines.

‡ **KINGTON**, or Kyneton, a market-town, parish, and township, situated on the Black Brook, under Bradnor Mountain; the town in general is well built, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of narrow cloth, which is carried on here to a considerable extent. The church is a very irregular structure, having a detached tower,

Manufac-
ture of
cloth.



KIRKDALE PRIORY.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
23	Kirkby Mallory.....pa	Leicester ...	Hinckley ... 5	Mt. Bosworth 4	Leicester 9	104	2261
45	Kirkby Malzeard* m t }pa & to }	W. R. York	Ripon 6	Masham. 5	York 30	218	4707
43	Kirkby Misperton. pa }& to }	N. R. York.	Pickering ... 4	New Malton .6	..... 24	220	864
43	Kirkby Moorside† m t }& pa }	N. R. York.	..... 7	..... 12	..... 29	224	2324
23	Kirkby Muxloe to & cha	Leicester ...	Leicester ... 5	Ashby Zouch 14	Hinckley ... 10	103	275
45	Kirkby Overblows pa }& to }	W. R. York.	Wetherby .. 6	Harrowgate.. 5	York 20	200	1528
43	Kirkby Ravensworth }pa & to }	N. R. York.	Richmond .. 6	Barnard Cast. 9	Darlington.. 14	235	1727
45	Kirkby, South.. pa & to	W. R. York.	Pontefract.. 8	Doncaster... 10	York 32	172	1478
40	Kirby Stephen‡ m t & pa	Westmorlnd	Brough 5	Appleby.... 13	Kendal..... 24	266	2798
40	Kirkby Thore.. pa & to	Westmorlnd	Appleby 5	Penrith ... 10	..... 27	275	1231
46	Kirkby Underdale . pa	E. R. York.	Pocklington . 7	New Malton 10	York 15	214	350
24	Kirkby Underwood . pa	Lincoln.....	Bourn 5	Folkingham.. 4	Lincoln ... 31	102	162
7	Kirkby, West.. pa & to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston . 8	Liverpool... 9	Chester ... 19	201	1289
46	Kirkby Wharfe. pa & to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ... 2	Cawood 6	York 10	186	492
44	Kirkby - upon - Wisk }pa & to }	N. R. York .	Thirsk 5	N. Allerton.. 7	Ripon..... 12	219	872
22	Kirkdale to	Lancaster ..	Liverpool.... 2	Ormskirk... 11	Prescot..... 7	204	2591
44	Kirkdales§ pa	N. R. York.	Helmsley ... 5	Kir. Moorside 2	York 28	223	1107

leet and baron are held under the lord of the manor ; and there is also a court for the recovery of small debts. The principal manufactures here are those of carpets and blankets ; and on the stream that passes through the town are mills for grinding bark and grain. The river affords an abundant supply of salmon-trout and other fresh-water fish ; and the market is well stocked with provisions.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle ; St. Thomas, December 21, for woollen cloth.

* KIRKBY MALZEARD. Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Whit Monday, and October 2.

† KIRKBY MOORSIDE, a market-town, situated on the river Dove, and nearly encompassed on all sides by steep hills. On the Dove and other streams near the town are corn-mills ; limestone and freestone are dug in the vicinity, and the malting trade is carried on here, the surrounding country being very productive of grain. This place is remarkable as having been the last retreat of George Villiers the younger, Duke of Buckingham, the unprincipalled minister and profligate favourite of Charles II. Having lost his interest at court, and by his extravagance involved himself in pecuniary difficulties, he retired to this town, in the neighbourhood of which he had some landed property, and here he died, April 16, 1688.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Whit Wednesday for horned cattle and horses ; and September 18, for sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.

‡ KIRKBY STEPHEN. Market, Monday.—Fairs, Easter Monday ; Whit Tuesday ; and October 29 ; for black cattle, sheep, and flax.

§ KIRKDALE, a parish and village, romantically situated in a fruitful vale, surrounded by hanging woods, and watered by a small brook. This parish is famous on account of a cave in one of the calcareous hills which bound the vale of Pickering on the north, and the waters from which fall into the Derwent. In the summer of 1821, quarriers working here discovered by accident the opening of this cavern, which had been closed by rubbish overgrown with bushes ; and on entering which, to the distance of about 200 feet, it was found to be studded with stalactites, hanging from the roof, and on the floor covered with diluvial loam, thickly interspersed throughout its substance with organic remains, or bones of various animals. These were examined by Professor Buckland, of Oxford, by M. Cuvier, and other naturalists, who discovered the bones to be chiefly those of hyenas, mixed, however, with bones of the elephant, rhinoceros,

KIRKBY
LONSDALE.

Extensive
trade in
malt.

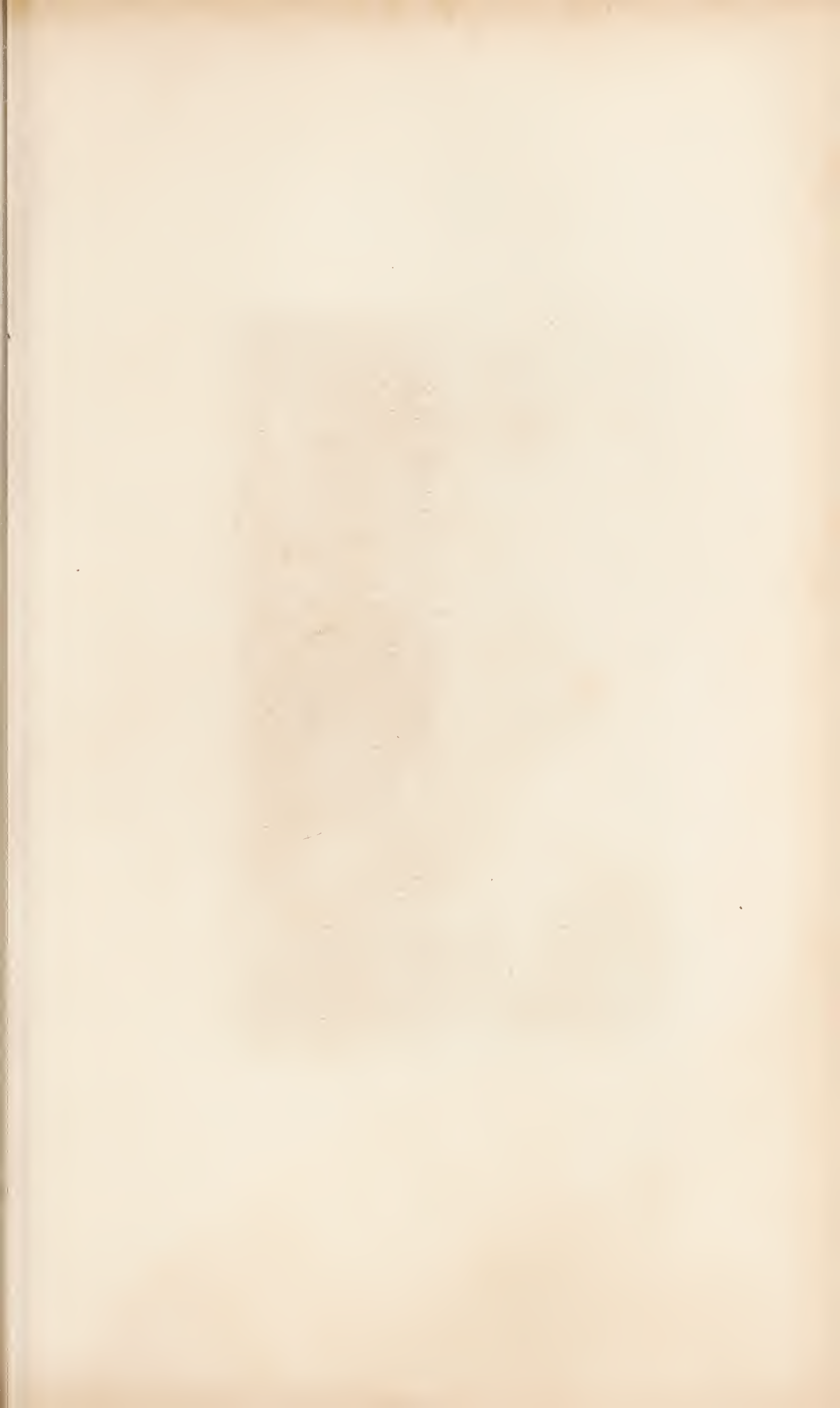
Remarkable
cavern.

Fossil
remains.



KIRKSTALL ABBEY, NEAR LEEDS.
YORKSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delimited.





WYKKAIRIE WYKKAIRIE CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

About a mile down the river from this Castle, is St. Roberts Cove, the scene of the murder committed by Eugene Aram, which was discovered thirteen years afterwards.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
46	Kirk Sandal .....pa	W. R. York	Doncaster ...5	Thorne... ..6	York ....34	167	200
46	Kirkstall* .....ham	W. R. York	Leeds.....3	Bradford...9	.....28	192	....
24	Kirkstead .....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle .7	Tattershall .2	Lincoln ...20	130	179
45	Kirkthorpe .....ham	W. R. York.	Wakefield .2	Pontefract..10	York ....29	180	....
30	Kirkton .....pa	Notts	Ollerton ...2	Tuxford ...5	Nottingham 22	139	247
29	Kirk Whelpington pa }& to }	Northumb..	Morpeth...15	Newcastle..21	Alnwick ...22	294	789
24	Kirmand in the Mire .pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisen .6	Louth ...12	Lincoln ...21	154	74
24	Kirmington .....pa	Lincoln.....	Caistor .....8	Barton.....8	.....32	164	310
6	Kirtling .....pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket .4	Linton ....12	Cambridge..16	61	735
31	Kirtlington .....pa	Oxford	Woodstock .5	Bicester ...7	Oxford... ..8	62	687
24	Kirton† .....m t & pa	Lincoln.....	Brigg.....7	Gainsborough9	Lincoln ...18	151	2147
36	Kirton .....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich ...9	Woodbridge .7	Harwich ....8	79	624
28	Kislingbury .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 4	Towcester ..8	Daventry ....9	68	683
34	Kittesford .....pa	Somerset ...	Wellington .4	Milverton .4	Taunton...11	152	171
24	Knaith .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough4	Kirton ...11	Lincoln...14	147	63
34	Knapp .....ti	Somerset....	Taunton ...6	Ilminster...8	Bridgewater .8	136	....
23	Knaptoft .....pa	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 7	Hinckley...4	Leicester ...14	96	53
23	Knaptoft in Walton }ham }	Leicester. ...	.....6	.....6	.....10	95	....
27	Knapton .....pa	Norfolk ...	N. Walsham.3	Cromer.....8	Norwich ...19	128	327
45	Knapton.....to	W. R. York.	York .....3	Wetherby .11	Boroughbrid 14	200	....
46	Knapton.....to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton.6	Gt. Driffield 16	York ....24	223	120
6	Knapwell .....pa	Cambridge..	Caxton.....4	Royston ....13	Cambridge ..9	50	128
45	Knaresborough† ..bo }m t pa & to }	W. R. York	Leeds .....18	Ripon ....12	York ....19	197	5296

* KIRKSTALL. This place is celebrated for the ruins of Kirkstall-abbey, which was founded by Henry de Lacy, in the reign of King Stephen, 1147, for monks of the Cistercian order. A part of the cloisters, the dormitory, the refectory, and the chapter-house, are all that remain of this monastery, which was beautifully situated in a fertile vale, on the banks of the Aire, and surrounded by pleasant hills and woods.

Ruins of
Kirkstall
abbey.

† KIRTON, or Kirktown. *Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise goods.*

‡ KNARESBOROUGH, a borough, market-town, parish, and township, situated on the side of a hill, on the north-east bank of the river Nidd, commanding extremely beautiful prospects. The town is large and handsome, with two bridges over the Nidd; and the houses, many of which have been constructed with the stones of the ruined castle, are well built; the market-place is very spacious. The manufacture of linens, which has been long established, is very considerable, and some branches of the cotton trade have been lately introduced. The church appears to have been erected at different periods, but presents nothing remarkable; it contains several elegant monuments. The Rev. Robert Chaloner endowed a free-school here, in 1616. Situated on a craggy rock, are the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh, soon after the Conquest; it was a strong place of defence till the time of the civil wars, when it was dismantled by order of Parliament. A part of the keep, with a few dilapidated arches and semicircular buttresses, are all that now remain of this once formidable fortress. Near the centre of these ruins is the court-house, and also a prison for the liberty of the forest of Knaresborough; a chamber is still shown, in which the unfortunate Richard II. was confined after his deposition. Near the lower bridge are some entire dwellings, excavated out of the cliffs, which have been inhabited from time immemorial. One of these was produced by the industry of a poor weaver and his son, who employed, during sixteen years, all the time they could spare, from their necessary avocations, to accomplish it. At a short distance from this monument of perseverance is St. Robert's-chapel, elegantly cut out of the solid rock, above which is a hermitage. St. Robert, the reputed founder of this curious chapel, was an anchorite of the thirteenth century, and son of a mayor of York; he, by the austerity of his life, attracted the admiration of the

Beautiful
prospects.

Richard II.
confined
here.

KNARES-
BOROUGH.Scene of the
murder by
Eugene
Aram.Confession
of House-
man.Apprehen-
sion of
Eugene
Aram.

populace, among whom he is said to have performed many miracles. About a mile further down the river, is St. Robert's-cave, another excavation in the rock, which is supposed to have been the same holy man's usual residence. This gloomy cave is awfully memorable, on account of a horrid murder committed there, in 1745, by Eugene Aram, a school-master of extraordinary abilities and learning, which, by a train of singular circumstances, was discovered, after a lapse of nearly thirteen years, and the murderer brought to justice. In the year 1758, a man, whilst digging for lime-stone, near this place, found the bones of a human body. Suspecting these to be the remains of some one who had been murdered, he gave information of his discovery in the town of Knaresborough, where the people, thrown into great excitement by the intelligence, endeavoured to recollect if any one had of late years been missed from that neighbourhood. It was remembered by a particular individual, that one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, had disappeared about thirteen years before, and had never again been heard of. On further inquiry, it was ascertained that he had disappeared under circumstances which occasioned a suspicion of his having acted fraudulently. He had borrowed a considerable quantity of plate, under pretence of being commissioned to collect that article for exportation. Being then just married, he had also borrowed some articles of household furniture and wearing apparel, for the purpose, as he pretended, of giving an entertainment to his friends. After his disappearance, two persons named Houseman and Aram were suspected of having aided him in the fraud. Their houses were searched, and some of the miscellaneous articles found, but no plate, which it was then supposed that Clarke must have made off with; and thus the matter ended. It was now recollected that the wife of Aram, who was subsequently deserted by him, had said to some one that she knew what would peril the life of her husband and some other persons. An inquest being held upon the skeleton, all these circumstances were brought forward as evidence. To this inquest the coroner summoned Richard Houseman, one of the individuals suspected at the time of having assisted Clarke in his fraud. This man entered the room in a state of great agitation, and with strong marks of fear in his countenance and voice. Taking up one of the bones, he used the remarkable expression, "This is no more Dan Clarke's bone than it is mine; which convinced the jury that he knew something more about the matter. He was ultimately prevailed on to acknowledge that he was privy to the murder of Clarke, and that his bones were buried in St. Robert's Cave, not far from the place where those now before the jury had been found. On a search being made, the bones were found exactly in the place and posture which he described. He stated the actual murderer to be his former friend, Eugene Aram, who now acted as usher in the school of Lynn, in Norfolk. A warrant was immediately sent off for the apprehension of Aram, who was found peacefully engaged in his ordinary business. The profession of this man, his mature age, and the reputation which he bore for great learning, conspired to render his apprehension as a murderer a matter of the greatest surprise to the inhabitants of the place where he lived. He first denied that he had ever been at Knaresborough or knew Daniel Clarke, but, on the introduction of a person who was acquainted with him at that town, he saw fit to acknowledge his former residence in it. Eugene Aram was a native of the West Riding, and connected by birth with some of the families of gentry in that county. The circumstances of his parents are not stated, but he appears to have entered life in the character of a poor scholar. Having adopted the business of teaching, he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge with an ardour equalling that of the most distinguished scholars. After acting as an usher in various situations, he had settled, in 1734, at Knaresborough, where, eleven years after, he committed the crime for which he was now apprehended. By an early and

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
29	Knaresdale .....pa	Northumb ..	Hexham....19	Haltwhistle .6	Alston .....6	277	566	
43	Knayton.....to	N. R. York .	Thirsk4	N. Allerton..6	York .....27	218	....

imprudent marriage, he had added to the embarrassment of his circumstances ; yet his pursuit of knowledge continued unabated. When we learn that the man who associated with such low persons as Clarke and Houseman was deeply skilled in the ancient and modern languages, including the Hebrew, Arabic, and Celtic, and was alike conversant in the belles lettres, in antiquities, and in several branches of modern science, our wonder amounts almost to disbelief ; yet there can be no doubt of the fact. He had even, before his apprehension, advanced a great way in a comparative polyglot lexicon, upon a new, and, for that age, profound plan, in which it seems not unlikely, that, if it had been carried into effect, he might have anticipated some of the honours of the German philologists. He had also composed several tracts upon British antiquities. At the trial of Aram, which took place before the York Assizes, on the 3d of August 1759, Richard Houseman was admitted as king's evidence, and gave a minute narration of the murder, slightly distorted, it was supposed, in order to lighten his own share of blame. According to the witness, Clarke had received his wife's fortune, amounting to £160., on the night before he was murdered. He called at Aram's with this sum in his pocket, and also carrying the plate which he had obtained among his friends. He and Houseman, at the request of Aram, walked out in the direction of St. Robert's Cave, where the party had no sooner arrived than Aram knocked down Clarke and murdered him. Houseman, according to his own account, then retired ; but it afterwards appeared that he had assisted in burying the body in the cave. The clothes of the murdered man were brought to Aram's house, and burnt, but not until betraying the secret to Mrs. Aram. After this and other evidence had been given, Aram delivered a written defence, in which he endeavoured, by the exercise of much ingenuity and a show of curious learning, to make up for the want of living exculpatory evidence. Notwithstanding this elaborate but specious defence, the guilt of Aram was too clear to admit of doubt, and he accordingly received sentence of death. He afterwards confessed the crime to the clergyman appointed to attend him, and ascribed it to the passion of jealousy. On the morning of his execution he was found almost dead in bed, in consequence of a wound which he had inflicted upon his arm with a razor ; a paper, in which he attempted a justification of suicide, being found upon the table by his side. His body, after execution, was exposed in chains at the scene of his guilt. In Caulfield's Portraits there is a genuine likeness of this singular man—an intellectual but melancholy countenance, forming a touching commentary on his history. On the opposite bank of the river to the castle, is the famous dropping, or petrifying well, which remarkable spring rises in the declivity of a hill, spreads itself over the surface of a spongy rock, which projects over its base about fifteen feet, whence it trickles down in about thirty apertures, with a sort of a musical tinkling ; it is saturated with a sparry matter, which incrusts in a short time every thing it falls upon. Near this place was born, in 1488, the celebrated Mother Shipton. Here also was born, John Metcalf, a most extraordinary person, who had the misfortune to lose his sight when only four years old, notwithstanding which he became a musician, a guide over the forest, a common carrier, a builder of bridges and houses, a contractor for making roads, and a skilful player at whist ; he died in 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

KNARES-
BOROUGH.

Trial of
Aram.

His execu-
tion.

Birthplace
of Mother
Shipton.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday and Thursday after January 13, for sheep ; Wednesday after March 12 ; next day sheep ; May 6 and 7, sheep ; ditto after August 12 ; Tuesday and Wednesday after October 10 ; and Wednesday after November 22, statute ; Wednesday and Thursday after December 10 ; and every Wednesday fortnight, cattle market.

<i>Mp.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
18	Knebworth.....pa	Herts.....	Hertford....4	Ware.....4	Stevenage...7	25	259
46	Knedlington.....to	E. R. York..	Howden....1	Selby.....10	York.....19	179	123
30	Kneesal.....pa	Notts.....	Ollerton...4	Newark...10	Nottingham 20	134	613
6	Kneesworth.....ham	Cambridge..	Royston....3	Caxton...10	Cambridge..11	40	191
54	Knelston.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea...10	Penrice....3	Lloughor...7	216	125
36	Knettishall.....pa	Suffolk.....	East Harling 6	Bottesdale .7	Thetford...8	86	67
30	Kneveton.....pa	Notts.....	Newark....8	Bingham...4	Nottingham 12	128	119
35	Knightley.....to	Stafford....	Eccleshall .4	Newport...7	Stafford....7	140	....
58	Knighton*.....m t	Radnor.....	Bish. Castle.13	Ludlow...16	Hereford...26	165	259
23	Knighton...ham & cha	Leicester...	Leicester...2	Mt. Harboro'14	Lutterworth13	97	402
16	Knighton.....ham	Hants.....	Newport...5	Ryde.....5	Portsmouth.10	82	....
35	Knighton.....to	Stafford....	Drayton....6	Eccleshall..10	Stafford...17	152	156
42	Knighton upon Teame }pa }	Worcester..	Tenbury...4	Bewdley...10	Worcester .19	130	553
12	Knighton, West....pa	Dorset.....	Dorchester .5	Weymouth .8	Wareham .15	122	308
25	Knightbridge†...ham	Middlesex ..	Hammersmit.3	Vauxhall...2	Fulham ....3	1	..
23	Knight Thorpe...ham	Leicester...	Leicester..12	Loughboro' .1	Ashby.....12	110	79
42	Knightwick.....pa	Worcester..	Bromyard...6	Malvern...7	Worcester...8	119	169
17	Knill.....pa	Hereford....	Kington....3	Presteign...4	New Radnor.6	158	94
40	Knipe.....ham	Westmorlnd	Orton.....10	Penrith.....8	Kendal.....19	280	....
23	Knipton.....pa	Leicester...	Melton Mow.10	Grantham...7	Oakham...15	111	322
13	Knitsley.....to	Durham.....	Durham....10	Wolsingham 7	Newcastle..14	263	....
10	Kniveton.....pa	Derby.....	Derby.....14	Ashbourn...3	Wirksworth .6	140	342
40	Knock.....ham	Westmorlnd	Appleby....5	Penrith...13	Aldston....14	275	....
33	Knockin.....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry...6	Ellesmere .11	Shrewsbury.13	167	311
36	Knodishall.....pa	Suffolk.....	Saxmundham 3	Aldbrough..6	Dunwich...7	93	315
21	Knolton.....pa	Kent.....	Wingham...4	Deal.....6	Dover.....8	67	30
41	Knook.....pa	Wilts.....	Warminster .5	Heytesbury .1	Salisbury...15	90	282
23	Knossington...pa	Leicester...	Melton Mowb.8	Oakham...4	Leicester...15	99	240
3	Knotting.....pa	Bedford....	Higham Fer. 5	Kimbolton .8	Bedford...10	60	165
45	Knottingley..to & cha	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..1	Pontefract...2	York.....24	176	3666
39	Knowle...ham & cha	Warwick...	Henley in Ar.8	Birmingham .8	Warwick...10	100	1120
35	Knowle End.....to	Stafford....	Newcastle .4	Sandbach...9	Stafford...20	153	282
22	Knowsley‡.....to	Lancaster...	Prescot.....3	Liverpool...7	Ormskirk...8	200	1162
11	Knowstone.....pa	Devon.....	Bampton...10	South Molton 8	Exeter....23	171	521

Picturesque town.

Offa's-dyke.

* KNIGHTON, or Tref-y-clawdd. A market-town situated upon an agreeable hill, sloping towards the margin of the river Teme. It consists of two principal avenues, intersecting each other at right angles; and the gentle acclivity of the streets gives a picturesque appearance, affords a grateful view of the enclosing valley, and is attended with cleanliness. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of St. David's and province of Canterbury, of the certified value of £10. per annum; patrons and impropriators, the Warden and Trustees of the hospital of Clun, in Shropshire, which was founded and endowed in the reign of James I., by an earl of Northampton. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a month. A small free-school, in this town, is endowed, by a Mr. Barnsley, with £1. per annum; and here are six alms-houses for the accommodation of the poor. The famous boundary, called Offa's-dyke, enters the parish on the north, and running due south for two miles, may be traced through the parishes of Norton, Whitton, Discoed, and Old Radnor, in this county, after which it passes into Hereford.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 17, June 21, August 18, October 1, Wednesday before November 12, and Thursday before December 25.

Barracks for the horse-guards.

† KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of Chelsea and St. Margaret, Westminster, and partly in that of Kensington, besides a small part which extends into the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the hundred of Ossulton. This village extends from Hyde Park-corner to Kensington Gore, and consists of a street of irregular buildings, forming the grand ingress to the metropolis from the great western road. On the north side of the street are extensive barracks for the life-guards, communicating with Hyde Park; and on the opposite side, near Hyde Park-corner, are barracks for the foot-guards.

‡ KNOWSLEY. Knowsley-park is the seat of the Earl of Derby; the mansion stands on an elevation, and has evidently been erected at different periods; the most ancient part is of stone, and has two round towers; it

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
41	Knogle, East* pa	Wilts	Hindon 2	Shaftesbury . . 5	Salisbury . . 17	96	1028
41	Knogle, West pa	Wilts	Mere 3	Hindon 3	..... 18	97	206
7	Knutsford† . . . m t & pa	Chester	Manchester 15	Macclesfield 12	Chester . . . 25	176	2823
7	Knutsford, Over pa & to	Chester.	Knutsford . . 1	..... 11	..... 26	175	217
12	Kommeridge pa	Dorset	Corfe Castle . 4	Wareham . . . 7	Dorchester . 21	117	124
13	Kyloe pa & cha	Durham	Belford 5	Berwick on T11	Alnwick . . . 19	327	927
24	Kyme, North to	Lincoln	Sleaford . . . 6	Tattershall . . 7	Lincoln . . . 18	121	322
24	Kyme, South . . pa & to	Lincoln . . . .	..... 7	..... 7	..... 20	122	....
13	Kyo to	Durham	Durham . . . 10	Gateshead . 10	Chester le St. 7	268	412
42	Kyre, Great pa	Worcester . . .	Tenbury . . . 5	Bromyard . . . 7	Worcester . 17	128	159
42	Kyre, Little . . to & cha	Worcester . . .	..... 5	..... 8	..... 16	127	....

contains a very large and valuable collection of paintings, principally by the old masters. The surrounding park, which is extensive and beautiful, commands many fine views, and is well wooded.

KNOWSLEY.

* KNOYLE, EAST. This place is remarkable for having given birth to the celebrated architect and mathematician, Sir Christopher Wren, who was born here 20th of October, 1632.

Sir Christo-
pher Wren,
born here.

† KNUTSFORD, a market-town, situated in a fertile part of the county, on the great road from London to Liverpool. The town is divided into Over and Nether, or Higher and Lower Knutsford, by a branch of the river Birkin which rising about half a mile south of this place, passes under the turnpike-road, and falls into Tatton-mere. In Nether Knutsford is the market-place, and also a spacious county prison, near which is a handsome and convenient town-hall, or sessions-house, where sessions are held in the months of July and October. Knutsford was formerly included in the parish of Rostherne, but it was made a distinct parish, by act of Parliament, in 1741. The church is a handsome, modern edifice of brick and stone, with a square tower. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of sewing thread, worsted, and tanned leather. Races are held annually in July, near the town, much to the emolument of the inhabitants, as they usually draw together a considerable number of persons of rank and fortune. This place is distinguished by a curious custom or ceremony, practised at the marriage of parties belonging to the town or neighbourhood. The friends and acquaintance of the wedded pair strew the streets before their doors with brown sand, upon which they form various fanciful figures with white sand, and over the whole scatter the flowers which happen to be in season.

The county
prison.Curious
ceremony.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday; July 10; and November 8, for cattle and drapery.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Keach	Cardigansh .	Tivy.	Kensy	Cornwall . .	Tamar.
Kebby	Monmouthsh	Usk.	Keriog	Merionethsh	Dovey.
Kebeck	Yorkshire . .	Nyde.	Keriog	Denbighshire	Dee.
Kelyn	Merionethsh	Troweryn.	Kery	Cardigansh .	Tivy.
Kemlet	Shropshire . .	Severn.	Kevenny	Monmouthsh	Usk.
Kemlet	Denbighshire	Tanot.	Kevenny	Anglesea . .	Sea
Ken	Westmorland	Irish Sea.	Kinver	Cardigansh .	Dovey.
Ken	Devonshire .	Ex.			

L.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Laceby .....pa	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby .3	Caistor .....8	Barton .....17	165	616
12	Lacerton .....ham	Dorset.....	Blandford ..3	Shaftesbury..9	Sturminster..8	106	....
7	Lach Dennis.....to	Chester....	Northwich ..4	Knutsford ...5	Middlewich .4	173	32
7	Lachford .....to & cha	Chester.....	Warrington..2	Altringham ..7	Northwich .10	183	....
43	Lackenby .....ham	N. R. York.	Guisborough 5	Stockton ...14	Whitby ....20	250	....
36	Lackford.....pa	Suffolk	Bury.....6	Mildenhall ..7	Thetford....12	74	193
14	Lackindon.....pa	Essex	Burnham ....5	Maldon.....7	Rochford ....7	43	536
34	Lackington, White..pa	Somerset ...	Ilminster ...2	Crewkerne .7	Ilchester ...11	133	254
41	Lacock* .....pa	Wilts	Chippenham 4	Melksham ...4	Calne .....7	94	1650
39	Ladbroke.....pa	Warwick..	Southam ....2	Warwick ...11	Kington.....9	84	268
8	Ladock .....pa	Cornwall ...	Grampound..4	Truro .....7	St. Austell ..9	252	761
16	Lainston .....pa	Hants	Winchester..4	Stockbridge..5	Sutton .....5	66	40
43	Laith Kirk ...to & cha	N. R. York.	Barnard Cas. 9	Brough ...15	Wolsingham15	255	....
41	Lake .....to	Wilts	Amesbury...3	Salisbury...6	Wilton.....6	81	....
27	Lakenham.....pa	Norfolk....	Norwich ....1	N. Walsham 14	Wymondha. 10	109	3810
36	Lakenheath.. .....pa	Suffolk	Brandon ....5	Mildenhall ..6	Newmarket 17	75	1209
8	Lalent Uny .....pa	Cornwall ...	St. Ives.....3	Penzance...9	Redruth....11	274	1305
25	Laleham† .....pa	Middlesex .	Staines... ..2	Chertsey ...2	Walton ....4	18	588
54	Laleston‡ .....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ....6	Neath.....10	Merthyr T. .20	187	442
14	Lamarsh .....pa	Essex	Halstead ....7	Sudbury ....4	Neyland ....7	53	323
24	Lambcroft.....ham	Lincoln	Louth .. ....5	Mt. Raisin..13	Wragby ....13	151	34
21	Lamberhurst§ ....pa	Kent and } Sussex ... }	Maidstone ..14	Goudhurst ..4	Tunbridge ..9	39	1521
37	Lambeth|| .....pa	Surrey.....	Wandsworth 5	Tooting.....5	Streatham ..4	1	87856

Curious
monuments.

* LACOCK, a parish in the hundred of Chippenham, situated in a fertile vale, on the banks of the river Avon; it formerly had a market, which is now disused. The church is an ancient edifice, and contains many curious and beautiful monuments. Here was formerly a nunnery, parts of which have been entirely removed, and others considerably altered, but the cloisters and some other portions still remain in a perfect state.

Fairs, —July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

† LALEHAM, a parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames. This place is much resorted to by the lovers of angling, and the surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

Lalys, the
architect.

‡ LALESTON, or Lalyston, a parish in the hundred of Newcastle, containing two hamlets, called Upper and Lower Laleston. This place is supposed to derive its name from Lalys, an eminent architect, brought hither from the Holy Land, in the year 1111, by Grenville, Lord of Neath. He built several abbeys, castles, and churches here, and afterwards became chief architect to Henry I. of England.

Ancient
mansion.

§ LAMBERHURST. Here is Scotney-castle, an ancient castellated mansion, it formerly had a round machiolated tower at each angle, of which the southern alone is now remaining. The modern house is a handsome building, erected from a design of Inigo Jones.

Fairs, April 5, and May 21, for cattle.

|| LAMBETH. This parish, which is sixteen miles in circumference, is bounded by those of Newington Butts, Camberwell, Streatham, Clapham, Croydon, by the river Thames, and by the parishes of Christchurch, and St. George, Southwark. It is divided into four liberties, and subdivided into the following eight precincts :—the Bishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, Lambeth-marsh, Lamoeth-walk, Stockwell, and

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
30	Lambley pa	Notts	Nottingham. .5	Bingham ... 7	Southwell ... 7	129	824	
29	Lambley on Tyne. . pa } & to }	Northumb..	Hexham. ..20	Alston..... 8	Haltwhistle.. 7	298	252	
4	Lambourn* m t pa & to	Berks	Newbury .. 12	Wantage 8	Hungerford .. 7	68	2386	
4	Lambourn, Up.... to	Berks.....	.....14	..... 7	Lambourn ... 2	70	387
14	Lambourne pa	Essex	Epping..... 5	Romford 6	Chip. Ongar . 8	12	778	
40	Lambrigg to	Westmorlnd	Kendal..... 5	Sedberg 6	Orton 9	266	176	
34	Lambrook, East ... pa	Somerset ...	Langport ... 6	Ilchester ... 7	Ilminster.... 5	129	....
34	Lambrook, West ti	Somerset ...	..... 4	..... 7	..... 6	129	....
57	Lambston..... pa	Pembroke ..	Haverford W.3	Milford..... 8	St. Davids ..12	267	286	
13	Lambton to	Durham	Chester le St. 2	Sunderland .. 7	Durham..... 7	266	256	
18	Lamer..... ham	Herts.....	Welwyn 4	Luton ... 7	St. Albans .. 7	27	....
11	Lamerton† pa	Devon	Tavistock ... 2	Launceston 10	Oakhampton15	209	1208	

Lambeth-dean. Lambeth is mentioned in history as the place at which Hardicanute, the son of Canute the Great, died suddenly, in 1041, whilst celebrating the marriage-feast of a noble Dane, whose name was Osgod Clapa; and here Harold II. is said to have placed the crown on his head with his own hands, after the death of Edward the Confessor. About 1191., Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, having been obliged to abandon a project which he had formed for the foundation of a college for secular canons at Hakyngton, near Canterbury, determined to carry his design into execution elsewhere. He accordingly commenced the erection of a fine chapel at Lambeth, which he intended to make collegiate, and endowed for the support of canons or prebendaries, in honour of his predecessor, Sir Thomas à Becket. But the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, who had prevented the foundation at Hakyngton from taking place, were equally hostile to this new scheme, and the chapel was but just finished by Archbishop Hubert Walter, the successor of Baldwin, when the monks, by their interest at the court of Rome, procured an order for its demolition. A compromise, however, afterwards took place, in consequence of which, part of the building was suffered to remain as an archiepiscopal residence belonging to the see of Canterbury. The oldest portion of the existing edifice was rebuilt about 1250; Archbishop Chichele erected the tower called the Lollard's-tower, in the middle of the fifteenth century; and subsequent additions have been made by the prelates Warham, Cranmer, Cardinal Pole, Parker, and Juxon; besides the brick building between the great hall and the gateway, which was the work of Archbishops Sancroft and Tillotson. The palace has recently been repaired in a manner corresponding with the original style of its architecture, under the direction of Mr. Edward Blore. The archiepiscopal library, which is extremely rich, especially in MSS., was founded by Archbishop Sancroft, and has been greatly augmented by his successors, particularly by Dr. Charles Manners Sutton. Lambeth was noted in the sixteenth century, on account of a museum of natural curiosities, collected by the family of the Tradescants, who laid the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; here are situated Vauxhall-gardens, opened as a place of public amusement in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and deserving of notice as the most splendid exhibition of the kind in this country.

LAMBETH.

Harold II.
crowned
himself hereSplendid
library.

* LAMBOURN. About three miles from Lambourn is the figure of a white horse, formed on the side of a steep and chalky hill; it is said that Alfred ordered it to be made as a trophy of the signal victory which he obtained over the Danes in the year 871, and it is considered to be the most remarkable antiquity in this county.

Market.—Thursday.—Fairs, May 12; October 2; and December 4, for horses, cows, boots, shoes, and young foals.

† LAMERTON, or Lamberton. In the church are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremayne, twins, who were so like each other as scarcely to be distinguished, even by their parents; they were subject to

Remarkable
antiquity.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
13	Lamesley.....to & cha	Durham	Gateshead ...3	Chester le St. 5	Sunderland .10	261	....
27	Lammas .....pa	Norfolk.....	Aylsham ....5	N. Walsham 6	Norwich ...11	120	303
9	Lamonby .....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....7	Hesket.....4	Carlisle ...15	290	544
8	Lamorran .....pa	Cornwall ...	Tregony ....4	Truro.....4	Grampound..8	257	96
	Lampeter,see Llan Bedr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Lamplugh .....pa	Cumberland	Whitehaven .8	Cockermouth 7	Workington .8	298	683
28	Lamport .....pa	Northamp ..	Northampton 9	Mt. Harboro' 8	Rothwell ...6	75	250
34	Lamyat .....pa	Somerset...	Bruton.....2	Shep. Mallet 7	Castle Carey.4	111	204
22	Lancaster* .....co	Lancaster...	.....	.....	.....	....	1336854

LAMERTON.

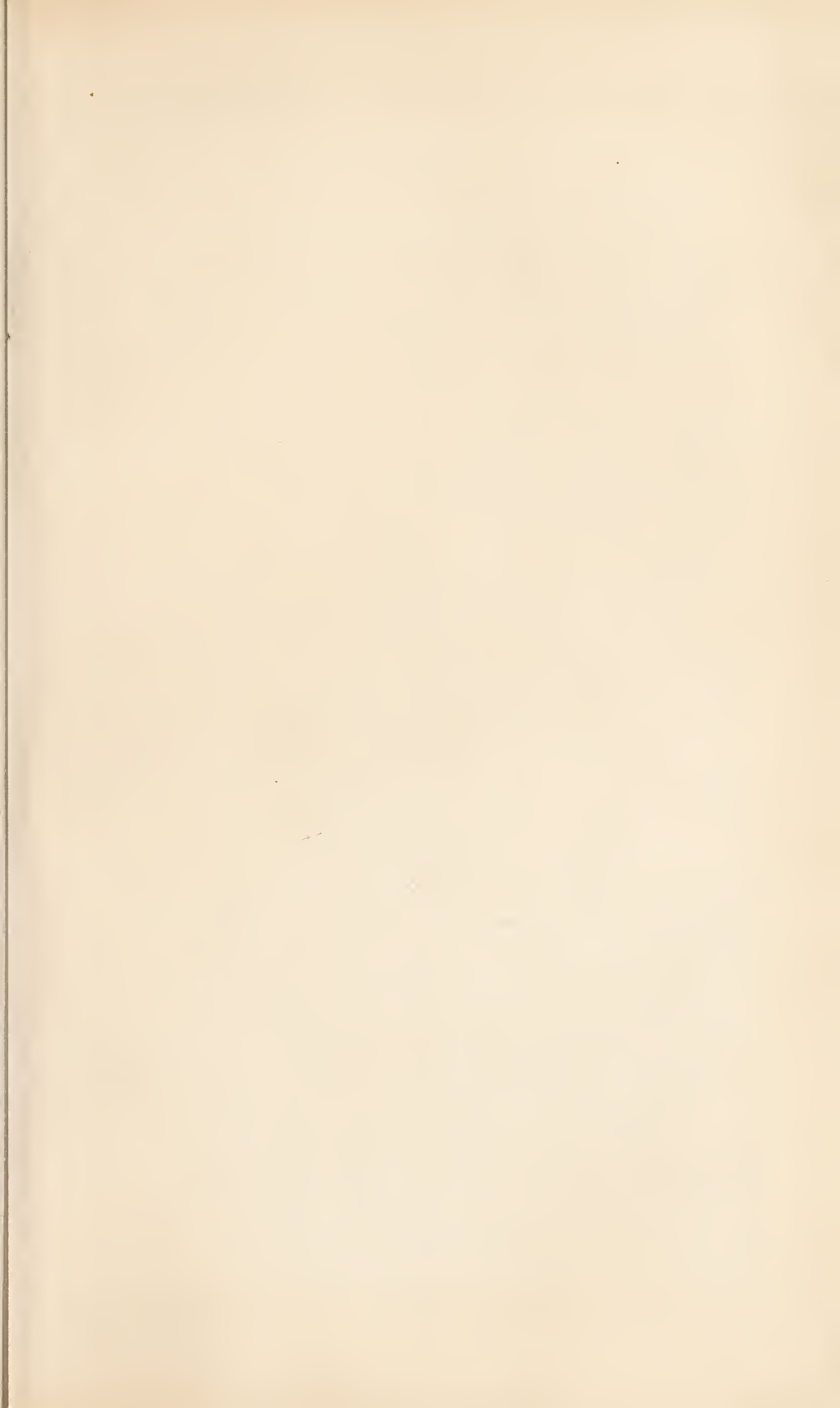
Bren-tor
rock.'

the same pains and appetites, although at a considerable distance, and were killed together at Newhaven, in France, in 1564. About three miles north-east of Lamerton is Bren-tor, a vast mass of craggy rock, which serves as a sea-mark to mariners in the British-channel, though more than twenty-miles distant. The summit is frequently enveloped in clouds, but in clear weather commands a very extensive and interesting prospect, and the ships in Plymouth harbour can be distinctly seen.

First Earl of
Lancaster.

Victory
gained by
Cromwell.

* LANCASTER, a maritime county, bounded on the north by Cum-berland and Westmorland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea. It consists of two portions of very unequal extent, which are separated by Morecambe-bay and the estuary of the river Ken. Under the sovereignty of the Normans, this county was called the Honour of Lancaster; and Henry III. created his youngest son, Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in 1267, which title con-tinued in the family of that prince till 1353, when his descendant, Henry Plantagenet was raised to the dukedom. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III.; through his interest Lancashire was, in 1376, made a county palatine by royal patent. John of Gaunt left the dukedom to his son Henry, Earl of Hereford and Derby, who being chosen king after the deposition of Richard II., the title of Duke of Lancaster has since been usually borne by the reigning sove-reign; and from the property belonging to the duchy arises a considerable part of the land revenue of the crown. From a survey made in 1610, it appears that it contained sixteen castles and forts, forty parks, thirteen forests, and two chases. The principal officer of the duchy is the chan-cellor, under whose authority various courts of law are held in different places within the extent of his jurisdiction. In the civil war, under Charles I., the influence of the Earl of Derby, one of the great landed proprietors of this county, was strenuously exerted in support of the royal cause; and that nobleman at length sacrificed his life to the service of the king; for being taken after the battle of Worcester, he was beheaded at Bolton-le-Moors, October 15, 1651. Among the most memorable events of that disastrous period were the gallant defence of Lathom-house against the Parliamentarians, by the Countess of Derby; and the victory gained by Cromwell over the Duke of Hamilton, at Walton-le-Dale, August 17, 1648. This county was distinguished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the prevalence of popular superstitions rela-tive to witchcraft. In 1594, Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, died, probably from the effect of poison; and his death and previous sufferings, were attributed by himself and his attendants to magic and sorcery; in 1612, nineteen poor women were arraigned and tried as notorious witches at the summer assizes at Lancaster; and in 1633, other persons were accused, in consequence of which an investigation took place before the king and his physicians, when the discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses occasioned the acquittal of the prisoners. The national delusion on this subject, however, long survived this period, though it has now happily disappeared before the progress of knowledge; and the phrase of " Lan-cashire witches " has of late years been applied by way of compliment to the females of this county on account of their personal charms. The out-



2°

10

20

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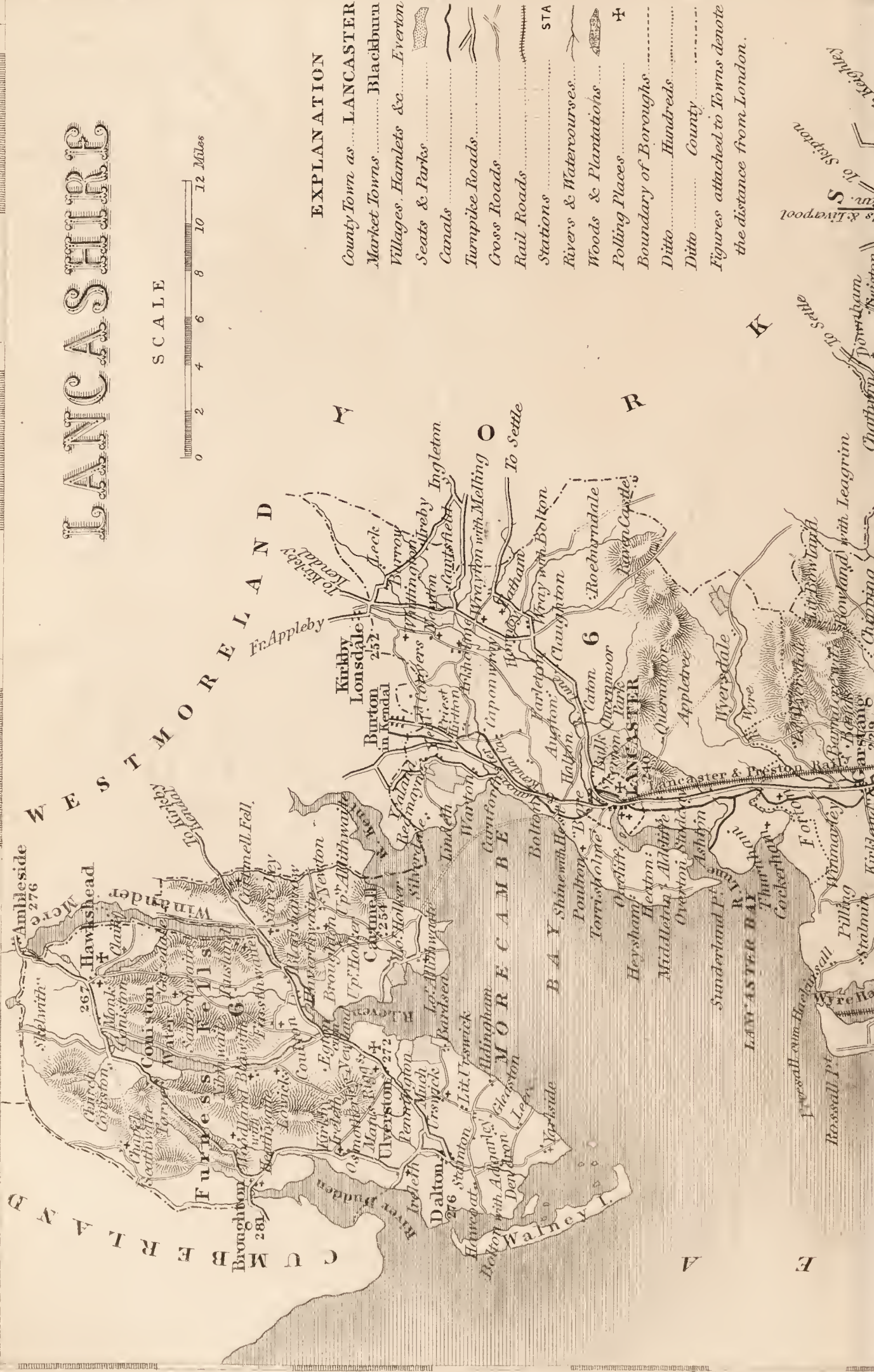
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LANCASHIRE

SCALE



EXPLANATION

- County Town as LANCASTER
- Market Towns Blackburn
- Villages, Hamlets &c. Everton
- Seats & Parks
- Canals
- Turnpike Roads
- Cross Roads
- Rail Roads
- Stations
- Rivers & Watercourses
- Woods & Plantations
- Polling Places
- Boundary of Boroughs
- Ditto Hundreds
- Ditto County

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London.

54

54

10

20



I HUNDREDS		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>West Derby</i>							
<i>Salford</i>							
<i>Leyland</i>							
<i>Blackburn</i>							
<i>Amounderness</i>							
<i>Lonsdale</i>							



J. T. Smithy J. Marshall.

THEBERTON HOUSE.
The Seat of Mrs. William Gibson Esq. W. J. Fox, Manchester.

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdale England & Wales Debent.

line of the county of Lancaster is extremely irregular ; it is divided from Yorkshire and Westmorland by moors, mountains, and rivers, and on the west side the coast is indented by bays and harbours. There is a great variety of soil and surface, but in general it is not well adapted for cultivation ; hence the ancient thinness of its population, shown by the comparatively small number of parishes into which it is divided. The northern detached part, commonly called the hundred of Furness, but belonging to that of Lonsdale, partakes of the romantic character of the neighbouring district of the lakes. It is a wild and rugged region, abounding in iron ore and slate, and covered with groves of underwood, successively cut down and converted into charcoal for the supply of the iron furnaces. This county includes some mountain heights of considerable elevation, among which the most remarkable are Pendle-hill, two miles east of Clitheroe, according to the Trigonometrical Survey of England, 1803 feet above the level of the sea ; Rivington-hill, near Bolton, 1545 feet ; Wittle-hill, 1614 feet ; and Coniston-fell, in Furness, 2577 feet. The more southern part of the county may be regarded as consisting of two unequal portions ; the smaller one extending between the borders of Westmorland and the Ribble, and the larger including the country between that river and the Mersey. Lancashire is watered by numerous rivers, of which the following are navigable :—the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lion, or Lune, the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Ken, the Leven, the Dudden, and the Crake. The principal lakes are, Winandermere, between this county and Westmorland ; Coniston-mere, in the centre of the Fells of Furness ; and Eastwaite-water, situated between the two preceding. Lancashire is noted in the annals of gardening as having furnished the first potatoes which were raised in England ; and what are called fancy flowers, especially the auricula, are here cultivated more generally than in any other part of the country, except near the metropolis. The climate of Lancashire is distinguished for its humidity ; and it appears from a register kept at Liverpool, from 1784 to 1792, that the smallest quantity of rain which fell during any one year was $24\frac{1}{8}$ inches, in 1788 ; and the largest quantity, $54\frac{1}{4}$ inches, in 1792. At Lancaster, in the year last mentioned, the entire quantity amounted to nearly 66 inches. The mean degree of heat at Lancaster, from 1784 to 1790, was $51\frac{1}{2}$. The prevailing winds are those from the south, the south-west, and the north-east. Fogs are not of frequent occurrence ; there are no stagnant waters of considerable extent ; and hence the climate on the whole is not unhealthy. The most important mineral products of this large county are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The great coal-tract commences on the south of Prescott, and crossing the county in a north-easterly direction, passes into Yorkshire ; but coal is likewise found in abundance near Manchester, and northwards beyond Lancaster. Copper ore occurs in the rough barren mountains, towards the northern extremity of the High Furness or Fell district, and especially at Coniston, Muckle-gill, and Hartriggs ; but it has not been discovered to the south of Lancaster-sands in quantities sufficient to bear working with advantage. Lead ore is chiefly met with in the northern and north-eastern parts of the county, but it is by no means abundant. At Anglezark, near Chorley, is a lead-mine, the ore of which, galena, is intermixed with carbonate of barytes. Iron ore has been already mentioned as the principal product of the district of Furness ; and though found in some other parts of the county, it is there only sufficiently plentiful to render the working of it profitable. Lancashire is distinguished as the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, one of the principal sources of the wealth and commercial prosperity of Britain ; and in this county have originated various inventions for the improvement of machinery and the consequent abridgment of labour. Fabrics of silk, wool, and linen, as well as cotton, are largely manufactured in this county, and here are carried on hat-making, calico-printing, bleaching, dyeing, machine-

COUNTY OF
LANCASTER.Abounding
in iron ore.Potatoes
first planted
here.Mineral
productionsGreat
cotton
manufac-
tories.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
2	Lancaster * . . m t & bo	Lancaster...	Manchester 53	Liverpool ..53	Preston ...22	240	12613
15	Lancut..... cha & to	Gloucester .	Chepstow ...2	Blakeney ..12	Monmouth..12	130	...
13	Lanchester.... pa & to	Durham	Durham ...7	Chester le St. 7	Wolsingham .8	266	5076
38	Lancing..... pa	Sussex	Worthing. ...3	Shoreham ...2	Steyning ....4	55	695

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

making, iron-founding, and the manufacture of paper, glass, and earthenware. Steam-carriages, though not invented in Lancashire, were here brought to perfection, and experiments with them on a large scale were first made on the rail-road between Liverpool and Manchester, where they are now very extensively employed in the conveyance of goods and passengers.

Attack of the Picts and Scots.

Nearly depopulated in the civil wars.

Charitable institutions.

* LANCASTER, a market, borough, seaport, and county town. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Lon or Lune, at a considerable bend of the stream towards the south-west, before it becomes an estuary, or open harbour. A fortress existed at this place, under the government of the Anglo-Saxons, which is said to have been destroyed by the Picts and Scots; and after the Norman Conquest a grant of the lordship of Lancaster was obtained by Roger de Poitou, who erected a castle, and founded the church of St. Mary, the advowson of which he gave to the abbey, of Seez, in Normandy. The great entrance-tower of the castle, which is still standing, has been noticed as a specimen of early Norman architecture, but it may with greater probability be ascribed to the age of Edward III. That prince, in the fiftieth year of his reign, created his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and during the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, this town suffered so much on account of the adherence of the inhabitants to the Lancastrian cause, that it was nearly depopulated. On the renewal of the charter to the corporation, by Charles II., with the grant of additional privileges, the town revived, and it has ever since been increasing in extent, population, and trade. The corporation, under the new act, in 1835, consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common-councilmen, with other officers. The county assizes are held twice a-year at Lancaster, according to the provisions of a statute of thirty-sixth of Edward III. The duchy court is held at Lancaster-castle and at Preston, generally under the presidency of the vice-chancellor. There is also a court, called the duchy court, held at Westminster, in which are tried all causes relating to the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. These courts were originally established by Henry IV., on his accession to the crown, when he separated the duchy, which he held in right of his mother, with the property belonging to it from the crown lands, and afterwards bestowed it on his eldest son. Besides the county assizes and quarter sessions, here are held quarterly courts for the borough, a court of wapentake for the hundred of Lonsdale, for the recovery of sums under forty shillings, on the first Wednesday in every month. Lancaster first returned members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I., but returns have taken place uninterruptedly only since 1547. Besides an ancient free grammar-school, here are a blue-school for girls, and national schools for children of either sex. Among the other charitable institutions are the County Lunatic Asylum, on Lancaster-moor, a handsome stone structure, capable of accommodating 300 patients, with a chapel attached to it, opened in 1816; Gardyner's Charity, for four poor persons; Penny's-hospital, for the reception of twelve poor men; Gilleson's-hospital, for eight unmarried women; a dispensary; a house of recovery; and a lying-in charity. Here also may be noticed the Lancaster Institution for promoting the fine arts, the Mechanics' Library, the Bible, Religious Tract, and Church Missionary Societies. The appearance of the town has been greatly improved since the passing of an act of Parliament for that purpose in 1784; several new streets and squares having been erected, which are commodiously arranged and well paved. The principal public building is the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
6	Landbeach	pa	Cambridge .	Cambridge . . 6	Ely 10	Soham 9	57	422
11	Landeross	pa	Devon	Bideford . . . 2	Torrington . . 4	Barnstaple . . 10	200	96
8	Landewenack	pa	Cornwall . . .	Helstone . . . 12	Lizard-point . 1	Falmouth . . 16	286	406
41	Landford	pa	Wilts	Salisbury . . . 10	Romsey 6	Southampt . . 12	79	226
36	Landguard*	fort	Suffolk	Harwich 2	Ipswich 12	Woodbridge . 12	73	....
7	Landican	to	Chester	Park Gate . . 5	Flint 10	Liverpool . . . 6	198	61
11	Landkey	pa	Devon	Barnstaple . . 3	Torrington . . 12	South Molton . 10	190	790
43	Landmoth	to	N. R. York . .	N. Allerton . . 4	Stokesley . . 14	Thirsk 6	221	53
29	Landon	to	Northumb . .	Wooler 7	Coldstream . . 8	Kelso 13	327	....
8	Landrake	pa	Cornwall . . .	Saltash 4	Callington . . 6	Liskeard . . . 10	224	872
57	Land Shipping Quay .	to	Pembroke . .	Haverford W . 6	Pembroke . . . 4	Milford 6	256	....
8	Landulph	pa	Cornwall . . .	Saltash 3	Devonport . . 7	Callington . . 7	223	570
6	Landwade	pa	Cambridge . .	Newmarket . . 4	Soham 4	Ely 9	65	25
8	Laneast	pa	Cornwall . . .	Launceston . . 7	Camelford . . 8	Bodmin 16	221	279
35	Lane End†	m t	Stafford . . .	Newcastle . . 4	Burslem 6	Stone 7	147	1488

castle, now used as a county gaol. This commanding eminence affords a prospect of vast extent, comprehending the hills of Cumberland and Westmorland, the plain of South Lancashire, and the whole extent of the vale of the Lune, with the Irish Sea in the distance. The area within the walls of the castle includes a space of 10,525 square yards, comprehending, besides the usual prison accommodations, various apartments appropriated to the classification of the prisoners, the county and crown halls, nisi prius and crown courts, a residence for the governor, &c. The estimated expense of these and other improvements made at different periods, has been stated to be more than £140,000. On the north and south sides of the castle are terraces, which form a fine promenade beneath the walls of this massive structure, which may hence be viewed with advantage in contrast with the neighbouring country. Other public buildings are the town-hall, erected in 1781; the custom-house, on St. George's Quay, built in 1764; the public baths, in Moor-street; the assembly-rooms, in Back-lane; and the theatre, at St. Leonard's-gate. To these may be added the new bridge over the Lune, erected at an expense of £12,000, by Mr. Harrison; and the grand aqueduct bridge, which conveys the Lancaster-canal over the same river, and which is supposed to be the most magnificent work of the kind in England. Lancaster has long been noted for the manufacture of mahogany furniture and upholstery, much of which is made for exportation. Sail-cloth, cordage, linens, and candles, are likewise made here to a considerable extent. In the parish are cotton-mills, a factory for silk-spinning, and another for spinning fine worsted yarn; there are two yards for ship-building, and upon the Holton Water are corn-mills.

LANCASTER.

Extensive commerce.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlery; July 5; August 11, for ditto and wool; October 10, for ditto and cheese.

* LANDGUARD, or Langer-fort, situated in the parish of Felixtow on a point of land at the south-east extremity of the county and at the mouth of the Orwell, commanding the sea from the entrance of Manning-tree-water. At high water it has the appearance of an island. The fort has been lately enlarged, and has a strong garrison and a platform with guns to defend it; the entrance is by a drawbridge, and over the gateway is the chapel, which has lately been converted into a barrack-room. Fresh water is conveyed by pipes from Walton, a distance of about three miles.

Strong fortification.

† LANE END, a populous market-town, where commercial enterprise has, withing a comparatively recent period, drawn together a dense population of skilful and industrious manufacturers. The abundance of coal found in this part of the county and the argillaceous and silicious earth, adapted for making various kinds of earthenware, have principally contributed to render this spot the centre of the pottery trade, and the canals which have been constructed from hence to different commercial marts and seaports, affording cheap and expeditious means for the conveyance of

Centre of the pottery trade.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
30	Laneham pa	Notts	Tuxford . . . 6	East Retford 7	Gainsboro' . 10	143	347
9	Lanercost Abbey* . . pa	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . 14	Haltwhistle . 9	Bewcastle . . 6	315	1608
36	Langar pa	Notts	Nottingham 11	Bingham . . . 4	MeltonMow. 13	116	274
42	Langbar to	W. R. York	Skipton . . . 7	Keighley . . . 7	Otley 8	210	....
45	Langcliffe to	W. R. York	Ingleton . . 10	Settle 1	Skipton . . . 17	228	550
40	Langdale ham	Westmorlnd	Orton 5	Sedberg. . . . 7	Kendal . . . 10	270	....
40	Langdale, Great and } Little† . . . to & cha }	Westmorlnd	Ambleside . . 5	Hawkeshead 5	Ravenglass . 16	283	314
14	Langdon Clay pa	Essex	Billericay . . 4	Horndon . . . 5	Raleigh 9	25	574
14	Langdon Hills pa	Essex . . . . .	..... 7	..... 2	..... 10	26	224
21	Langdon, East pa	Kent	Dover 4	Deal 5	Sandwich . . 10	72	322
21	Langdon, West pa	Kent . . . . .	..... 3	..... 6	..... 11	72	86
14	Langenhoe pa	Essex	Colchester . . 6	Maldon . . . 14	Witham . . . 15	53	146
45	Langfield to	W. R. York	Halifax . . . 12	Haslingden . 10	Rochdale . . . 8	206	2514
3	Langford pa	Bedford . . .	Biggleswade . 2	Baldock 7	Shefford . . . 4	44	726
4	Langford pa	Berks and } Oxford . . . }	Lechlade . . . 4	Farringdon . . 6	Bampton . . . 5	74	673
14	Langford pa	Essex	Maldon 2	Witham 4	Chelmsford . 10	38	273
27	Langford pa	Norfolk . . .	Watton 7	Swaffham . . . 9	Thetford . . . 9	87	36
30	Langford pa	Notts	Newark 4	Tuxford . . . 10	Lincoln . . . 14	128	125
34	Langford ham	Somerset . . .	Axbridge . . . 5	Bristol 13	Wells 13	131	....
34	Langford Budville . to } & cha }	Somerset . . .	Wellington . 3	Wiveliscomb . 5	Milverton . . . 3	151	603
41	Langford, Little . . . pa	Wilts	Wilton 5	Amesbury . . . 8	Hindon . . . 10	86	39
41	Langford Steeple . . . pa	Wilts . . . . .	..... 6	..... 8	..... 10	86	587
27	Langhale pa	Norfolk . . .	Bungay 7	Norwich 9	Wymondha. 12	113	....
14	Langham pa	Essex	Dedham 2	Colchester . . 7	Neyland 5	58	821
32	Langham pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham 4	Uppingham . 11	Stamford . . 17	100	608
34	Langham ham	Somerset . . .	Crewkerne . . 8	Ilminster . . . 6	Taunton . . . 12	139	....
36	Langham pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Ed. 10	Ixworth 3	Stowmarket 10	81	264
27	Langham, Great . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Holt 5	Cley 4	N. Walsingha. 6	119	375
27	Langham, Little . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	..... 5	..... 3	..... 6	119	....
22	Langhoe cha	Lancaster . .	Clitheroe . . . 5	Blackburn . . 4	Haslingden . . 9	212	....
4	Langley ham	Berks	E. Ilsley . . . 4	Newbury . . . 7	Wallingford 11	56	....
10	Langley to	Derby	Derby 7	Belper 7	Nottingham 10	136	....
13	Langley to	Durham . . .	Durham 6	Chester le St. 6	Wolsingham 10	264	97
14	Langley pa	Essex	Saff. Walden 7	B. Stortford . 11	Royston 6	41	384
21	Langley pa	Kent	Maidstone . . 4	Smarden 9	Lenham 7	38	244
27	Langley pa	Norfolk . . .	Acle 7	Beccles 9	Norwich . . . 11	114	361
31	Langley† ham	Oxford	Burford 5	Chip. Norton 7	Charlbury . . . 4	73	67
LANE END. goods, have widely extended the benefits of this great source of national prosperity. The canal from Manchester and Liverpool to London, passes within two miles of this town ; and through it runs a small stream, on which have been erected several mills where flints are ground for the potteries. Enamelling, ornamental gilding of china, engraving, and other arts subservient to the manufacture of the finer kinds of earthenware, are extensively practised here. There are two convenient market-houses, and the markets are held twice a-week, that on Saturday being the most considerable ; the fairs are chiefly for the sale of woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlery.							
Remarkable ruins.		* LANERCOST ABBEY. This place is remarkable for the ruins of its priory of Augustines, which are situated in a romantic valley, and consist of the remains of the conventual church, a part of the cloisters and some of the walls of the refectory and other buildings, which display many specimens of Gothic architecture. Within this parish is Gilsland Spa, the waters of which are sulphureous chalybeate. It supplies all the usual accommodation to visitors, and the surrounding scenery is beautiful.					
Beautiful cascades.		† LANGDALE, GREAT and LITTLE. Here is a school, which was erected by the Gunpowder Company of Elterwater, in return for a plot of ground given them for the use of their mill, and other charities providing for the poor of the village. In the neighbourhood are the beautiful cascades of Skelwith and Colwith-forces, and a cluster of very fine mountains, yielding blue slate.					
		‡ LANGLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Shipton, situated on the borders of Winchwood-forest. Here was formerly a royal palace, built by King John, which was last occupied by Charles I. No traces of this					

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Langley .....ham	Salop..	Birmingham .8	Dudley.....5	Stourbridge..5	117	....
33	Langley .....cha	Salop..	M. Wenlock.6	ActonBurnell1	Shrewsbury..7	154	86
16	Langley .....ham	Hants	Beaulieu ...4	Southampton 9	Lymington..12	85	....
16	Langley.....pa	Hants	Lyndhurst ...4	Romsey .....6	Southampton 5	79	....
39	Langley.....to	Warwick...	Henley in Ar.4	Warwick....6	Strat. onAvon6	96	164
41	Langley.....ti	Wilts.....	Chippenham .2	Marlborough20	Malmesbury .8	95	520
41	Langley Burrell ....pa	Wilts .....	.....2	.....19	.....9	94	438
13	Langley Dale*.....to	Durham	Staindrop...3	B. Auckland .9	Bernard Cast. 5	246	217
18	Langley, Kings†....pa	Herts	Watford ....5	St. Albans...6	Berkhampste.7	19	1423
5	Langley Marsh.....pa	Bucks	Colnbrook ...2	Windsor....4	Uxbridge....5	19	1797
10	Langley Meynell...to	Derby	Derby.....5	Ashbourn....9	Belper... .9	131	....
23	Langley Priory ex p lib	Leicester ...	Ashby... ..7	Derby.....12	Loughboro' .10	119	16
34	Langport‡....m t & pa	Somerset ...	Somerton ...5	Ilminster ...10	Taunton....14	129	1245
21	Langport, Old ....man	Kent	Lydd.....1	New Romney 2	Appledore ..8	71	....
24	Langrick Ville .....to	Lincoln.....	Horncastle .1	Wragby ....10	Louth .....11	135	202
34	Langridge .....pa	Somerset ...	Bath.....4	Sodbury ....9	Marshfield ..3	107	109
34	Langridge .....to	Somerset ...	Dulverton ...3	Bampton ...5	SouthMolton12	166	....
9	Langrigg.....to	Cumberland	Wigton... ..7	Allonby.....7	Ireby.....6	309	269
16	Langrish.....ti	Hants	Petersfield...4	Droxford ...9	Alton .....13	58	....
45	Langsett.....to	W. R. York	Penistone...4	Sheffield....13	Huddersfield12	176	320
16	Langston§.....to	Hants	Portsmouth..3	Cosham .....5	Havant.....7	73	....
43	Langthorne .....to	N. R. York	Bedale.... .3	Catterick....5	Middleham ..7	226	136
43	Langthorpe .....to	N. R. York	.....3	.....5	.....7	226	196
45	Langthwaite .....to	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Thorne.....8	Pontefract..12	166	28
24	Langtoft .....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Deeping .3	Bourne.... .5	Stamford... .7	93	606
46	Langtoft .....pa	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield .7	Bridlington .11	Scarborough 14	200	523
13	Langton.....to	Durham	Bernard Cast.9	B. Auckland.7	Darlington..10	247	107
24	Langton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Horncastle .4	Tattershall .6	Lincoln ...20	136	115
24	Langton||.....pa	Lincoln	Spilsby ...4	Alford .....5	Louth .....12	137	230
24	Langton.....pa	Lincoln.....	Wragby ...1	Lincoln ....12	.....12	144	206

building are, however, at present visible, although there is an entry in the parish register of a French boy having been buried from the court of Langley, in the reign of James I.

LANGLEY.

* LANGLEY DALE. Here is an ancient tower, which was formerly used as an outpost and guard to Raby-castle, and also the Gaunles smelt-works, which yield about 400 pigs of lead and 4000 ounces of silver per week.

Smelt-works.

† LANGLEY, KING'S, or Chiltern. Henry III. built a palace here, in which Edmund V., son of Edward III., was born. In the church was buried the unfortunate Prince, Richard II., after his death at Pontefract; whose body was subsequently removed by Henry V. to Westminster-abbey.

Richard II. buried here.

‡ LANGPORT, a town and parish of great antiquity, was formerly a royal burgh, and is seated on the river Parret, near its junction with the Ivel, which is navigable to Bridgewater, and consequently has a good trade, chiefly in timber, stone, coal, iron, salt, and corn. The river abounds with eels. The town consists of two good streets, and is divided into two parts, called Eastover and Westover. The church is a handsome building, with a tower, containing five bells. At a short distance hence is an old building, commonly called the Hanging-chapel, which is now used as a free-school, founded in 1675, by Thomas Gillett.

Extensive trade.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Monday before September, for fat cattle; second Wednesday in August; last Monday but one in September, for fat cattle and sucking colts; and last Monday in November for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep.

§ LANGSTON. Langston-harbour is capable of containing the whole navy of England, but the entrance of large ships is rendered very difficult in consequence of a sand-bank. It is, however, very convenient for conveying timber from the Hampshire and Sussex forests to the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Here are three hulks, each having about 200 convicts on board, many of whom are daily sent on shore to work in the dock-yard.

Capacious harbour.

|| LANGTON. This place is noted for having given birth to three distinguished characters, Stephen Langton, who was created a cardinal and promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, by Pope Innocent III.,

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
46	Langton.....pa	E. R. York.	New Malton.3	York.....17	Pickering..12	212	341
23	Langton, East.....to	Leicester...	Mt. Harboro'4	Billesdon...6	Leicester...11	87	281
43	Langton, Great.pa & to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..5	Richmond...9	Darlington..12	230	236
12	Langton Herring....pa	Dorset.....	Abbotsbury..3	Weymouth..6	Dorchester..10	129	205
43	Langton, Little.....to	N. R. York.	N. Allerton..4	Richmond...9	Darlington..13	229	97
12	Langton, Long.....pa	Dorset.....	Blandford...2	Wimborne...9	Bere Regis..9	105	187
12	Langton Matravers..pa	Dorset.....	Swanage...2	Corfe Castle.3	Wareham...9	119	676
23	Langton Thorpe...to } & cha }	Leicester...	Mt. Harboro'4	Rockingham.9	Billesdon...7	86	230
23	Langton Tur...to & cha	Leicester...	.....5	.....11	.....6	87	332
23	Langton, West.....to	Leicester...	.....4	.....11	.....8	86	98
11	Langtree.....pa	Devon.....	Torrington..3	Bldeford...8	Holsworthy..12	195	888
22	Langtree.....to	Lancaster...	Wigan.....4	Chorley....5	Bolton.....11	204	....
9	Langwathby.....to	Cumberland	Penrith.....5	Kirk Oswald.5	Appleby....12	291	250
10	Langwith.....pa & to	Derby.....	Mansfield...6	Bolsover...4	Worksop....7	144	165
30	Langwith.....to	Notts.....	.....6	.....5	.....7	144	437
46	Langwith.....to	E. R. York.	York.....6	Pocklington.9	Selby.....12	195	44
8	Lanhy Droock.....pa	Cornwall...	Bodmin.....3	Lostwithiel.3	Liskeard...9	238	239
8	Lanivet.....pa	Cornwall...	.....2	.....4	.....10	237	922
8	Lanlivery.....pa	Cornwall...	Lostwithiel..1	Bodmin.....7	St. Austel..8	235	1687
8	Lanreth.....pa	Cornwall...	.....6	West Looe..6	Fowey.....5	240	651
8	Lansallos.....pa	Cornwall...	.....7	.....6	.....3	240	884
8	Lanteglos.....pa	Cornwall...	.....7	.....7	.....2	241	1208
8	Lanteglos.....pa	Cornwall...	Camelford...2	Padstow...14	Bodmin...12	230	1359
29	Lanton.....to	Northumb..	Wooler.....5	Coldstream..8	Berwick....16	324	73
54	Lantwit Fayrdre....pa	Glamorgan..	Llantrissant.2	Caerphilly..8	Cardiff....12	173	727
54	Lantwit, Lower....pa	Glamorgan..	Neath.....1	Swansea....7	Llandilo V..20	198	1117
54	Lantwit, Major*....to	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge..4	Bridgend...8	Cardiff....16	177	998
11	Lapford.....pa	Devon.....	Bow.....5	Chumleigh..5	Crediton...9	178	700
35	Lapley.....pa	Stafford...	Penkridge...3	Brewood...3	Stafford....7	134	1042
11	Lapslode.....cha	Devon.....	Chudleigh..6	MoretonHam.4	Exeter.....9	181	....
39	Lapworth.....pa	Warwick...	Henley in Ar.4	Warwick....7	Solihull....7	97	656
22	Larbrick.....to	Lancaster...	Poulton.....4	Garstang...5	Preston....12	228	....

LANGTON.

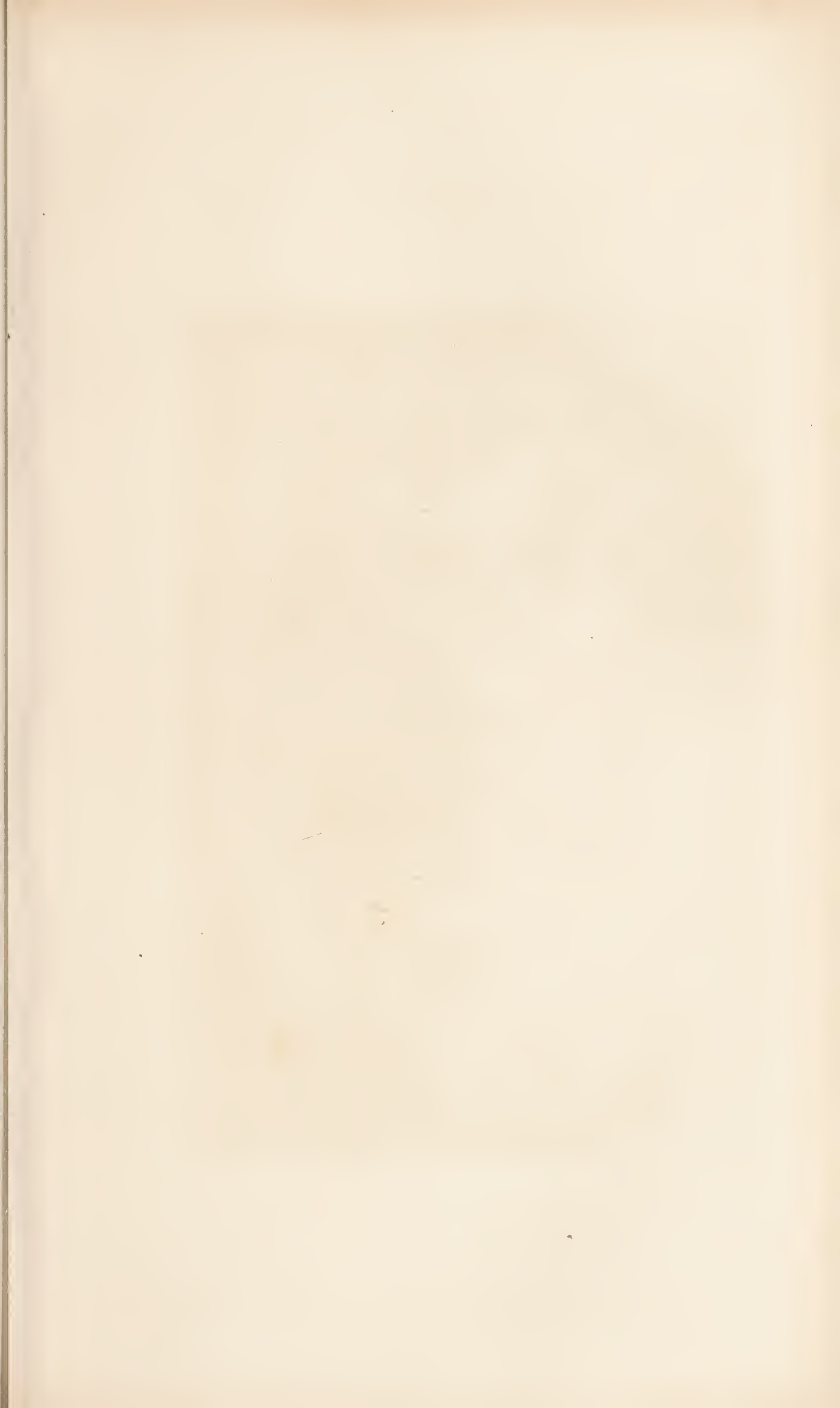
which circumstance produced the rupture between that pontiff and King John, and its consequences. Dr. William Langton, president of Magdalen-college, Oxford, in the time of James I.; and the late Bennett Langton, whose name is associated with that of Dr. Johnson, both by epistolary and literary productions.

Very ancient town.

Mots ancient church in Wales.

Singular inscription.

* LANTWIT MAJOR, an ancient town in the parish of Lantwit Major, situated in the Great Vale of Glamorgan, within one mile and a half of the Bristol Channel. It consists of a number of humble dwellings scattered over a surface disproportionately large, and is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient halls, colleges, &c. Here are two parish churches and a parsonage and glebe. In the year 508 a church and college were erected here by St. Iltatus, at the latter of which, amongst 2000 scholars, Gildus, the historian; Paulinus, Bishop of Leon; Sampson, Archbishop of Dol, in Brittany; Talhaim, the bard; and the famous Talicon, received their education. It is said that there are 400 houses and seven halls here for the accommodation of the students. The ruins of the college, monastery, and halls, may still be seen. The church is the oldest in Wales; the monastery was removed to Tewkesbury by Fitzhammon; and Henry VIII. bestowed the revenues upon the see of Gloucester. In the old church are two curious monumental stones, brought thither from the Plas Mawr, where a church also stood; and in the vestry-room is a gigantic figure of Prince Richard Hopkins, in the costume of the reign of Henry VIII. Against the wall of the church-porch a large stone leans, bearing an inscription which is thus translated: "In the name of the Most High God, the cross of our Saviour begins, which the King has erected to the memory of Sampson, the Abbot, and to Jathahel and Artmael, for the sake of their souls. May the cross protect me!" Below the old church is an ancient building, much dilapidated, called The Lady's-chapel. The new church consists of a centre and two lateral aisles, and is adorned with a handsome altarpiece. The old town-hall, still standing, is approached by two flights of steps, and contains one spacious apartment. Over the hall is a bell upon which the clock strikes, which is said to have been presented to





LAUGHTARNE CASTLE,

W. A. F. ENGLAND.

Engraved by W. A. F. ENGLAND. W. A. F. ENGLAND.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
21	Larkfield .....to	Kent	Maidstone ...4	TownMalling 1	Rochester ...6	30	....
15	Lark Stoke .....ham	Gloucester & Warwick ..	Campden ....4	Evesham ...5	Stra.onAvon12	94	23	
7	Larkton.....to	Chester.....	Whitchurch .9	Malpas... ..4	Nantwich . 10	172	44	
27	Larling .....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling.2	Thetford ....9	Watton .....9	89	227	
43	Lartington.....to	N. R. York.	Bernard Cast.3	Brough ...15	Wolsingham 14	249	183	
7	Larton.....to	Chester.....	Liverpool ....8	Gt. Neston ..8	Chester ....18	202	56	
15	Lasborough .....pa	Gloucester..	Tetbury .....5	MinchinHam.5	Wootton E..5	104	....
43	Lasenby.....ham	N. R. York.	Guisborough 4	Stockton ...9	Stokesley ...9	249	....
43	Laskill Pasture ....to	N. R. York.	Helmsley ....1	Thirsk .....12	.....9	229	85
16	Lassham .....pa	Hants	Alton .....4	Basingstoke..7	Odiham .....7	51	236	
15	Lassington .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester .3	Newent .....6	Michel Dean .9	108	60	
43	Lastingham .....pa	N. R. York.	Pickering .. .8	Kir.Moorside 5	Whitby ....18	230	1766	
31	Latchford .....ham	Oxford	Tetsworth ..2	Thame .....5	Oxford .....11	44	35	
5	Lathbury .....pa	Bucks	Newport Pag.1	Olney .....5	Sto. Stratford 7	51	172	
22	Lathom*.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....3	Wigan .....9	Prescot.....9	222	3272	
5	Latimers .....cha	Bucks.....	Chenies.....2	Chesham ....3	Amersham ..4	23	....
14	Latton .....pa	Essex	Harlow.....1	Epping.....6	Bish.Stortford7	23	319	
41	Latton .....pa	Wilts	Cricklade...2	Cirencester .6	Fairford ....6	86	380	
49	Laugharne† .....m t	Carmarthen	Carmarthen.12	Narbarth ..14	Tenby.....20	246	2020	

St. Illtyd, by one of the popes of Rome. Here was a large building belonging to the rectorial tithes, in which were many spacious rooms, they have been occupied by the parish school-master. The jail is demolished, but the name of Gallows-way marks its situation. The number of streets or causeways, the many high roads passing through the extensive remains of ancient architecture, and the remnants of a quay and harbour at Colhugh, near this place, sufficiently confirm the truth of the history which represents this as having once been a place of consequence, and thickly peopled.

Market, Friday.—Fair, June 23.

* LATHOM. Here is Lathom-house, the magnificent seat of Lord Skelmersdale. The ancient structure is celebrated in English history for the heroic resistance manifested by Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, against the parliamentary forces, during three months, when the siege was relieved by the arrival of Prince Rupert. The mansion stood upon a flat boggy ground, and was surrounded by a wall of two yards in thickness; this wall contained nine towers, each mounted with six pieces of ordnance, so placed as to command the approaches in every part. A moat, twenty-four feet broad and six deep, encircled the whole. It is said that the besiegers lost 2000 men in this attack; after which the countess retired to the Isle of Man, and Lathom-house endured another siege till the ruin of the royal cause, when it was yielded up by command of the king, in 1645, and the following year the fortifications were dismantled. The existing mansion was chiefly erected about the middle of the eighteenth century, from designs by Leoni; it is a beautiful and spacious structure, 156 feet by seventy-five, having the offices attached by colonnades, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The park and grounds are about five miles in circumference, commanding many extensive views, among which are the river Ribble, the sea, and the mountains which divide Yorkshire and Lancashire.

† LAUGHARNE, or Llacharn, a small seaport-town, situated upon an estuary, into which the rivers Tave and Cowen discharge their waters. It is a very retired place, and derives little advantage from its maritime position. It is governed by a corporation, who possess lands and a share in commons, bestowed on them by Sir Guido de Brian, the younger, in the reign of King John. His mantle, richly embroidered in purple and gold, is still preserved in the parish church. The charity-school here is endowed with £6 per annum, by Mrs. Foster, which sum is intended to defray the expense of instructing twelve children. There is no trade of any value at this port. The petty sessions for the district are held in the

LANTWIT
MAJOR.

Remains of
ancient archi-
tecture.

Heroic
resistance
of the
Countess of
Derby.

Extensive
park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Laughterton .....to	Lincoln ...	Lincoln.....10	Gainsborough 9	E. Retford..12	143	....
23	Laughton .....pa	Leicester ...	Harborough..5	Lutterworth.8	Leicester...12	87	154
24	Laughton .....pa	Lincoln.....	Gainsborough5	Epworth ....6	Kirton... ..5	154	75
24	Laughton.....pa & to	Lincoln ...	Corby.....5	Bourn .. ...6	Falkingham..2	104	441
38	Laughton .....pa	Sussex ...	Uckfield ....6	Lewes .. ...6	Hailsham...7	50	804
45	Laughton.....pa & to	W. R. York	Worksop...9	Rotherham .6	Tickhill ...5	154	1232
8	Launcells.....pa	Cornwall ...	Stratton ...1	Launceston.16	Camelford..17	222	848
8	Launceston*bo mt & pa	Cornwall ...	Bodmin ...21	Plymouth ..24	Oakhampton18	214	2231
12	Launceston Tarrant. pa	Dorset.....	Blandford ..5	Wimborne...9	Shaftesbury.12	98	72
22	Laund, Old..ex pa & to	Lancaster...	Burnley .. .3	Colne .....4	Clitheroe...6	214	476
23	Launde .....ex pa lib	Leicester ...	Uppingham .7	Oakham ....7	MeltonMow.12	96	60
31	Launton.....pa	Oxford	Bicester ...2	Buckingham10	Aylesbury..15	53	553
14	Laurence, St. ....pa	Essex	Bradwell....3	Burnham ...5	Maldon ....10	48	229
21	Laurence, St. ....pa	Kent	Ramsgate...1	Margate....5	Sandwich...4	70	1601
22	Laurence, St. ....ham }	Lancaster...	Preston.....6	Garstang ....6	Kirkham ....8	223	....
	..... & cha }						
57	Laurence, St. ....pa	Pembroke ..	HaverfordW. 8	St. Davids ..14	Wishguard ...7	264	211
16	Laurence, St. ....pa	Hants.....	Newport ...10	Ryde .....14	Brading ....10	91	102
36	Laurence, St. ....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....3	Beccles.....5	Halesworth .7	103	565
38	Lavant, East and }	Sussex	Chichester...3	Midhurst...9	Arundel ....11	59	407
	West† .....pa }						

LAUG- HARNE.	town. Here are several military antiquities ; an ancient barbican and curtain wall stand in a private garden. Close to the sea-side are the ruins of the noble castle of Guido de Brian, built in the reign of Henry III. ; and not far from the latter stands Roche-castle, whose history is lost. The original name of this parish was Tal-Llacharn, <i>i. e.</i> , above the Great Lake ; a name which, it is supposed, has been corrupted in its present form from General Laugharne, who besieged and took the castle in the year 1664.
Origin of its name.	
	Market, Friday.—Fairs, May 6, and September 28.
	* LAUNCESTON, or Dunhevid, a borough, market-town, and parish, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, on the Attery, which falls into the river Tamar, about three miles below the town. It has sent members to Parliament since the twenty-third of Edward I. The town consists of several streets, which are narrow, but many of the houses are well built ; it was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which still remain ; it is governed, under the new act of 1835, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. A branch of the Bude-canal has recently been brought within four miles of the town. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower, situated near the centre of the town, it is built with square blocks of granite, every one of which is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. On the east side, placed in a niche, is a fine figure of St. Mary Magdalen, in a recumbent posture. Here are two good charity-schools for forty-eight children of both sexes, and a free-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. A priory, belonging to monks of the order of St. Augustin, is said to have been established here by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, built a strong castle which is the most important object in the town ; its mouldering walls occupy a considerable extent of ground, and prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress, the tower of which is still used as a prison.
Handsome Gothic church.	
	Market, Saturday.—Fairs, first Thursday in March, a free market ; third Thursday in April ditto ; Whit-Monday ; July 6 ; November 17 ; December 6, for cattle.
Seat of the Duke of Richmond.	† LAVANT, EAST and WEST. Near this place is Goodwood, the splendid seat of the Duke of Richmond, agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commanding extensive and delightful prospects. The stables and offices westward of the house, form a handsome quadrangular building, inferior to few, if any, in the kingdom ; and the kennel for the hounds exceeds, in magnificence and conveniences of every kind, any structure perhaps ever raised before for a similar purpose. Goodwood races, established by the duke, are annually run in this park, and every year become more important.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Lavendon .....pa	Bucks	Olney.....2	Bedford...10	Wellingboro 10	57	664	
36	Lavenham* .m t & pa	Suffolk	Bildeston...6	Sudbury...7	Bury.....11	62	2107	
14	Laver, High† .. .pa	Essex	Chip. Ongar..4	Bish.Stortford9	Dunmow...11	23	495	
14	Laver, Little .....pa	Essex .....	.....5	.....9	.....10	24	112
14	Laver, Magdalen....pa	Essex .....	.....5	.....9	.....12	21	206
41	Laverstoke .....pa	Wilts	Salisbury...1	Downton...6	Andover...17	81	817	
16	Laverstoke .....pa	Hants	Whitchurch.3	Kingsclere .7	Basingstoke.9	54	117	
15	Laverton .....ham	Gloucester..	Campden ....6	Evesham ....6	Winchcombe 6	93	....
34	Laverton .....pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....4	Bath.....9	Trowbridge..7	106	196	
45	Laverton .....to	W. R. York	Masham .. .5	PaitleyBridge6	Ripon .. .7	215	457	
24	Lavington.....pa	Lincoln	Corby .. .4	Falkingham..4	Grantham...7	109	341	
41	Lavington, East†.m t }& pa }	Wilts.	Devizes.....5	Westbury ..10	Salisbury...18	90	....
41	Lavington, West....pa	Wilts .....	.....5	.....9	.....19	91	1322
42	Lawern.....ham	Worcester .	Worcester ..1	Droitwich...6	Pershore ....9	111	....
14	Lawford.....pa	Essex	Manningtree.2	Neyland...8	Colchester..8	59	794	
39	Lawford Church....pa	Warwick ..	Rugby .....4	Brinklow...3	Coventry...8	86	320	
39	Lawford, Little§ ....to	Warwick ..	.....4	.....4	.....9	36	28
39	Lawford, Long.....to	Warwick ..	.....2	.....5	.....10	84	478
57	Law-Haden .....pa	Pembroke ...	Narbarth....3	HaverfordW.8	Tenby .. .11	258	....
8	Lawhitton.....pa	Cornwall ...	Launceston..2	Callington..10	Tavistock...10	214	485	
45	Lawkland .....to	W. R. York	Settle ....4	Ingleton ....7	Kir.Lonsdale5	239	351	

* LAVENHAM, or Lanham, a market-town agreeably situated on a branch of the river Brit, in a valley encompassed by hills on every side, except towards the south. This place consists of several small streets, with a spacious market-place, in the centre of which is a stone cross. Estates in land, within the manor of Lavenham, descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough English. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, built towards the close of the fifteenth century; the walls are constructed of freestone, with curious decorations in flint-work, exhibiting the armorial bearings of distinguished persons who were probably benefactors to the church. The porch, of highly ornamental architecture, is likewise embellished with shields of arms. In the interior, the timber-ceiling is admirably carved; and there are two pews, the carvings on which are of exquisite workmanship, resembling the style of the chapel of Henry VII. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, and several charitable institutions, including a free-school and almshouses. The market has almost fallen into disuse, but two annual fairs are still held here.

Custom of
Borough
English.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, and October 10. for butter and cheese.

† LAVER, HIGH, or KING'S. On the south side of the churchyard is a tomb of black marble, to the memory of the celebrated philosopher, John Locke, who spent the latter part of his life, and died at Otes, near this place, 1704.

Monument
to the
memory
of Locke.

‡ LAVINGTON, EAST. A market-town and parish in the hundred of Swanborough, called also East Lavington, to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of West, or Bishop's Lavington. This place is situated on the northern border of Salisbury Plain, and it was formerly noted as a great corn-market, whence its adjunct appellation, but the trade in grain now is less considerable than it was, the farmers and dealers chiefly resorting to the markets of Devises and Warminster. The charitable institutions include a free-school for thirty six children, liberally endowed, and two alms-houses. The malting trade is carried on here to some extent; but the labouring people are chiefly employed in agriculture. Dr. Thomas Tanner, a learned and industrious cultivator of monastic archæology, who died Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1735, was a native of this town.

Consider-
able tra le
in malt.

Market, Monday and Wednesday.

§ LAWFORD, LITTLE. Here was the seat of Sir Theodosius E. A. Boughton, Bart., who was poisoned by a distillation of laurel-leaves, substituted for a bottle of medicine by Captain Donellan, his brother-in-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Lawley .....to	Salop.....	Wellington ..2	Madeley Mt. .4	Broseley ....6	142	....
14	Lawling.....pa	Essex	Burnham... .6	Maldon..... 7	Rochford ....8	44	....
57	Lawnenny.....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...5	Tenby .....8	Narbarth ....9	260	422
36	Lawshall.....pa	Suffolk	Lavenham ...5	BurySt.Edm. 7	Sudbury.....9	63	885
7	Lawton Church . .to	Chester.....	Congleton ..6	Burslem .....6	Chester ....32	156	....
36	Laxfield.....pa	Suffolk	Framlingham 6	Halesworth. .8	Eye.....10	93	1158
28	Laxton..... .pa	Northamp ..	Kingscliff....4	Weldon .....5	Rockingham .7	90	188
30	Laxton..... .pa	Notts	Tuxford ... .3	Ollerton ... .4	Newark ....10	135	659
46	Laxton... .to & cha	E. R. York .	Howden ... .4	Goole .....5	M. Weighton14	185	281
45	Laycock.....to	W. R. York	Keighley ....2	Skipton ....12	Halifax ....12	209	....
14	Layer Breton.....pa	Essex	Colchester .. 6	Coggeshall . .8	Witham ... .9	47	262
14	Layer de la Haye...pa	Essex .....	..... 4	..... 8	.....11	49	637
14	Layer Marney .....pa	Essex .....	..... 8	..... 6	..... 7	45	275
36	Layham..... .pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh ... .2	Neyland ....6	Ipswich ....10	62	552
34	Laymoor..... .ti	Somerset ...	Crewkherne .0	Chard .....8	Yeovil .....9	132	....
17	Laysters .....pa	Hereford ...	Tenbury ... .5	Leominster . 6	Ludlow ....10	135	212
43	Laysthorpe .....to	N. R. York .	Helmsley ....4	Kir.Moorside 7	New Malton 12	219	....
18	Layston..... .pa	Herts.....	Buntingford. 1	Puckeridge .6	Royston ... .8	32	1093
46	Laytham.....to	E. R. York .	Howden ... .8	Mt. Weighton 8	Pocklington .7	189	138
22	Layton.....to	Lancaster...	Blackpool ...1	Kirkham ....8	Poulton ....3	233	943
44	Layton, East .....to	N. R. York .	Greta Bridge.6	Richmond ...7	Darlington .9	236	156
44	Layton, West .....to	N. R. York .	..... 5	..... 7	.....10	236	94
14	Laytonstone .....ham	Essex	Barking .....5	WalthamAb.9	Epping .....11	6	....
9	Lazonby.....pa & to	Cumberland	Kirk Oswald.1	Penrith.....7	Carlisle ....15	290	841
7	Lea.....to	Chester.....	Chester .....6	Tarporley...8	Wrexham ..10	178	56
7	Lea.....to	Chester.....	..... 3	Gt.Neston .. 9	Liverpool ..15	185	92
7	Lea.....to	Chester.....	Nantwich ...4	Sandbach...9	Newcastle..12	160	....
15	Lea.....pa	Gloucester } & Hereford }	Ross..... .5	Michel Dean.2	Newent ....7	115	161
22	Lea.....to	Lancaster...	Preston.....4	Kirkham ....3	Garstang ...10	221	687
24	Lea.....pa	Lincoln	Gainsborough 2	Kirton .....10	Lincoln... .16	149	197
41	Lea.....pa	Wilts	Malmesbury .2	WottonBass. 9	Chippenham 10	96	419
15	Lea Bailey.....ham	Gloucester..	Ross .....5	Michel Dean 2	Newent ....8	115	108
10	Lea Dethwick .....to	Derby	Matlock .....2	Wirksworth 4	Alfreton ....6	144	518
39	Lea Marston.....pa	Warwick ...	Coleshill ....3	Tamworth .. 8	Birmingham 10	107	269
7	Leach.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....3	Hawarden ...4	Wrexham ..10	185	170
35	Leacroft .....lib	Stafford	Cannock... .1	Penkridge ..6	Rudgley ....6	123	456
53	Leadbrook, Major .to	Flint.....	Northop ... .2	Flint.....2	Holywell....5	199	83
53	Leadbrook, Minor .to	Flint.....	..... 2	..... 2	..... 5	199	24
24	Leadenham, Long .pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ....9	Newark ....10	Lincoln... .12	121	565
45	Lead Hall .....vil	W. R. York .	Selby..... .7	York .....9	Sherburn ....6	186	59
17	Leadon... .to	Hereford ...	Bromyard .. 5	Ledbury ....9	Hereford ...15	123	80
15	Leadon, High ...ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..5	Newent... .4	Michel Dean.9	110	98
31	Leafield.....ham	Oxford	Witney .....4	Burford.....5	Charlebury . 5	70	656
22	Leagram.....to	Lancaster...	Clitheroe ....9	Garstang ...10	Blackburn .11	220	384
24	Leake.....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston .....8	Wainfleet...8	Spilsby....14	125	1744
30	Leake, East .....pa	Notts.....	Nottingham 10	Loughborough6	Derby.....16	115	975
30	Leake, West .....pa	Notts.....	.....10	..... 6	.....15	115	203
39	Leamington, Hastings }	Warwick ..	Southam....4	Rugby .....7	Coventry ...12	84	464
39	Leamington Priors* .pa	Warwick ..	..... 8	Warwick ...2	.....10	90	6209
16	Leap.....ti	Hants	Beaulieu ...4	Southampton 9	Lymington..11	84	....
29	Learchild.....to	Northumb ..	Rothbury...6	Alnwick ...6	Wooler ....15	305	20
29	Learmouth.....ham	Northumb ..	Wooler... .11	Coldstream .3	Kelso .....8	331	....
24	Leasingham, North }	Lincoln.....	Sleaford ....2	Lincoln ....16	Newark....15	117	358
	and South.....pa }						

LAWFORD,
LITTLE.

law; for which that individual suffered the utmost rigour of the law. This case made a considerable noise at the time, in consequence of a premature opinion conveyed, in a charge to the grand jury, by Judge Buller; but no rational doubt has ever been entertained of the guilt of the condemned.

Fashionable
watering-
place.

* LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hundred of Knightlow, situated nearly in the centre of the county, and comprising within its limits the fashionable watering-place called Leamington Spa. Since the year 1797, the mineral waters have been rising in reputation, on account of their efficacy in the treatment of cutaneous diseases, glandular obstructions, bilious and dyspeptic complaints, and other maladies, for which they are used both internally and externally. Various new springs have been discovered within the last twenty or thirty years, and Leamington, from an inconsiderable village, has become a place of crowded resort for the votaries of health or pleasure. The public spring is enclosed in a handsome stone edifice; and a pump-room

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
33	Leasowes*.....ham	Salop.....	Birmingham .6	Dudley.....6	Hales Owen .2	115	....
37	Leatherhead†.....pa	Surrey.....	Epsom.....4	Dorking.....5	Guildford...12	19	1724
45	Leathley.....pa & to	W. R. York	Otley.....3	Harrogate...8	Ripley.....10	196	413
22	Leathwaite.....cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston...5	Broughton...5	Dalton.....6	266	190
33	Leaton.....to	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .5	Wem.....9	Oswestry..15	159	....
35	Leaton.....ham	Stafford....	Stourbridge..7	Bridgenorth..8	Wolverham 10	133	....
46	Leavening.....to	E. R. York..	New Malton .7	Docklington 12	York.....17	207	354
43	Leavington Castle...to	N. R. York..	Yarm.....3	Stokesley...5	N. Allerton.14	234	....
43	LeavingtonKirk pa & to	N. R. York..	.....3	.....5	.....14	234	517
43	Leavisham.....pa	N. R. York..	Pickering...5	Whitby....16	Scarborough 17	227	168
24	Lebthorpe.....ham	Lincoln.....	Colsterwerth 2	Corby.....6	MeltonMow.12	100	....
15	Lechlade‡.....m t	Gloucester..	Highworth .6	Burford.....8	Cirencester .13	77	1244

and baths of elegant architecture, ornamented with a spacious Doric colonnade, have been erected at a great expense, for the accommodation of visitors. The baths are handsomely and tastefully fitted up, abundantly supplied with the mineral water, by means of a powerful forcing-engine. Here, as at Cheltenham, the different springs are variously impregnated. The original Spa, which is mentioned by Sir William Dugdale, in his "History of Warwickshire," contains a large proportion of common salt, besides sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime; and there are also chalybeate and sulphureous springs, the water of the latter being chiefly used externally. The church was originally erected as a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Wootton. There are also another episcopal place of worship, a chapel called Union-chapel, a chapel appropriated to the Roman Catholics, a third to the Independents, and a fourth to the Wesleyan Methodists. Among the charitable institutions established here, are national schools, a general hospital and dispensary, and free baths for the benefit of pauper invalids. One of the principal ornaments of Leamington is the bridge over the river Leam, which connects the New Town with the original village of Leamington, called, by way of distinction, the Old Town. Among the public buildings not already mentioned are the assembly-rooms, erected in a style of grandeur and elegance rarely excelled, and comprising a ball-room, a refectory, billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and reading-rooms. There is likewise a new suit of concert and ball-rooms; and in 1814 was erected a handsome theatre. Two public libraries, a spacious picture-gallery, a museum, and Ranelagh-gardens, contribute towards the accommodation and amusement of the visitors of this place. A customary market is held on Wednesday, which is abundantly supplied, especially with provisions.

* LEASOWES, a hamlet in the parish of Hales Owen. The celebrated poet, Shenstone, was born here in 1714, and died in 1763.

† LEATHERHEAD, a parish and small town, situated nearly in the centre of the county, on rising ground, on the eastern bank of the river Mole, which is crossed here by a bridge of fourteen arches. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and transept, with lateral aisles and a vestry. There was formerly a weekly market, but it has been discontinued for more than a century. A large fair for horses, swine, pedlery, &c. is held annually in a field on the north side of the town. The trade and manufactures are inconsiderable, but some advantage in the way of commerce arises from the situation of the place, as a thoroughfare on the high road from London to Guildford and Farnham. In the town and neighbourhood are some handsome villas and gentlemen's seats, among which Norbury-park may be noticed, as distinguished for the picturesque beauties of its situation and embellishments.

‡ LECHLADE, a small market-town, situated at the confluence of the little river Leach with the Isis or Thames, and near the point of junction of the counties of Gloucester, Berks, and Oxford. It consists principally

LEAMING-
TONPRIORS.

The baths.

Public
buildings

Norbury
park.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
22	Leckto & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkby Lons. 2	Hornby7	Settle14	251	326
43	Leckbyto	N. R. York .	Boroughbridg.6	Thirsk7	Ripon7	208	....
16	Leckfordpa	Hants	Stockbridge..2	Andover6	Sutton6	65	221
4	Leckhampsted....cha	Berks	East Ilsley...5	Newbury....7	Wantage . . .10	63	402
5	Leckhampstedpa	Bucks	Buckingham .4	Sto. Stratford 5	Brackley . . .10	57	499
15	Leckhampton*pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham..2	Gloucester . .9	Painswick . .10	96	929
46	Leckonfield.. . . .pa	E. R. York .	Beverley . . .3	M. Weighton10	Gt. Driffield 10	183	301
5	Ledburnham	Bucks	Leighton Buz.3	Ivinghoe . . .5	Aylesbury . .8	39	181
17	Ledbury†mt & pa	Hereford....	Hereford . . .16	Ross13	Bromyard...14	120	3909
15	Leddingtonham	Gloucester..	Newent4	. . . . .9	Tewksbury .14	112	....
7	Ledshamto	Chester . . .	Chester7	Gt. Neston . .5	Liverpool . .12	189	....
45	Ledshampa & to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge.4	Sherburn . . .4	Leeds11	181	944
45	Ledstonto	W. R. York	. . . . .5	. . . . .4	. . . . .11	181	236

LECHLADE. of one long and wide street of well-built houses; and here is a bridge over the Thames, called St. John's-bridge, up to which the river is navigable for vessels not exceeding eighty tons burden. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire at the west end. In a meadow near St. John's-bridge, an hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Lady Isabella Ferrars, but the establishment falling into decay, the revenues were appropriated to the support of a chantry in the parish church, which, at the Reformation, became the property of the crown. Here is a Sunday-school, as also a place of worship for Baptists. The market is become inconsiderable, but an extensive transit trade is carried on here, cheese, butter, and other articles being brought to the wharfs at this place, to be conveyed by the Thames to London. Coal also is brought hither by the Thames and Severn-canal, which here terminates in the river Isis or Thames. Lechlade is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station; and, in a meadow near the town, were discovered, several years ago, the remains of tessellated pavements, and the foundation of a building which appears to have been an ancient hypocaust or Roman bath. Thomas Coxeter, a bibliographer and antiquarian of some eminence, was born at Lechlade, in 1689; he died in 1747.

Supposed to be a Roman station.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, August 5 and 12, for cattle and toys; and September 9, for cheese and cattle.

Ancient monuments.

* **LECKHAMPTON**, a parish in the hundred of Cheltenham, part of it a rich pasture, and the remainder a mountainous tract, including some of the boldest and most lofty of the Cotswold-hills, one of which, from its craggy and gigantic form, is called the Devil's-chimney. The church contains some ancient monuments, among which are the effigies of a knight, cross-legged, and his lady. The manor-house is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII.; it occupies three sides of a square, and though situated at the base of the Leckhampton-hills, commands a fine view over the vale of Gloucester.

Spacious church.

† **LEDBURY**, a market-town, situated in the eastern angle of the county, at the southern extremity of the Malvern-hills, and on the declivity of a small eminence, about a mile westward from the river Leddon or Leden, which gives name to the place. It was anciently a borough, and returned members to Parliament twice in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was not afterwards exercised. The church is a spacious edifice of Norman architecture, with alterations and additions made at different periods. It comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel called St. Catherine's, and a detached tower, terminating in a finely proportioned spire, about sixty feet high. Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, in 1232, founded here an hospital to the honour of St. Catherine, for a master and several poor brethren and sisters; and its dissolution having taken place in the reign of Henry VIII., it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1580, for a master, appointed by the dean and chapter of Hereford, seven widowers and three widows, with stipends of

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Pop- ulation.
31	Ledwell .....ti	Oxford	NeatEnstone 4	Deddington ..4	Chip. Norton 8	71	....
5	Lee.....pa	Bucks	Gt.Missenden 2	Chesham ....4	Wendover .. 4	30	186	
21	Lee.....pa	Kent	Greenwich ..1	Woolwich ..4	Eltham.....3	6	1108	
16	Lee.....ti	Hants	Romsey .....2	Lyndhurst ...8	Southampton 6	75	....
33	Leebotwood.....pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..9	Chur.Stretton4	M. Wenlock 10	157	223	
33	Lee-Brockhurst.. .pa	Salop.....	..... 10	Whitchurch 10	Wem.....3	163	150
16	Lee Britain.....ham	Hants	Gosport .....4	Fareham ....4	Tichfield ....4	77	....
33	Lee Bridge.....ham	Salop.....	Shrewsbury 10	Whitchurch 9	Wem.....3	156	....
14	Lee, East .....cha	Essex.....	Tilbury Fort .2	Gra.Thurrock4	Horndon ....5	27	20	
29	Lee, St. John .....pa	Northumb..	Hexham ....2	Corbridge....2	Bellingham .16	282	1952	
29	Lee Mailing .....to	Northumb..	.....16	Haltwhistle.16	Rothbury ..22	298	....
16	Lee Mark .....ti	Hants	Fareham ....3	Gosport .....7	Titchfield....0	76	....
29	Lee Ward .....to	Northumb..	Morpeth....10	Alnwick....12	Rothbury....3	302	103	
14	Lee, West .....cha	Essex.....	Tilbury Fort .2	Gra.Thurrock3	Horndon ....4	26	....
21	Leeds.....pa	Kent	Maidstone .. 5	Lenham ....6	Smarden....10	39	613	
45	Leeds*.....m t	W. R. York	Manchester 41	York .....25	Sheffield...33	186	123393	
43	Leek .....pa & to	N. R. York .	Thirsk .....6	Nor.Allerton 6	Yarm .....14	220	1083	

£6. 13s. 4d. per annum each. There are also other alms-houses, a free grammar-school, founded about the middle of the sixteenth century, a charity-school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, a national school for children of both sexes, and a school of industry for girls. Here are places of worship for the independents, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The town consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles. The principal commerce at present depends on the produce of the neighbouring orchards and hop-grounds ; the hops, cider, and perry, from the adjacent district, being all of excellent quality. The trades of malt-making and tanning afford employment for many persons ; and near the town are quarries furnishing abundance of limestone, and marble for chimney-pieces and other purposes of decorative architecture. A charter for a market on Saturday was procured for the townsmen, by Betun, Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen ; but this becoming obsolete, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter for a market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. The Gloucester and Hereford-canal passes by this town.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, first Monday after February 1, for horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, &c. ; Monday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese ; June 22, ditto and wool ; first Tuesday in August, and October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs ; Monday before St. Thomas (December 21), for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs.

* LEEDS, a large and populous market-town and chartered borough, distinguished as the principal seat of the clothing manufacture in the north of England. The town is situated on the declivity and summit of a hill, rising from the north bank of the river Aire, over which there is a noble stone bridge, leading to the extensive suburb on the opposite border. Its extent from east to west along the river is about a mile and a half, and its breadth from north to south somewhat less than a mile. A castle formerly existed here, which was besieged by King Stephen, in 1139 ; and in this fortress Richard II., after his deposition, in 1399, was confined for a short time previously to his removal to Pontefract, where he is supposed to have been put to death by order of his successor. There are no vestiges of the castle now remaining, but it is conjectured to have occupied the spot called Mill-hill. Leland describes Leeds as ‘a pretty market-town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well builded, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it.’ The town received its first charter of incorporation from Charles I., in 1626, when Sir John Savile, afterwards ennobled, was made the first honorary alderman ; and in compliment to him, the arms of the town are very appropriately decorated with Lord Savile’s supporters, two of the Athenian birds, sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and patroness of the arts of spinning and weaving. A second charter was given to the town by Charles II., in 1661, and renewed by James II., in 1684. The, corporation, under the new act of 1835, consists of a mayor, sixteen alder-

LEDBURY.

Its com-
merce.

Castle
besieged by
King
Stephen.

Incorpo-
rated by
Charles I.

LEEDS.

The parish
thirty
miles in cir-
cumference.

Numerous
places of
worship.

Famous for
the manu-
facture of
cloth.

The Mixed
cloth-hall.

men, and forty-eight common councilmen. The sessions are held quarterly, for the borough, in January, April, July, and October. The general quarter sessions for the West Riding, at Michaelmas, are also held at Leeds. In 1818 a vagrant office was established, as an appendage to the police of the town, for the more effectual suppression of mendicity. The parish of Leeds, which is thirty miles in circumference, extending seven miles and a half from north to south, and seven and a quarter from east to west, is divided into ten townships, besides the township of Leeds, which includes the town itself, and the village of Woodhouse, about a mile distant from it. The church is a cruciform edifice, with a central tower; the nave was erected in the reign of Edward III., and the remaining parts of the building about the beginning of the sixteenth century; it has over the altar a painting of the Last Supper, and on the ceiling of the nave, one in fresco of the Ascension, by Parmentier; and there are several fine sepulchral monuments, particularly one in commemoration of two British officers, natives of Leeds, killed in the battle of Talavera, adorned with sculpture, by Flaxman. There are several other churches, or rather chapels, belonging to the establishment. St. John's, erected in 1634, was founded and endowed by John Harrison, a native of the parish. The church of the Holy Trinity is a handsome structure of moorstone, with ornaments, chiefly of the Doric order, and at the west end, a square tower and spire; the building was commenced in 1721, and completed at the expense of £4560. St. Paul's church is a noble fabric, embellished in front with Ionic pilasters and a pediment, surmounted by a domed tower; the cost of its erection was nearly £10,000; and it was consecrated in 1793. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an octagonal stone building. The churches of St. Mark, Woodhouse and St. Mary, Quarry-hill, are edifices of recent erection, by the commissioners. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Unitarians, Quakers, Independents, Scotch Seceders, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Seceding Methodists, and other sects of dissenters; together with a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by Mr. Harrison, the founder of St. John's-church, and other benefactors. Here are likewise national and Lancasterian-schools, and various almshouses. The buildings of the town in general are of brick; the streets in the higher parts are narrow, but elsewhere they are broad, and the houses uniformly planned and arranged; and many of them display elegance, especially those in Park-place and Park-square, some of which command fine prospects of the neighbouring hills. Leeds has long been famous, not only for the manufacture of woollen cloth in general, but also as a mart for the two varieties of mixed and white broad cloths. The mixed cloths are those which are made with dyed wool, which, in the seventeenth century, were exposed for sale on the battlements of the long and wide bridge over the Aire, and afterwards in the open air in the street, called the Briggate. The inconvenience and damage to the cloth, from exposure to the weather, suggested the necessity of a different arrangement; and in 1758 the Mixed cloth-hall was erected at the general expense of the merchants and manufacturers. This is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a large open area, from which it receives the light abundantly, by a great number of lofty windows; it is 128 yards in length, and sixty-six in breadth, divided in the interior into six departments, or covered streets, each including two rows of stands, amounting in number to 1800, held as freehold property by various manufacturers, every stand being marked with the name of the proprietor. The markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and only for an hour and a half each day, at which period alone sales can take place. The market-bell rings at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and at seven in winter, when the markets are speedily filled, the benches covered with cloth, and

the proprietors respectively take their stands ; the bell ceasing, the buyers enter to bargain for the cloth they may require, and business is thus summarily transacted, often involving an exchange of property to a vast amount. When the time for selling is terminated, the bell again rings, and any merchant staying in the hall after it has ceased, becomes liable to a penalty. Similar in its plan to the preceding, is the White Cloth-hall, which is divided into five streets, each with a double row of stands, amounting in all to 1210. The markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays, but they do not commence till after the conclusion of those at the Mixed Cloth-hall, and are subject nearly to the same regulations. Besides these principal halls, there is also a small hall of more recent erection, under the concert-room, in Albion-street, appropriated to the use of such clothiers as are excluded from the others in consequence of not having served as apprentices to the trade. Though the coarser kinds of cloth long constituted the staple manufacture of the town and its vicinity, it has of late years been somewhat superseded by that of superfine cloth ; and more recently large quantities of fancy goods have been made, such as swansdowns, toilinets, and kerseymeres, as well as cloths of a thick, coarse kind, called bear-skins. Here also are manufacturers of shalloons, stuffs, Scotch camlets, blankets, carpets, pelisse-cloths, and shawls, in great variety. Mills have been erected on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff ; within a mile of the town, are potteries, where large quantities of earthenware are made, and exported thence to Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Russia, the Baltic, and the Mediterranean ; here are establishments for making canvas, sackings, thread, &c. ; others for the finer kinds of linen ; and in or near Leeds are several cotton-mills, chiefly worked by means of steam-engines. Here are also iron and brass foundries, with establishments for making various kinds of machinery ; oil and mustard-mills, paper-mills, silk-mills, and works for the preparation of oil of vitriol, aquafortis, and other chemical articles. Within the parish are several productive coal-mines, and abundant supply of slates and flagstones for paving. Among the public buildings, connected with commerce, besides the cloth-halls, are the Corn-exchange, advantageously situated at the top of the Briggate ; and a handsome edifice, erected a few years ago, called the Commercial-buildings, or Exchange News-rooms, near the entrance into the Mixed Cloth-hall ; it is a stone structure, with a circular portico in front, adorned with noble massive columns. In York-street are gas-works, for lighting the principal streets, shops, and manufactories ; and there is also an oil-gas company, established in 1824. The new court-house and prison, erected in 1813, has been regarded as a beautiful and highly-finished specimen of modern architecture, and has been praised for its internal arrangement. The horse-barracks, constructed on a very extensive scale, are situated near Buslingthorpe ; the building, with the parade-grounds, and other appendages, occupy a space of about eleven acres ; and the expense of erecting this establishment was defrayed by a grant from government of £28,000. The Philosophical-hall is a handsome stone structure, erected for the use of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Here is a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, called the Northern Society, the gallery belonging to which adjoins the music-hall. There are several public libraries, called the Leeds, the New Subscription, the Parochial, the Methodist, the Eclectic, and the Mechanics' Libraries. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre, in Hunslet-lane, usually open in the months of May and June ; the assembly-rooms over the north side of the White Cloth-hall ; and the concert-rooms, in Albion-street. The charitable institutions in this town, exclusive of the schools and alms-houses already mentioned, are the general infirmary, near the Mixed cloth-hall, supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions, opened in 1771 ; the dispensary, and the house

LEEDS.

The White
Cloth-hall.Manufac-
ture of
tobacco
and snuff.

Coal-mines.

Places of
amusement

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
39	Leek Wootton.....pa	Warwick ..	Warwick ....3	Kenilworth .2	Leamington..4	94	433	
35	Leeke*.....m t & pa	Stafford	Manchester 32	Stafford ....24	Newcastle..12	154	10780	
35	Leeke, Frith.....to	Stafford	Leeke .....5	Congleton ...8	Longnor ....9	159	873	
43	Leeming.....to & cha	N. R. York .	Bedale .....2	Catterick ....6	N. Allerton..7	223	562	
43	Leeming, Little...ham	N. R. York .	.....2	.....6	.....7	223	....
7	Lees .....to	Chester	Middlewich..3	Northwich ..6	Knutsford ...7	170	126	
10	Lees.....to	Derby .....6	Derby .....6	Ashbourn...9	Burton .....10	132	....
22	Lees .....ham & cha	Lancaster...2	Oldham .....2	Rochdale...7	Ashton-un-L.4	190	....
23	Leesthorpe .....ham	Leicester ...	Melton Mow.4	Oakham .....7	Billesdon ....9	103	....
7	Leftwich .....to	Chester	Northwich .1	Middlewich .5	Tarporley ..10	171	1799	
24	Legbourn .....pa	Lincoln	Louth .....3	Alford .....8	Saltfleet...10	143	499	
24	Legesby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...5	Wragby .....5	Louth.....12	148	236	
23	Leicestert.....co	Leicester ...	.....	.....	.....	....	197003

LEEDS. of recovery, both in Vicar-lane, the lying-in hospital, in St. Peter's-square, and the guardian asylum, in St. James's-street. Leeds confers the title of Duke on the family of Osborne.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—Fairs, July 10 and 11, for horses and hardware; October 8, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle, &c.; and November 9, for horned cattle, horses, and hardware.

Remains of an ancient cro s.

* LEEKE, or Leek, a market-town and parish, situated on the river Churnet, a tributary stream to the Trent, in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and on the great road from London to Manchester. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. In the churchyard, at the south-east angle of the chancel, are the remains of a pyramidal stone cross, about ten feet high, supposed to be of Danish origin. A free grammar-school has been founded here, to which is attached a small endowment; and alms-houses for eight widows were founded in 1696, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ash. The principal commerce of the town arises from the silk manufacture, and here are made bandana and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, ferrets, galloons, twists, and thrown silk. Buttons formerly constituted a staple article of manufacture, now on the decline; but the cotton-trade has been extended hither from Lancashire. Blue Hills, in the neighbourhood, abound with mines of coal; and from one of the hills issues a salt spring. In the neighbourhood are remarkable eminences, called Leek Rocks and Hen Clouds. A branch from the Trent and Mersey Navigation extends within about a quarter of a mile of the town. Besides the market and fairs, there are markets for fat cattle, held once a fortnight, on Wednesdays, from the 28th of July to Christmas.

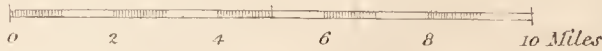
Abounding in coal.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, February 7; Easter-Wednesday; May 18; Whit-Wednesday; July 3 and 28, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlers' ware; Wednesday before Old Candlemas; and November 13, for cattle and pedlers' ware.

Its changes in feudal times.

* LEICESTER, an inland county, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom; and bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on the south by Northamptonshire; and on the west by Warwickshire and Derbyshire. When William, Duke of Normandy, ascended the throne, Leicestershire experienced a complete revolution as to territorial rights and privileges, the Danish or Anglo-Saxon proprietors being universally deprived of their estates, or obliged to become the feudal tenants of the Norman chiefs and barons, among whom the king distributed the lands and lordships of the county, to be held by the tenure of knights' service. These intruders, in order to secure their newly-acquired possessions, erected on their respective estates strong and magnificent castles, to awe the vanquished Saxons, and secure themselves against their attacks or those of neighbouring nobles, with whom they often engaged in hostilities excited by family feuds or rival jealousy. The whole of this county presents nearly a level surface; and the land is chiefly appropriated to the purpose of grazing. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, partaking more of the latter than the former, but highly adapted for cultivation. From Leicester, which is almost in the centre of the county, the

SCALE



SCALE

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

ASHBY AND DONINGTON HUNDREDS

Donington 116
 Keyworth 115
 Digeworth
 Blean
 Long Wharton
 Belton
 Dishley Grange
 Loughborough 109
 Quorndon
 Woodhouse
 Smithland
 Bradgate Park
 Anstey
 Groby
 Ratby
 Desford
 Enderby
 Thurlaston
 Whetston
 Barborough
 Counteston
 Cosby
 Broughton
 Lutterworth 89
 Cotesbach
 Swinford
 Carthorpe

From Derby
 To Derby
 To Nottingham
 From Burton upon Trent
 To Derby
 From Tamworth
 To Derby
 From Coventry
 To Birmingham

HUNDREDS

Donland Hundred	1
at Goscote	2
at Goscote	3
Markenhoe	4
Thurston	5
tree	6

HUNDREDS	
<i>Framland Hundred</i> ...	1
<i>East Goscote</i>	2
<i>West Goscote</i>	3
<i>Sparkenhoe</i>	4
<i>Guthlaxton</i>	5
<i>Gartree</i> ...	6



W. of Greenwich 1°

50

40



TOWN OF LICHFIELD.

LICHFIELD, J. R.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
23	Leicester*....bo & m t	Leicester ...	Nottingham.26	Derby.....29	MeltonMow.15	98	39306
23	Leicester Abbey...ex }p lord }	Leicester ...	Leicester ....1	Loughboro' .11	Ashby.....17	99	18

land rises towards the east, and also in some degree towards the south, but more especially in the west, towards Charnwood Forest. An extensive vale intervenes, through which passes the river Soar, anciently named the Leire, which is a tributary stream to the Trent. The other rivers are the Wreak, a branch of the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, and the Anchor. With the Soar, the Wreak, and other streams, are connected various navigable canals, which have been constructed for the benefit of commerce. The principal mineral products of this county are coal and limestone. In some parts the limestone is blended with rich lead ore. Ironstone is found abundantly on Ashby Wolds, at the depth of about 680 feet; but it does not contain metal enough to pay the expense of smelting. At Swithland, on the east side of Charnwood Forest, are raised large quantities of slate; and freestone and clay for bricks may be found in most parts of the county. The hill of Mountsorrel is composed of a reddish kind of granite, which hardens on exposure to the atmosphere, and forms an admirable article for street pavements. In digging for coal on Ashby Wolds, saline springs were discovered 200 yards below the surface, and baths have since been erected on the spot. Leicestershire is famous as a grazing country, for breeding and feeding cattle and sheep. The Leicestershire sheep are particularly noted. The Leicestershire kine are well known and greatly esteemed in most parts of the kingdom. The principal object of the graziers is to fatten their cattle for the butcher; but in some parts of the county, as Hinckley, Bosworth, along the Trent, on the borders of Derbyshire, and in the vale of Belvoir, the dairy is much attended to. In the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray is now made the peculiar kind of cheese called Stilton, deservedly styled, for its excellence, the Parmasan of England. Leicestershire has long been noted for useful and beautiful breed of black horses, comprising varieties for the plough and the waggon, or for the race-course and the chase. It is, indeed, one of the first sporting counties in England. To provide food for the horses and stock of the farmer, more than half the land is constantly kept in pasture, and the remaining part is chiefly appropriated to the production of grain and other food for cattle. The manufactures of Leicestershire are almost wholly those of its great staple article, wool, consisting of the combing, spinning, and making it into stockings, either by knitting or weaving. The principal articles of commerce from this county are cheese, worsted hose, hats, lace, and wool; besides great numbers of cattle and sheep, which are sent to London, Birmingham, and other places.

COUNTY OF
LEICESTER.

Mineral
productions.

Noted for its
sheep and
kine.

Its
commerce.

Curious
fragment of
Roman ar-
chitecture.

* LEICESTER, a borough and county-town. It is situated in a valley on the banks of the river Soar, anciently called the Leire, from which the town, supposed to have existed at a very remote period, is said to have been denominated by the ancient Britons, Caer Leirion, whence the Saxons formed the appellation, Leir-ceastre, since contracted to Leicester. Various indications of Roman residence have at different times been discovered, several of which are still existing. At the west end of St. Nicholas's church-yard is a curious fragment of Roman architecture, vulgarly styled the Jewry-wall, consisting of a mass of brick-work, stones, and rubbish, with five dilapidated arches, turned with wall tiles firmly cemented; and near it, on a spot called Holy Bones, the bones of oxen have been frequently dug up, whence the ruin is conjectured to have formed part of a Roman temple. Tessellated pavements have repeatedly been discovered here, the most curious of which, found in a cellar near the

LEICESTER.

Once a
bishop's see.

Cardinal
Wolsey died
here.

Charitable
institutions.

town prison, in 1675, exhibits figures supposed to refer to the story of Diana and Actæon. Roman coins of various emperors, from Nero to Honorius, and fragments of pottery have been disinterred in vast quantities. But the most remarkable relic of antiquity, which has proved a fertile subject of archaiological discussion, is the military or Roman milestone, discovered in 1771, on the side of the Foss-road, at the distance of about two miles north of the town, and thence removed into it, and fixed on a base or pedestal by order of the corporation; the inscription on the surface was sufficiently legible, not only to identify the nature and design of the stone, but also to decide the name of the station, Rataë, the distance from which it is indicated. About 737, the see of a bishop was transferred from Sidnacester to Leicester; but how long this place continued to be a bishopric is uncertain. The town had anciently a mint, and a series of coins has been collected, which shows that the privilege of coinage was exercised here from the reign of King Athelstan to that of Henry II. The first charter granted to Leicester, was by King John, in 1199, and at the same time the feudal lord of the town, Robert Fitz Parnel, Earl of Leicester, bestowed on the burgesses the power of buying and selling land, and other privileges. Henry VII., in 1504, confirmed, by charter to the burgesses, all the rights and immunities they had previously enjoyed, and empowered the justices of the borough to take cognizance of all capital offences. Queen Elizabeth, in 1584, granted a fresh charter, confirmed by her successor, in 1604. The corporation, under the new act, in 1835, is composed of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two common-councilmen. Leicester has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. One of the representatives was formerly chosen by the mayor and his brethren, and the other by the commonalty of the town, or inhabitants in general. This mode of election having excited disturbances, Henry VII. ordained that the mayor and his brethren should choose forty-eight of the wisest and gravest of the commonalty, who should elect all officers of the borough and members of Parliament. This anomalous kind of proceeding continued till the reign of Charles II., from which time, till the passing of the Reform Bill, the right of election was vested in the freemen not receiving alms, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. Here Cardinal Wolsey, the fallen minister of a tyrannical sovereign, died on the 29th of November, 1530, having been compelled by illness to seek an asylum in the abbey, while travelling as a prisoner to London in the custody of Sir William Kingston, by whom he had been arrested on the charge of high treason. The college of Newark was founded as an hospital by Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, in 1330, and turned into a college, with an increase of endowment, by his son, in 1355; John of Gaunt augmented the revenue, which, at the dissolution of monasteries, was about £800 a-year. A bed-house, or hospital for a master, a confrater, and twelve men and women, was founded by William Wigston, about the close of the fifteenth century; it escaped destruction at the Reformation, and still subsists; the master having a salary of £160, and the confrater £70; the appointment to these offices being vested in the Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. There was also an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard; and convents existed here belonging to the Austin Friars, Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the friars of the order called De Penitentia. Here are a free grammar-school, a National-school, and charity-school for the parishes of All Saints, St. Margaret, St. Martin, and St. Mary. The other charitable institutions are, an infirmary and a lunatic asylum. The principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are paved, and lighted with gas. Several buildings on an extensive scale have, within a few years past, been erected for the prosecution of commerce; and among the public edifices not before noticed, are the exchange, the excise office, the county-gaol, built in 1791, the town-gaol, the new bridewell, and a commodious

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Leigh to	Dorset.....	Wimborne ..1	Poole .... .8	Ringwood. .8	99	532	
12	Leigh .....cha	Dorset.....	Sherborne ..7	Cerne Abbas.7	Yeovil .. ...8	123	400	
11	Leigh, East. ....ham	Devon.....	Bideford ...4	Barnstaple...5	Torrington ..6	196	....
14	Leigh pa	Essex.....	Rochford...4	South End ..4	Raleigh ...4	40	1254	
15	Leigh pa	Gloucester..	Tewkesbury .5	Gloucester ..6	Cheltenham 7	103	355	
16	Leigh ti	Hants.....	Hambledon ..0	Petersfield..10	Winchester 20	64	....
21	Leigh pa	Kent.....	Tunbridge...3	Seven Oaks..6	Westerham .9	29	1011	
16	Leigh, East..... ti	Hants.....	Havant... ..1	Petersfield..11	Portsmouth 11	65	....
35	Leigh or Lees..... pa	Stafford ...	Uttoxeter ...5	Cheadle ....6	Stone.....9	140	1038	
16	Leigh, Middle..... ti	Hants.....	Havant... ..3	Petersfield..10	Portsmouth 11	64	....
37	Leigh pa	Surrey... ..	Reigate.....3	Dorking ....5	Crawley ...8	24	483	
16	Leigh, West..... ti	Hants.....	Havant... ..3	Petersfield..11	Portsmouth 10	65	....
41	Leigh..... to	Wilts.....	Westbury ...1	Warminster .3	Trowbridge..6	100	1420	
41	Leigh or The Lea ..cha	Wilts.....	Cricklade...3	Wotton Bas..7	Malmesbury .9	87	267	
42	Leigh pa	Worcester..	Worcester .5	Gt. Malvern .6	Bromyard ..10	116	1933	
34	Leigh, Abbot's* ... pa	Somerset ...	Bedminster .3	Bristol .....4	Axbridge ..17	122	402	
7	Leigh, High .. to & cha	Chester.....	Knutsford...5	Altrincham .5	Warrington .8	181	983	
7	Leigh, Little. to & cha	Chester... ..	Northwich ..4	Frodsham...7	.....9	174	381
41	Leigh de la Mere ... pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham 5	Malmesbury .7	Bath.....14	98	129	
34	Leigh upon Mendip .pa	Somerset ...	Frome .....6	Shepton Mal. 6	.....14	109	640
11	Leigh, North..... pa	Devon... ..	Colyton ....4	Honiton ....4	Sidmouth ...7	153	240	
31	Leigh, North..... pa	Oxford.....	Witney .....4	Charlbury ...4	Woodstock .5	65	519	
11	Leigh, South..... pa	Devon... ..	Colyton ....3	Honiton .....6	Sidmouth...6	158	320	
31	Leigh, South..... pa	Oxford.....	Witney .....3	Ensham .....3	Bampton ....6	63	339	
11	Leigh, West..... pa	Devon.....	Bideford ...2	Barnstaple ..7	Torrington...6	202	484	
22	Leigh, West†. m t & pa	Lancaster...	Newton.....5	Bolton .....7	Warrington 10	197	2780	

theatre. Many years since a fine public walk was constructed on ground given by the corporation, extending more than a mile from the town, in a south-eastward direction, and affording many delightful views of the surrounding country. The chief manufacture here is that of hosiery, and especially worsted stockings, conducted on so extensive a scale as to furnish employment, according to estimate, to more than 20,000 persons ; and it is stated, that occasionally more than 18,000 dozens of hose, &c. are made weekly in the town and its immediate vicinity. The other manufactures are those of brass and iron work, ropes, twine, sacking, &c., sewing cotton, thrown silk, frames for the stocking-makers, and other machinery. Dr. Richard Farmer, an antiquary and critic, who projected a “History of Leicestershire,” and gained great literary reputation by his “Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare,” was born at Leicester in 1735 ; he died in 1797.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, March 2 ; Saturday before Easter ; and Saturday in Easter week ; May 12, 13, and 14 ; June 1, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep ; October 10, largely for horses, cows, and sheep ; December 8, a few horses and cows. New Fairs, January 4 ; June 1 ; August 1 ; September 13 ; and November 2.

* LEIGH ABBOT’S. Leigh-court, in this parish, is a splendid seat, not more distinguished for the elegance of its architecture, than for its interior decorations and rich and costly furniture. The picture-gallery contains a collection of works of art unrivalled in the west of England, including the two celebrated landscapes of Claude, from the Altieri-palace, formerly belonging to Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill.

† LEIGH, WEST, a parish and market-town, situated in the manufacturing district of Lancashire, and at the junction of the Leeds and Liverpool-canal with a branch from that of the Duke of Bridgewater. It includes the townships of West Leigh and Pennington, the division of which takes place in the centre of the town, so that the market-place stands in the former, and the parish church in the latter of these townships. The church is an ancient stone structure. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Methodists, and the Swedenborgians, and a Roman Catholic-chapel. In the churchyard is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Piers Ranicars, in 1655, and the funds have been since augmented by other benefactors. There is also in the parish an institution called the Bedford Charity-school. Muslins, cambrics, calicoes, and fustians, are the principal articles here manufactured ;

LEICESTER.

Its manu-
factures.

Splendid
seat.

Religious
edifices.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
41	Leigh, Wooley .....ti	Wilts	Trowbridge..3	Bradford ....1	Melksham ...6	101	1680
34	Leighland.....cha	Somerset....	Watchet...4	Dunster ....6	Wiveliscombe7	160	....
14	Leighs, Great.....pa	Essex	Braintree...6	Witham .. .6	Chelmsford ..7	36	756
14	Leighs, Little.....pa	Essex .....	.....5	.....7	.....7	36	189
15	Leighterton...ti & cha	Gloucester..	Tetbury ....5	Wooton un E.7	Dursley.....8	104	....
7	Leighton	Chester.....	Nantwich...5	Sandbach....6	Middlewich..7	168	261
7	Leighton	Chester.....	Parkgate ...1	Gt. Neston..1	Liverpool...9	191	333
19	Leighton	Hunts	Kimbolton ..6	Huntingdon..9	Stilton .....10	68	452
56	Leighton....ham & to	Montgomery	Welchpool ..1	Montgomery.9	Newtown ..18	170	213
33	Leighton	Salop	M. Wenlock.4	Wellington ..6	Shrewsbury 11	150	360
3	Leighton Buzzard*... .....mt & pa }	Bedford	Woburn ....5	Dunstable ...8	Aylesbury ..11	41	5149
17	Leintwardine..pa & to	Hereford....	Ludlow ....9	Leominster .16	Bish.Castle .15	151	1358
29	Leipscot.....to	Northumb..	Morpeth ....1	Newcastle..15	Rothbury...15	289	174
23	Leire	Leicester ...	Lutterworth 4	Hinckley ...7	Leicester .. 11	93	485
36	Leiston†	Suffolk	Saxmundham5	Aldborough..5	Dunwich ... 6	95	1070
46	Lelley	E. R. York ..	Hull	Hedon .....2	Patrinton .10	179	114
29	Lemington.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....5	Rothbury...6	Morpeth....17	306	85
15	Lemington, Lower .pa	Gloucester..	Moreton in M.3	Shipston on S.4	Campden ...7	87	56
5	Lenborough.....ham	Bucks	Buckingham 2	Winslow...6	Bicester ....11	56	75
42	Lench Church	Worcester..	Evesham ....6	Alcester ...7	Pershore ....7	102	300

LEIGH,
WEST.
Coal-mines.

several new commercial establishments have taken place in and near the town of late years ; and the numerous population of the parish appears to have been greatly augmented. Here are coal-mines, and likewise lime-pits, which furnish a valuable kind of lime-stone, the lime from which has the property of hardening under water.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 24 and 25; December 7, and 18, for cattle, swine and horses.

Singular
Gothic
cross.

* LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a parish and market-town, situated on the south-western border of the county, and on the eastern bank of the river Ouzel. The proper appellation of the town is Leighton Beau Desert, of which the present name is a corruption. In the market-place is a Gothic cross, a pentangular structure, thirty-eight feet in height, and consisting of two stories, that above divided into five niches or recesses, containing so many statues ; the first exhibits a person in an episcopal dress ; the second, the Virgin, with the infant Jesus ; the third, apparently St. John the Evangelist ; the others too much mutilated to be identified. This interesting monument of antiquity was repaired in 1650, a rate having been levied on the inhabitants of the town to defray the expense. The origin of this cross is uncertain ; but as there was at this place a cell to the Cistercian monastery of Woburn, it had probably some connexion with that religious foundation. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, of the Gothic style, with a massive tower, surmounted by an octangular spire, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. It was formerly a collegiate church. A charity-school was founded and endowed by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, in 1790 ; and almshouses, for eight poor women, were founded in 1630, by Matthew Wilkes. The manufactures of lace, and straw-plat for hats and bonnets, are carried on here, affording employment to a considerable number of females ; other branches of industry, are lime-burning and brick-making ; and the vicinity of the Grand Junction-canal has given rise to trade of some extent in corn, seeds, timber, iron, and other articles. The market is numerously attended, and amply supplied with cattle, corn, and the manufacture of the town.

Manufac-
ture of
lace, &c.

Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, February 5 ; second Tuesday in April, for horses and cattle ; Whit-Tuesday, great horse fair ; July 26 and October 24, for cattle ; and St. Leonard's-day, November 7.

† LEISTON. This place is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, which was founded in 1182 ; great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and other offices of the monastery are still standing, and are used as barns and granaries.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
42	Lench Rousepa	Worcester. .	Evesham8	Alcester6	Pershore7	104	280
42	Lench, Sheriff's . . .ham	Worcester..	..... 4	..... 9	..... 5	100	79
42	Lench Wick . .to & cha	Worcester..	..... 3	..... 9	..... 6	99	....
21	Lenham *vil & pa	Kent	Maidstone . .10	Ashford11	Faversham . .11	44	2197
15	Lenhill, Great and } Littleham }	Gloucester } and Oxford }	Lechlade2	Fairford3	Burford8	78	....
17	Lenthall, Earl'scha	Hereford . .	Ludlow7	Leominster . .8	Presteign . .10	145	....
17	Lenthall, Starkes . . .pa	Hereford . .	..... 6	..... 9	.....10	146	150
20	Lenton†pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham .1	Derby15	Ashby20	126	3077
17	Leominster†m t & pa	Hereford . .	Tenbury12	Weobly10	Hereford . .14	137	5249
38	Leominster.pa	Sussex	Lit. Hampton 2	Arundel2	Worthing . . .9	57	715
5	Leonard's, St.cha	Bucks	Wendover . .3	Tring3	Berkhampste.6	32	147

* LENHAM, a parish and village, formerly a market-town near the source of the little river Len, from which it derives its name. It consists principally of two streets, crossing each other, and at their intersection is a square planted with trees, which have an agreeable effect on the appearance of the place. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square tower and a small attached chapel. At the west end of the chancel are sixteen stalls, and on the south side a stone seat or chair; probably designed for the accommodation of the abbot and monks of St. Augustin, Canterbury, during their occasional visits to Lenham, in which parish was an estate belonging to their monastery. The market having been long disused, an attempt was made, in 1757, to re-establish it under the patronage of the lord of the manor, but without success.

Spacious
church.

Fairs, June 6, for cattle and horses, and October 23, for horses, &c.

† LENTON. The church is an ancient structure, containing many curious monuments. Here are the remains of a considerable Cluniac priory. Lenton-priory is a very handsome seat, built in the form of an ancient priory, in the garden of which are several sepulchral memorials, and a curious Saxon font, supposed to have belonged to the ancient priory. In the vicinity are some coal-mines.

Remains of
a priory.

Fairs, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and Martinmas, November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

‡ LEOMINSTER, a market and borough town, situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, amidst meadows, orchards, and hop-grounds, watered by two small streams which pass through the town, and the river Lug, by which it is partly encompassed. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was held by Queen Eltha, and the town, which seems to have been then a place of importance, was governed by præpositi, or provosts, and other officers. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John, but it was speedily rebuilt. After the death of Edward VI. the men of Leominster distinguished themselves by their promptitude in rising to support the claims of his sister Mary to the crown, in opposition to the ill-concerted conspiracy of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in favour of Lady Jane Grey. In recompense for this service, Queen Mary bestowed on the town the first charter of incorporation; and other charters, with additional privileges and immunities, have been granted by succeeding sovereigns, the last being that given by George I. The corporation, under the new act, in 1833, consists of a mayor, four aldermen and twelve counsellors. The borough has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The church is an irregular building, the work of different periods, the north side of the nave and the north aisle exhibiting columns, arches, and arcades of Norman architecture, while the south side is manifestly of a later date. The interior was greatly injured by fire more than a century ago, when the ancient monuments, stalls, and wood-work were destroyed. There is now a good organ, and over the altar is a painting representing the Last Supper, from Rubens. A free

Town
destroyed
by fire.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Leonard, St.....pa	Devon	Exeter.....1	Topsham ....4	Crediton ....7	172	467
38	Leonard's, St. ....pa	Sussex	Hastings ....2	Bexhill.....4	Battle .... .6	64	346
46	Leppington...to & cha	E. R. York .	New Malton .8	Pocklington 10	York.....14	205	118
45	Lepton	W. R. York	Huddersfield .4	Penistone....9	Wakefield ...9	186	3320
29	Lesbury .....pa & to	Northumb..	Alnwick ....4	Felton.....9	Belford ....16	308	976
8	Lesnewth .....pa	Cornwall ...	Camelford ...5	Launceston 15	Stratton ...13	228	127
27	Lessingham .....pa	Norfolk.....	N. Walsham.7	Norwich...16	Yarmouth ..20	125	191
21	Lessness	Kent	Crayford.....2	Woolwich ..5	Erith.....1	13	....
18	Letchworth .....pa	Herts	Hitchin.....3	Baldock ... .3	Stevenage ...5	36	76
4	Letcombe Basset ...pa	Berks	Wantage ....3	Lambourn ...5	E. Ilsley...10	63	288
4	Letcombe Regis ....pa	Berks.....	.....2	.....6	.....9	62	969
36	Letheringham .....pa	Suffolk	M. Wickham 3	Framlingham 4	Woodbridge .6	84	174
27	Letheringset.....pa	Norfolk.....	Holt .....1	N Walsingh.10	Fakenham ..12	119	278
57	Letterston	Pembroke ..	Haverford W10	Fishguard.. .4	St. Davids ..14	261	493
17	Letton.....pa & to	Hereford ...	Weobly.....7	Kineton ....8	Hay.....10	150	200
17	Letton	Hereford....	Knighton .. .6	Ludlow ....11	Kineton...11	154	134
27	Letton	Norfolk.....	EastDereham 5	Watton ....5	Swaffham ..11	96	133
45	Letwell.....to & cha	W. R. York	Worksop ....6	Blythe.....5	Tickhill ...4	152	155
8	Levan, St.* .....pa	Cornwall ...	Penzance....8	St. Burian...3	Land's End .4	297	515
35	Levedale .....to	Stafford.....	Penkridge ...2	Stafford... .5	Newport ...12	131	....
21	Leveland.....pa	Kent	Feversham .4	Lenham .....6	Milton .....7	47	79
46	Leven.....pa & to	E. R. York .	Beverley ....7	Gt. Driffield 10	Hull .....14	187	771
40	Levens.....to	Westmorlnd.	Kendal .. .6	Burton.....7	Kir. Lonsdale 9	261	789
22	Levenshulme .....to	Lancaster...	Manchester..4	Stockport ...4	Ashton un L. 6	182	1086
45	Leventhorpe.....ham	W. R. York.	Leeds .....6	Swillerton ..0	Wakefield ..8	185	....
22	Lever Darcy..to & cha	Lancaster...	Bolton .....2	Manchester.10	Bury .....6	196	1119
22	Lever, Great. ....to	Lancaster...	.....1	.....9	.....7	196	637
22	Lever, Little†.....to	Lancaster...	.....3	.....8	.....5	195	2231
6	Leverington .....pa	Cambridge .	Wisbeach ...2	March.....9	Holbeach ..11	91	1700

LEOMIN-
STER.

Singular
structure.

Manufac-
tures.

The Logan
stone.

grammar-school was founded and endowed with £20. per annum, by Queen Mary I., and there is likewise a school on the national plan, supported by subscription. An alms-house for four decayed widows, was founded here in 1735, by Mrs. Esther Clarke. The buildings in the outskirts of the town are very indifferent, and many of the streets are narrow and inconvenient; but the High-street is spacious, and contains many modern edifices of a respectable appearance; and the situation of the place, as a thoroughfare on the great road from London to South Wales, has occasioned the erection of several good inns. The town-hall, or, as it is commonly called, the butter-cross, is a singular structure of plaster and timber-work, erected in 1633, by John Abel, a noted architect of that period. It stands on twelve oak pillars, with a kind of Ionic capital, and sustained by stone pedestals, the brackets and spandrels above the arches, and the upper parts of the building, are profusely ornamented with carving. A new gaol was erected in 1750; and a market-house in 1803. The principal manufactures carried on here formerly were those of woollen cloth, hats, and gloves; but the last-mentioned is declining, and the others have almost disappeared; among the existing branches of industry are flax-dressing, rope-making, tanning, malting, and nail-making.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, February 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welsh butter; September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and November 8, for horned cattle, hops, and butter.

* LEVAN, ST. Here is the holy well, dedicated to St. Levan, with an oratory; and in this parish is Treryn-castle, a large piece of rocky ground projecting into the sea and enclosed by two formidable ramparts and ditches. On this promontory is the most considerable and curious of the Logan stones; it is poised on the top of an enormous pile of rocks which rises to a fearful height and overhangs the sea; this immense block of granite contains about 1200 cubic feet, and is supposed to weigh nearly ninety tons, yet, from its peculiarity of position, a single person may give it oscillatory motion with perfect ease.

† LEVER, LITTLE. The Bolton-canal passes here over the Irwell, by a lofty aqueduct of three arches. This place gave birth to Thomas

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
9	Leversdale.....to	Cumberland.	Carlisle...7	Longtown...8	Brampton...4	301	431
4	Leverton.....ti	Berks.....	Hungerford..1	Ramsbury...4	Lambourn...7	65	...
24	Leverton, North....pa	Lincoln.....	Boston.....7	Wainfleet...9	Spilsby.....14	124	631
30	Leverton, North....pa	Notts.....	East Retford.6	Gainsborough 6	Tuxford...9	146	305
30	Leverton, South....pa	Notts.....	.....6	.....7	.....8	145	400
18	Levesden.....ham	Herts.....	Watford....3	St. Albans...6	Hemel Hemp. 6	18	...
36	Levington.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....6	Harwich....6	Woodbridge.8	78	228
11	Lew, North.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh..4	Oakhampton.7	Holsworthy.12	202	...
11	Lew Trenchard....pa	Devon.....	Oakhampton10	Tavistock...9	Launceston..9	205	438
8	Lewannick.....pa	Cornwall... ..	Launceston..5	Camelford..12	Callington..11	218	645
31	Lewes.....to	Oxford.....	Witney.....3	Bampton...2	Burford....6	69	...
38	Lewes*.....bo & m t	Sussex.....	Brighton....8	TunbridgeW24	Hastings....33	50	8592

Lever, an eloquent and popular preacher in the reign of Edward VI., and also to Oliver Heywood, a nonconformist divine, who was born in 1629, and died in 1702.

LEVER,
LITTLE.

* LEWES, a considerable borough and market-town. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the South Downs, on the banks of a small river, called the Ouse, and about seven miles distant from the sea. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the coins and other antiquities found here, but it cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of those mentioned by ancient writers. Its importance, during the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, appears from the establishment of two mints for coinage, in the reign of Athelstan, while there was only one at Chichester. Before the Norman Conquest, the lordship of Lewes was vested in the crown; but William I. gave it, together with the whole rape of Lewes, to his son-in-law, William de Warren; a Norman baron, who either rebuilt from the foundation, or enlarged and strengthened the castle, which had been erected by the Saxons, and made it his principal residence. Lewes continued in the possession of the Earls of Warren till 1347, when, on the death of the last Earl, the property devolved to his nephew, Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose grandson leaving no issue, his estates were divided between his three sisters, and are still held in coparceny by their descendants. The castle has been long in ruins, but there are still some portions remaining, particularly the gate-house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. Near this town a remarkable battle was fought on the 14th of May, 1264, between the forces of King Henry III. and those of the confederated barons in insurrection against him, under the command of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who completely defeated the royalists, and subsequently concluded a truce or treaty with the king, called "The Mise of Lewes." Members have been returned to Parliament for this place ever since the 26th of Edward I. The quarter sessions for the eastern part of the county of Sussex have been held at Lewes ever since the reign of Edward III.; in 1504 an act of Parliament was passed for holding the sheriff's or county court at this town and at Chichester, alternately; and here are held the county assizes in the summer circuit. The town anciently contained eleven parishes. Lewes may be considered as the county town, and it is nearly the largest and most populous place in the county, having several good streets and handsome houses, besides public buildings. Among which are the county-hall, a spacious and well-built stone structure, erected from the designs of John Johnston, architect, in 1812, at the expense of about £10,000.; and the house of correction for the eastern division of the county, built in 1793, and enlarged in 1817. Here is a theatre for dramatic exhibitions; and races are held near the town every summer, in July or August. The principal manufacture now carried on here is that of paper; and on the banks of the Ouse are extensive iron-works, for casting cannon and other purposes. A monastery of Ciuniac monks was founded here by William, Earl of Warren, and his wife, Gundrida, the daughter of William the Conqueror, in 1078,

Original
importance

Great battle
fought here

Public
buildings

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Lewisham* .....pa	Kent.....	Greenwich ..2	Eltham.....3	Bromley .. .5	5	9659	
31	Lewknor.....pa	Oxford.....	Tetsworth...4	Thame.....5	Watlington..3	39	709	
12	Lewston.....ex p dis	Dorset.....	Sherborne ..4	Yeovil.....8	Cerne Abbas.8	120	18	
14	Lexden† .....pa	Essex.....	Colchester ..2	Coggeshall ..9	Witham....12	49	1184	
27	Lexham, East .....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham ...7	Fakenham ...9	EastDereham 8	100	206	
27	Lexham, West .....pa	Norfolk.....	.....6	.....10	.....11	99	103
21	Leyborne.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone ...5	Rochester ...8	Wrotham....7	29	299	

LEWES.

Discovery
of fossil
remains.

dedicated to St. Pancras, which was the principal establishment belonging to that monastic order in England; and at the time of its suppression, by Henry VIII., its revenues amounted to £1090. per annum. Here also were hospitals, dedicated to St. James and St. Nicholas, and a convent of Franciscan friars. The famous Thomas Paine, author of the “Rights of Man,” in the earlier part of his life was an exciseman at Lewes. Near this place have been discovered some curious fossil remains, the most remarkable of which are bones of enormous dimensions, belonging to an animal to which naturalists have given the name of Megalosaurus, from its resemblance to the lizard; fragments of the thigh-bones have been found twenty-two inches in circumference. Along with these gigantic relics were also found those of another extinct species of animal, called the Plesiosaurus, and bones of crocodiles, tortoises, cetaceous fishes and birds.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 6, for horned cattle; Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; July 26, for wool; and October 2, for sheep.

Church
destroyed
by fire,
in 1830.

* LEWISHAM, a parish and pleasant village situated on the Ravensbourn, a stream which flows through Deptford into the Thames. The name of this place is supposed to be derived from the Saxon “leswe,” a meadow, and “ham,” a dwelling. In the village and its vicinity are many handsome houses and detached villas, inhabited by opulent merchants and retired citizens, attracted hither by the salubrity of the air and the beauties of the surrounding country. The church was erected, in 1774, on the site of a former church, and was a few years ago repaired and embellished at a considerable expense. This structure, which was heated by means of a large stove and flues, having been opened for divine service on Christmas Day, 1830, it is supposed that the flues becoming overheated, set fire to some of the woodwork of the interior, as at a very early hour on the following morning the building was discovered to be in flames, and notwithstanding every exertion, the conflagration continued till the interior was almost entirely destroyed, leaving only the walls and roof standing. The inhabitants of the parish shortly after raised a handsome subscription to repair the injury thus unfortunately occasioned. Two charity-schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of this parish, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, are under the patronage of the Leathersellers’ Company; and there are alms-houses for six poor women, that owe their foundation to the same benevolent individual. Here was formerly a small convent, which was a cell to the Benedictine-abbey of St. Peter at Ghent; and on the suppression of alien priories, by Henry V., it was given to the monastery of Shene, or Richmond.

King Coel’s
kitchen.

† LEXDEN, a parish and village, situated on the high road to London. This pleasant village probably occupies the site of the ancient town or fortress of Camalodun, the capital of the Trinobantes, before the invasion of Britain by the Romans. On Lexden-heath are stupendous, irregular earth-works, called Gryme’s-dyche, in a peregrination of the liberties of Colchester, in the reign of Charles I.; and at the south-west corner is an excavation, vulgarly called King Coel’s kitchen, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to have been an amphitheatre. Numerous traces of British and Roman settlements here have been discovered, whence it



W. G. & W. H. D.,
(The Birth Place of Johnson.)
S. 44 FONDUSHIRE.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
37	Leybourn	ti Surrey ...	Godalming...0	Guildford...4	Farnham ...10	33	..	
43	Leyburn*.....	m t N. R. York.	Richmond...9	Askrigg ...10	Masham ....9	235	1003	
11	Leyhill	ham Devon	Honiton. ....5	Collumpton..6	Exeter ....12	153	....
22	Leyland.....	pa & to Lancaster...	Chorley ....4	Preston.....5	Wigan .....11	212	13871	
21	Leysdown	pa Kent	Queenboro' .8	Faversham ..7	Milton .....9	53	191	
14	Leyton †.....	pa Essex	Stratford ...2	Barking ....5	WalthamAb. 9	4	3323	
8	Lezant	pa Cornwall ...	Launceston .4	Callington...7	Liskeard....13	220	841	
27	Leziate, Lesyate...	pa Norfolk ...	Lynn Regis .5	Swaffham ..12	Downham ..13	98	159	
43	Libberston.....	to N. R. York.	Scarborough .5	Hunmanby .3	Bridlington .12	215	173	
28	Lichborough.....	pa Northamp. .	Towcester ..7	Daventry ....6	Northampt. 10	67	412	
12	Lichet Matravers. .	pa Dorset.....	Wimborne ..6	Poole.....8	Blandford ..10	106	630	
12	Lichet Minster .	pa Dorset .....	.....8	.....8	.....12	108	560	
16	Lichfield.....	pa Hants	Whitchurch .5	Newbury ...7	Kingsclere ..6	60	95	
35	Lichfield†.	city Stafford ...	Birmingham 16	Newc.-un-L 30	Manchester 67	110	6499	

may be inferred that the Romans, on their conquest of this part of the country, established at this place the station which they called Camalodunum, and which they afterwards removed to Colchester, as a situation better adapted for a military post.

LEXDEN.

* LEYBURN, a market-town, pleasantly situated and surrounded by picturesque and delightful scenery. The town consists chiefly of an oblong square. Here is a beautiful natural terrace, called Leyburn-shawl, which passes along the edge of a ridge of rocks for the distance of two miles. The mineral productions in the vicinity are lead, coal, and lime.

Natural terrace.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, second Friday in February; second Friday in May; second Friday in October; and second Friday in December, for horned cattle and sheep.

† LEYTON, a parish, called also Low Leyton, in the hundred of Becontree, which takes its name from the river Ley, or Lea, passing through it. Camden, Dr. Gale, and other antiquaries, have conjectured that the site of the Roman station, called Durolitum, was near the site of the manor-house; and their opinion derives some confirmation from the discoveries which were made some years since of Roman bricks, or wall tiles, urns, coins, and other antiquities. The church is a brick edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, north side, and western tower, which last was erected in 1658. John Strype, the antiquary and ecclesiastical historian, held the benefice of Leyton under peculiar circumstances, during the long period of sixty-eight years; for having been elected by the parishioners, in 1669, he was licensed by the Bishop of London, in 1674, to officiate as curate during the vacancy of the vicarage, and he continued to hold the office without institution or induction till his decease, in 1737, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Here are a free-school for twenty poor boys, founded and endowed by Robert Ozier, in 1697; and a school of industry for girls, established in 1794; besides Sunday-schools. Alms-houses for eight poor persons were founded here by John Smith, merchant, in 1656, and endowed by various benefactors. The famous Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, ambassador to the Great Mogul, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was a native of Leyton.

Strype, the antiquarian.

‡ LICHFIELD, an ancient city, forming a county of itself. It stands on the banks of a small stream that falls into the Trent, in the midst of a fine valley, surrounded by gently swelling hills. It is said to have been only a small village, when Oswy, King of Northumberland, having defeated and slain Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, about 656, introduced Christianity among his subjects, and built a church and established a bishopric at this place. In 669, Chad, a zealous ecclesiastic, afterwards canonized, was appointed to this see, and under his prelacy Christianity was greatly extended among the people, and Lichfield became a considerable town. Offa, King of Mercia, about 790, obtained a decree from the pope for the division of the province of Canterbury, and erecting

Introduc-tion of Christianity

LICHFIELD.

The city
fortified by
Bishop
Clinton.

Incorpo-
rated by
Edward VI.

Grand
festival.

here an archiepiscopal see ; but after the death of Offa the government of the English church reverted to its former state. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the town was of so little importance, that, in consequence of an ordinance of Archbishop Lanfranc, for the removal of bishoprics from insignificant places, this see was transferred to Chester ; and thence, in 1102, to Coventry ; but Roger de Clinton being appointed bishop in 1129, made this place again the seat of prelacy, and his successors ever since have assumed the style of Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. Bishop Clinton not only rebuilt the cathedral church, but he is also recorded to have erected a magnificent tower, and to have fortified the city, of which works some memorial is preserved in the name of Castle Ditch. Among the few historical events deserving of notice in the annals of Lichfield are the trial of Edward Wightman, before the consistory court of this city, in 1611, on the charge of heresy, as an Arian, or Anabaptist ; his conviction and delivery over to the secular power ; and his subsequent execution, by being burnt alive in pursuance of the king's writ, dated March 9, 1611. Another event, which has perhaps been the subject of more discussion than it deserved, was the death of Robert, Lord Brooke, a parliamentary officer, during the civil war, who having laid siege to the Close of Lichfield, garrisoned by the Royalists, was killed by a musket-ball, fired from the battlements of the cathedral tower. What rendered this accident remarkable was the report that Lord Brooke, on advancing to the attack, when within half a mile of the city, halted his troops and publicly prayed for a blessing on his undertaking, desiring that God would give him some special token in approbation of his design. The fatal occurrence that followed this act of superstition, and its happening also on the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral was dedicated, inspired the Royalists with the belief that an especial judgment had befallen the rebel chief. The city was anciently under the government of a guild, consisting of a guild-master and four wardens, with twenty-four brethren and sisters. Of this guild, Henry VII., together with the Queen and his son, Prince Arthur, became members. Lichfield was incorporated by Edward VI., in 1549, and his charter was confirmed, with additions, by Queen Mary, who, in 1553, by the authority of Parliament, constituted this city a county of itself. Queen Elizabeth ratified these charters, as also did James I. ; and in 1664, Charles II. granted the charter under which the late corporation acted, for though it was surrendered to James II., in 1686, yet it was subsequently restored. The corporation, under the new act of 1835, is composed of a mayor, a bailiff, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. Here are held quarter-sessions, a court of piepowder, a court called Maudlin's Court, the great portmote court of the bailiffs and citizens, a court of view of frankpledge, and court-baron, a court of record for the recovery of debts amounting to forty shillings or more, and a court annually held by the bailiffs on Whit-Monday, in the Guild-hall, and adjourned to the open air ; this court was anciently called the Court of Array, or View of Men at Arms ; and it is attended by the city officers and others, who make processions, bearing garlands of flowers and emblems of their trades, accompanied by morrice-dancers decorated with ribbons, who dance sarabands, &c., and the day concludes with a feast. This custom, the origin of which is uncertain, is said to have existed long before the grant of charters of incorporation, though now under the direction of the bailiffs. Lichfield first sent members to Parliament in the thirty-third of Edward I., and also occasionally in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., after which elections were discontinued till 1552, when the franchise was restored by Edward VI., and has been since regularly exercised. The ecclesiastical establishment of the cathedral is said to have consisted of only five priests till the time of Bishop Clinton, who is stated to have first instituted a college of canons or prebendaries at Lichfield. But it is

certain that for several hundred years past, as at present, the ecclesiastical officers have been a bishop, a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and twenty-seven prebendaries, besides five priests-vicars, seven lay-clerks, or singing men, eight choristers, and other official attendants. The revenues of the bishopric are valued in K. B. at £559. 17s. 3½d.; and those of the dean and chapter, at £275. 13s. 4d. The diocese comprehends 557 parishes, of which 250 are impropriate. It contains the entire county of Stafford, except the parishes of Brome and Clent, which are in the diocese of Worcester, the county of Derby, the greater part of Warwickshire, and nearly one-half of the county of Salop. The cathedral church is an elegant structure, chiefly in the decorated Gothic style of architecture. It was originally erected by Bishop Clinton, about the middle of the twelfth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Chad; Walter de Langton, who became bishop, in 1296, built the chapel of St. Mary, now taken into the choir, raised a splendid monument to St. Chad, and erected the cloisters; and under Bishop Heyworth, whose prelacy commenced in 1419, the cathedral was brought to perfection. At the Reformation this structure was despoiled of many of its ornaments, and the shrine of the patron saint was removed; but during the sieges in the time of Charles I., and especially when the Close was taken by the Parliamentary soldiers, the most scandalous injury and waste were committed. The roof was stripped of its lead covering, the monuments and ornamental sculpture were defaced or demolished; and the beautiful painted windows were broken in pieces. After the restoration of Charles II., Dr. Hacket, being appointed to this see, zealously exerted himself to restore this noble edifice from its dilapidated state, which he in a great measure effected. In 1788 the building was again thoroughly repaired, under the direction of James Wyatt, at the expense of more than £5950., chiefly raised by subscription. The cathedral, which stands on the northern side of the city, on the border of a beautiful piece of water, consists of a nave, choir, lady chapel, and transept, with a tower and spire rising from the intersection, and others at the angles of the west front. The entire length of this noble structure is 411 feet, that of the choir, 110 feet, the lady chapel, fifty-five feet; the central tower to the top of the spire is 258 feet in height; and that of each of the western towers, 183 feet. The more prominent parts of the building are richly and often tastefully adorned with sculpture, the west front exhibiting a multitude of figures representing subjects from sacred history, and on the roof is a statue of Charles II., erected by Bishop Hacket. The north portal is also highly ornamented. In the interior the beautiful groined roof of the nave may be mentioned as almost the only part of the building which escaped injury from the indiscriminating violence of the soldiery in the civil war. There are many handsome monuments of modern erection, one of which, displaying two female figures in a recumbent posture, the work of Chantry, has been generally and deservedly admired, both for the classic elegance of the design and the taste and beauty of the execution. Near the cathedral are the bishop's palace, a house for the residence of the dean, and others for the prebendaries, &c. The Close in which these buildings are situated is not reckoned a part of the city, forming a distinct liberty or precinct, within the separate jurisdiction of the dean and canons, who are the sole justices of the peace for this precinct. In the city are one parish and two parochial chapelries. The livings are all peculiar in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The free grammar-school of Lichfield, founded by Edward VI., has, at different periods, numbered among its scholars, Elias Ashmole, Addison, Garrick, and Johnson. There are also an English charity-school and several national school. In Bacon-street is an hospital or alms-house, founded by Bishop Heyworth; there is also an hospital for

LICHFIELD.

Extensive diocese.

The cathedral injured by the Parliamentarians.

Splendid monument.



BIRTH-PLACE OF D^R. JOHNSON, LICHFIELD,

STAFFORDSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for Dugdale's England & Wales Delineated.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
36	Lidgate .....pa	Suffolk	Newmarket..8	Haverhill ..10	Bury St. Ed.12	64	442
3	Lidlington.....pa	Bedford	Ampthill....3	Woburn ....6	Bedford .....8	48	814
15	Lidney*.....pa	Gloucester..	Blakeney....4	Coleford .. .7	Chepstow ...9	127	1534
7	Lidsham.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....7	Gt. Neston ..5	Liverpool...12	189	70
31	Lidston	Oxford	NeatEnstone 1	Chip. Norton 3	Charlbury ...4	72	....
11	Lifton†.....hun	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	11685
11	Lifton†.....pa	Devon.....	Launceston..4	Oakhampton15	Tavistock ..10	210	1535
45	Lightcliffe..ham & cha	W. R. York	Halifax.....3	Bradford ....6	Huddersfield.7	196	....
3	Lightgrave.....ham	Bedford.....	Luton.....3	Dunstable ...3	Market St. .5	34	685
39	Lighthorne.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton ....4	Warwick....8	Southam....7	86	346
28	Lilbourn	Northamp ..	Daventry ...10	Mt. Harboro' 13	Northampt. 17	83	274
29	Lilbourne, East.....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....5	Belford.....8	Alnwick ...11	315	95
29	Lilbourne, West.....to	Northumb ..	.....7	.....13	.....	317	235
23	Lilford.....pa	Northamp ..	Oundle.....3	Thrapston ...5	Weldon ....7	80	127
34	Lillesdon	Somerset ...	Taunton ...5	Langport ....9	Ilminster ...8	139	....
33	Lilleshall	Salop	Newport ...3	Wellington ..6	Shifnal .. .6	141	3569
18	Lilley	Herts	Hitchin ....5	Luton.....4	Dunstable ...7	35	451
43	Lilling, East and } West .....to }	N. R. York.	York.....10	New Malton 10	Easingwold..9	206	220
5	Lillingston Dayrell .pa	Bucks	Buckingham .5	Brackley ...8	Stoney Stratf. 7	59	150
31	Lillingston Lovell...pa	Oxford .....	.....5	.....9	.....6	58	150
12	Lillington	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...4	Yeovil .....7	Cerne Abbas.9	120	205
39	Lillington	Warwick...	Warwick....4	Leamington..2	Kenilworth .5	92	274
4	Lilly	Berks.....	East Ilsley ..4	Newbury....9	Wantage ....8	59	....

governor; and, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, barracks, in which were stationed troops, forming the military guard. In the vicinity were erected inns, bakehouses, slaughter-houses, a brewery, and many other public and private buildings, together with a chapel, forming a vill or town, called Prince-town. This place declined greatly on the conclusion of the late war, and the consequent removal of the prisoners; the buildings in general being unoccupied, and in danger of falling into decay. It was proposed at one time to appropriate the prison to the purposes of a workhouse, on a large scale, under the patronage of government; but since the construction of the Plymouth and Dartmoor-railway, which commences at this place, the granite dug here has become a considerable article of commerce, and the population of the neighbourhood has increased.

LIDFORD.

Increased population.

* LIDNEY, or Lydney, a parish, and formerly a market-town within the district called the Forest of Dean. The church is a large edifice, with a spire at the west end, and a small chancel on the north side of the principal one. This place appears to have been the Roman *Statio Trajectus*, on the western bank of the Severn, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester; for here are traces of a large intrenchment, with the foundations of ancient buildings, among which are the ruins of a supposed Roman bath, or hypocaust; and many coins have been discovered of the emperors Galba, Hadrian, and Antoninus. In the middle ages, Lidney was a place of some importance; but the market formerly held here has long since been discontinued, and the town had sunk into insignificance, from which there is a prospect of its recovering in consequence of the recent construction of the Severn and Wye-railway and canal; the former, which was originally called the Lidney and Lidbrook-railway, terminating at Lidney, and the canal, extending from that place to the Severn, with which it communicates by locks and a basin, furnishing ample facility for the conveyance of timber, coal, stone, and iron ore, the products of the Forest of Dean, and giving rise to a considerable commerce in those and other articles.

Once a Roman station.

Severn and Wye-railway and canal.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 4 and November 8, for horned cattle.

† LIFTON, a hundred situated towards the western side of the county, including Dartmoor, and containing twenty-one parishes and the borough of Oakhampton.

‡ LIFTON.—*Fairs for cattle, February 2, Holy Thursday, and October 28.*

LINCOLNSHIRE





- DIVISIONS
- 1 Lindsey
 - 2 Kesteven
 - 3 Holland

EXPLANATION

City LINCOLN

Market Towns Boston

Villages Hamlets Sudbrook

Seats and Parks [Symbol]

Canals [Symbol]

Turpits Roads [Symbol]

Cross Roads [Symbol]

Woods & Plantations [Symbol]

Polling Places [Symbol]

Boundary of Boroughs [Symbol]

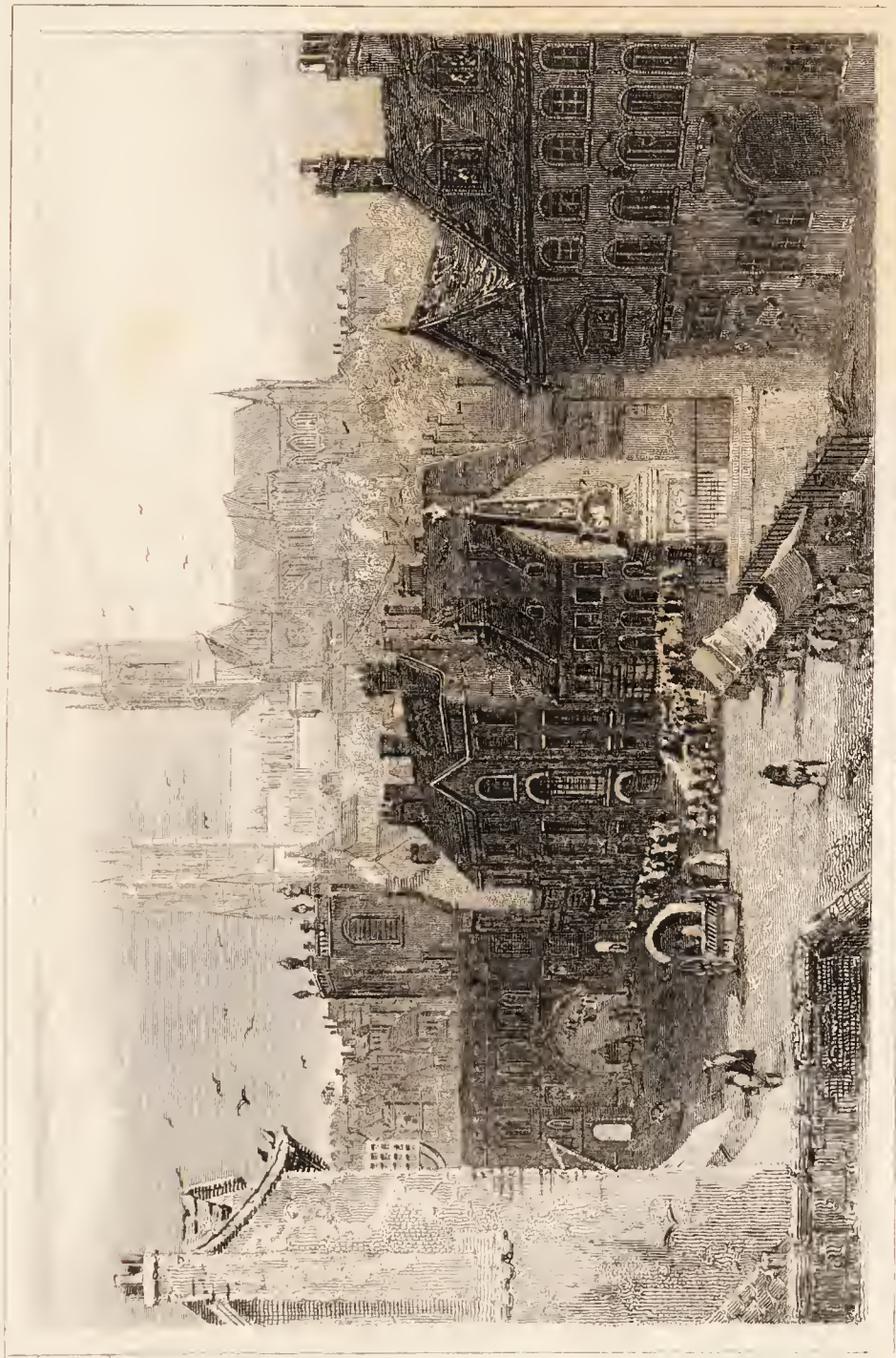
Ditto Hundreds

Ditto County

Figures attached to Towns denote the distance from London

Engraved for Dugdales England and Wales Delineated.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer Perceval London



CITY OF LINCOLN.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delivered



Fossway, the Ermin-street, and the Upper Saltway; and within its limits were the Roman stations, called *Lindum* (Lincoln), *Causennis* (Ancaster), *Vernometum*, *Croccolana*, *Ad Abum*, *Margidunum*, and *Ad Pontem*, the sites of which are somewhat uncertain. Lincolnshire is divided into three districts, differing in size, as well as in their natural features and products. The part or district of Lindsey, is by far the most extensive, comprehending the whole of the county north of the Fossdike and the river Witham; and the highest ground is here situated, but the eminences are so inconsiderable, that there is scarcely one which deserves the name of a hill. Towards the north-east is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, extending from Barton-on-the-Humber to Spilsby, consisting principally of sandy loam and flint; and on the western side the substratum is a sandy rock. Throughout this tract are bred large flocks of sheep, of a kind distinguished for their long, thick wool, much used in the manufacture of worsted stuffs and coarse woollens. Here also were formerly kept a great number of rabbits, their skins and fur being valuable articles of commerce; but the rabbit-warrens, in many places, have been destroyed of late years, and the ground broken up for tillage. The north-western part of Lindsey includes the river island of Axholme, formed by branches of the Trent, the Dun, and the Idle, a low fertile tract, in which flax is much cultivated, as also hemp, rape, and turnip-seed. The rivers here are the Trent, which crosses a corner of the county; and the Ancholme, a small stream, noted for producing fine eels, which falls into the Humber. The district of Kesteven contains the western part of the county, from near the centre to the southern extremity. Its soil exhibits considerable diversity; but though some tracts of heath occur, it is on the whole a fruitful country; the heaths, particularly those of Ancaster and Lincoln, having been enclosed and cultivated. A long ridge of high ground forms an abrupt boundary of this district to the west, beginning near Grantham, and continuing with but little interruption to the north of Lincoln. The principal river of Kesteven is the Witham, which rises near Grantham, and flowing north-east to Lincoln, makes a semicircular sweep, and taking its course south-eastward, falls into the German Ocean, below Boston. It is in the former part of its channel a shallow stream, but becomes navigable at Lincoln, where it communicates with the Fossdike. The jack, or pike, is a fish said to be very abundant in this river. The fens, for which Lincolnshire is noted, are partly in the district of Kesteven, but by far the larger portion of them belongs to the district of Holland, so called from its characteristic feature, being hollow or low land, like the province of the Dutch Netherlands bearing a similar appellation. Holland consists of two divisions, upper and lower, both composed of fens and marshes, many of which have been reclaimed, and converted to the purposes of agriculture by the construction of numerous drains and canals, together with raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is only protected from the devastating effects of inundations by immense embankments on the sea-coasts and the borders of the rivers. Where the operations of draining have been carried into effect, the air though damp, is not unwholesome, and hence intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and other diseases of marshy countries, have become comparatively unusual. Human industry has here introduced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land out of swamps and bogs, and even rendered them capable of producing abundant crops of corn. The fens, too, even where they are left in their native state, are not destitute of objects of utility, and they also present many subjects interesting to the naturalist. The reeds, which grow abundantly in the watery marshes, are annually collected in large quantities, for thatching and other purposes. Among the undrained fens are bred vast flocks of geese, which form a considerable source of commerce, on account of their quills and feathers, and also as an article of

COUNTY OF
LINCOLN.Large flocks
of sheep
bred here.

The rivers.

The fens.

between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, this place became the scene of renewed hostilities; for the castle, having been garrisoned by the partisans of Matilda, the king advanced and laid siege to it, on which the Earl of Gloucester hastened hither with an army to the relief of his friends, and an obstinately contested engagement took place, in which Stephen was defeated and made a prisoner. Henry II., in the fourth year of his reign, subsequently to his coronation at Westminster, was a second time solemnly crowned, together with his queen, according to Hoveden, at Wikeford, without the walls of the city of Lincoln, the ceremony having taken place at the church of St. Mary de Wigford, probably in consequence of the cathedral being at that time under repair. Several parliaments were held at Lincoln in the reigns of Edward I. and his two immediate successors. This city was governed by a portreeve till 1314, when a charter of incorporation was granted by Edward II., under which the chief officer had the title of mayor; and Edward IV., in the fifth year of his reign, constituted the city, with the adjacent villages of Branston, Waddington, Bracebridge, and Canwick, a distinct county, or separate liberty. Charles I., in 1629, granted a new charter, vesting the municipal government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-eight common-councilmen, and four chamberlains, with a recorder, a deputy-recorder, a steward of the courts of the borough, a town-clerk, four coroners, and other officers. Under the new act, in 1835, the corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. The assizes for the county at large, are likewise held here, in the county-hall, Castle-yard. Lincoln was one of the places to which writs were directed for the return of members to the parliament, summoned by the authority of the Earl of Leicester, the forty-ninth of Henry III.; and representatives have been regularly sent from this city ever since the reign of Edward I. The diocese of Lincoln, soon after the removal of the see from Dorchester, acquired a vast accession of territorial jurisdiction and wealth; and though Henry II. dismembered it by the foundation of the bishopric of Ely, and Henry VIII., by founding those of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still considered as the largest in England. The revenues also were much reduced in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. Remigius, who had been Bishop of Dorchester, and who transferred the see hither, commenced the erection of the cathedral church, the episcopal palace, and houses for the dignitaries and officers of the diocese; and on his death, in 1092, they were completed by the succeeding prelate, Robert Bloet, who increased the number of prebends from twenty-one to forty-two. The ecclesiastical officers at present, besides the bishop, are a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a sub-dean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, or singing-men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, &c. Fifty-eight bishops have occupied this see since its establishment at Lincoln; and among the numbers were Robert Grosseteste, Cardinal Beaufort, Cardinal Wolsey, Dr. Robert Sanderson, Dr. Thomas Tenison, and Dr. Edmund Gibson. The cathedral first erected having been partly destroyed by fire, in 1124, it was repaired by Alexander, the third bishop, who vaulted the aisles with stone, but the great tower falling some time after, Bishop Hugh, of Burgundy, who succeeded to the see in 1186, found it necessary to undertake the re-erection of a great part of the edifice. He, however, built only the eastern part, from the great transept to the end of the choir, together with the chapter-house; and the nave and transept were erected by Bishops Hugh de Wells and Grosseteste. Henry de Lexington, the next prelate, enlarged the church towards the east, extending the choir; and this is considered as the most beautiful part of the whole structure. Many additions were afterwards made till about the year 1400, when the building seems to have attained its completion; and the subsequent introduction of chapels, oratories, and other ornamental structures, may be regarded as so many superfluous additions. The

LINCOLN.

Henry II.
crowned
here.Largest
diocese in
England.The
cathedral.

LINCOLN.

Robbery
of the
cathedral.

Magnificent
Gothic ar-
chitecture.

The "Great
Tom of
Lincoln."

The Jew's
house.

splendour and value of the decorations of this church may be estimated from the fact, that Henry VIII., in 1540, took away 2621 ounces of gold, and 4285 ounces of silver, besides diamonds, and other precious stones of great value. In the reign of Edward VI. it was stripped of its remaining treasures, and its tombs, statues, shrines, and altars, were destroyed. It suffered again in 1645, when, it is said, the parliamentary soldiers made it a stable for their horses. This edifice consists of a nave, with its aisles; a transept at the west end, formerly crowned with angular towers and wooden spires, the latter of which were taken down in 1808, and two other transepts, one near the centre, and the other towards the eastern end; also a choir and chancel, with their aisles, and a large central tower. The entire length of this edifice is 524 feet; the breadth of the western front, 174 feet; the length of the great transept, 250 feet; the length of the lesser or eastern transept, 170 feet; the breadth of the body of the cathedral, eighty feet; the height of the central tower to the top of one of its angular pinnacles, 300 feet; and that of the two western towers, 180 feet. The most striking part of this edifice is the grand western front, which Lord Burlington has characterized as an unrivalled specimen of the magnificence of Gothic architecture. It was formerly ornamented with statues of the kings of England, from William I. to Edward III., which, with other decorations, suffered from the destructive violence of the fanatics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some variety of style is exhibited by different parts of this cathedral, as might be expected from the distant periods at which they were erected, and from the alterations it has undergone since its original foundation; notwithstanding which, it may be justly regarded as one of the most regular, as well as the most extensive structures of its kind in England. On the north side of the upper transept, and connected with it, are the cloisters, of which three sides only remain in their original state. Attached to the cathedral, on the north side, is the chapter-house, in form, a decagon, with an elegantly-vaulted roof, supported by a central pillar. Over the north cloister is the library, containing some ancient manuscripts, and a curious collection of Roman and other antiquities, found in the vicinity of Lincoln. In one of the towers is one of the largest bells in England, called "Great Tom of Lincoln;" it was cast in the reign of James I., and weighed 9894 pounds; its greatest circumference was twenty-two feet and three quarters; it broke while under repair, in 1831. This city is divided into two parts, designated Lincoln above-hill, and Lincoln below-hill, the former constituting the chief residence of the clergy and gentry, and the latter of the merchants and tradespeople. It comprehends two principal streets, extending longitudinally, and several smaller ones in transverse or parallel directions with the former. Modern improvements have made considerable alterations in the general aspect of the place, which contains several handsome buildings of recent erection, though the remains of antiquity are still numerous and interesting. Of the castle, erected by William the Conqueror, the principal portions now standing are fragments of the old wall and the gateway; and the area of the ancient fortress is occupied by the county-hall, a modern brick building, and the county-gaol. The castle, which was improved and enlarged by John of Gaunt, probably stood on the site of the Roman citadel. The keep was not, as usual, encompassed by the castle wall, but stood half within and half without the wall, having a communication with the other buildings of the fortress by a covered way. In the north-eastern angle of the area is a small structure, strongly built, called Cobb's-hall, and supposed to have been used as a dungeon; and on the western side is a square tower, in which is an arch, resembling, in its masonry, that of the Newport-gate. Among the ancient edifices here may also be mentioned one called the Jew's-house, said to have been the residence of a wealthy Jewess, who was hanged for coining, in the reign of Edward I.; and

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Pop. latlon.
40	Lindeth .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal .....8	Ambleside ..7	Cartmel ....10	269	....
38	Lindfield and Lind- field Bardolph* pa }	Sussex	Cuckfield...3	E. Grinstead.8	Lewes.....11	37	1485
23	Lindley.....ham & cha	Leicester ...	Hinckley ....4	Nuneaton ..3	Atherstone ..4	103	...
45	Lindley.....to	W. R. York.	Huddersfield 3	Halifax.....5	Rochdale ..16	192	2306
45	Lindley .....to	W. R. York.	Otley.....4	Ripley .....9	Knaresboro' 11	200	125
42	Lindon .....to	Worcester..	Bewdley ...5	Cleobury ...4	Tenbury ...9	129	...
22	Lindreth.....to	Lancaster ..	Lancaster...9	Burton .....5	Kendal....13	248	...
45	Lindrick.....ex pa dis	W. R. York.	Ripon .....5	Ripley... ..8	Masham ...8	211	25
42	Lindridge .....pa	Worcester..	Tenbury ..6	Cleobury ...5	Bewdley ...9	130	1802
14	Lindsell.....pa	Essex	Thaxted ....4	Dunmow ...4	Braintree...8	42	381
36	Lindsey .....pa	Suffolk	Hadleigh...4	Lavenham ...6	Sudbury ....9	64	250
9	Lineside.....to	Cumberland	Longtown ...3	Carlisle ....8	Brampton ..10	312	137
27	Linford .....pa	Norfolk.....	BrandonFerry5	Swaff ham ..10	Thetford ...9	84	60
5	Linford, Great.....pa	Bucks	NewportPag.2	Sto.Stratford 5	Fen. Stratford6	51	420
5	Linford, Little.....pa	Bucks .....	.....2	.....5	.....8	53	55
27	Ling.....pa	Norfolk.....	EastDereham6	Reepham...4	Foulsham ..6	106	645
34	Ling.....pa	Somerset ...	Bridgewater .6	Taunton ...9	Langport ...7	136	365
45	Lingarths .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield.5	Oldham...14	Rochdale ..15	191	758
17	Lingen .....pa	Hereford....	Presteign ....4	Leominster .12	Ludlow ....13	149	298

there is a curious bridge, of one arch, over the Witham, supposed by Gough to have been standing for more than four centuries. The principal buildings, yet unnoticed, are the guild-hall, in the High-street; the sessions house, and the common gaol, and house of correction for the city, erected in 1809, on the plan recommended by Howard; the county-hospital, built in 1769; the dispensary; the lunatic-asylum; the house belonging to the lying-in charity; the house of industry, &c. Here are likewise assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and a theatre. Lincoln was a commercial mart of great importance in ancient times. It is probable that, previously to the Norman Conquest, the Witham was navigable for ships, as a tideway to this place; and that it was so at a very early period, may be inferred from the circumstance that the Fossdike-canal was cleared by order of Henry I., in 1121, for the purpose of forming a navigable communication between the rivers Trent and Witham, at Lincoln, which William of Malmesbury, writing in the reign of Stephen, states to have been one of the richest and most populous cities in England, and a principal mart for all goods brought by land or water. Though this place is now the seat of no peculiar manufacture, it affords advantages for the prosecution of commerce, and has consequently an extensive trade in corn and wool, of which articles large quantities are sent into Yorkshire, by vessels which return laden with coal and other merchandise for the use of the city and the surrounding country. There are five principal market-places, the butter-market, in the High-street; the meat-market, in a lane called the Butchery; the cattle and sheep-market, near St. Swithin's-church; the corn-market, in an open area, called Corn-hill; and the fish-market, at the High-bridge.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, April 24, and three following days, for sheep and pedlery; July 5; last Wednesday in July; and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; October 6, and November 28, for horses, cattle, &c.—Bankers, Smith, Ellison, and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.—Inns, Rein Deer, White Hart, and Saracen's Head.

* LINDFIELD. The charitable institutions at this place are a school of industry, established by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the education of children of both sexes, not only by affording them common instruction, but also by teaching them the processes of agriculture, and various manual operations, as spinning and making nets, shoe-making, printing, &c.; and the Lindfield Benevolent Society, the very useful object of which is to give relief to such industrious individuals and families among the poor as do not submit to the degradation of receiving parochial aid. The fair held here in August, for the sale of lambs, is said to be the largest in the county.

Fairs, May 12, for horned cattle and horses; August 5, for cattle and sheep; and October 28, for pedlery.

LINCOLN.

Public buildings.

Extensive trade in corn and wool.

Charitable institutions.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
37	Lingfield .....pa	Surrey.....	Godstone ....6	E. Grinstead 4	Reigate ....12	26	1814
27	Lingwood .....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....3	Norwich ....9	Yarmouth ..13	118	294
16	Linkenholt .....pa	Hants	Gt. Bedwin..8	Hungerford ..9	Andover ...9	66	87
37	Linkfield Street ....ti	Surrey.....	Reigate .....1	Merstham ...2	Godstone ...5	20	....
8	Linkinhorne .....pa	Cornwall ...	Callington ..5	Launceston ..8	Liskeard ...8	220	1159
33	Linley .....pa	Salop	Bridgenorth..4	Broseley ...3	M. Wenlock 5	142	111
29	Linmouth.....to	Northumb ..	Morpeth.....8	Blyth.....7	Alnwick ...21	290	23
29	Linop .....to	Northumb ..	Wooler.....8	Rothbury ..11	.....14	312	74
22	Linsdale...ham & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston...9	Cartmel....3	Lancaster ..16	256	....
29	Linsheeles.....to	Northumb ..	Alnwick ...21	Jedburgh...20	Bellingham .16	311	105
9	Linside.....to	Cumberland	Longtown...3	Carlise....8	Brampton ..10	312	220
36	Linstead, Great ...pa	Suffolk	Halesworth..5	Harleston...7	Framlingham 9	97	110
36	Linstead, Little ...pa	Suffolk .....	.....3	.....7	.....11	99	186
21	Linsted .....pa	Kent	Sittingbourn 3	Faversham .4	Lenham .....7	43	295
9	Linstock.....to	Cumberland	Carlisle.....3	Brampton ..7	Longtown ...9	307	228
43	Linthorpe .....to	N. R. York.	Stockton ...3	Stokesley...8	Yarm .....7	242	229
45	Linthwaite .....to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 4	Oldham...15	Rochdale ..16	190	2852
6	Linton* .....m t & pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge...9	Newmarket 13	Royston ....14	48	1678
10	Linton.....to	Derby	Burton .....5	Ashby....5	Derby.....15	120	267
11	Linton† .....pa	Devon	Ilfracombe..14	Barnstaple..16	SouthMolton17	185	792
17	Linton.....to	Hereford....	Bromyard ..3	Ledbury...12	Hereford ...16	127	636
17	Linton .....pa	Hereford....	Ross.....5	.....10	Newent .....5	117	500
21	Linton .....pa	Kent	Maidstone...4	Tunbridge..10	Cranbrook..10	38	723
45	Linton.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby...2	Harewood...5	Tadcaster...8	196	166
46	Linton, East....ham	E. R. York .	Howden ...4	South Cave .9	M. Weighton 10	184	....
46	Linton Grange ...ham	E. R. York .	New Malton 8	Gt. Driffield 13	Bridlington .20	209	....
46	Linton, West ....ham	E. R. York .	Howden ...3	South Cave 10	M. Weighton10	183	....
43	Linton upon Ouse ...to	N. R. York.	Easingwold..7	Boroughbrid. 8	York ....12	208	343
45	Linton in Wharfdale pa	W. R. York	Skipton .....9	Settle .....12	Ripon ...22	220	2113
13	Lintz-Green .....to	Durham	Gateshead...8	Durham...12	Chester leSt. 7	272	650
16	Linwood .....ham	Hants	Ringwood ...3	Fordingbrid. 4	Ellingham ..1	92	....
24	Linwood.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...3	Wragby ...6	Lincoln ....14	147	169
16	LiphookJ.....ham	Hants	Haslemere ..5	Petersfield .8	Farnham ...12	46	....
29	Lipwood .....to	Northumb ..	Hexham.....8	Haltwhistle .8	Alston .....1	282	583
7	Liscard .....to	Chester.....	Gt. Neston .11	Liverpool...2	Chester ...20	202	967
5	Liscombe.....ham	Bucks.....	LeightonBuz. 3	Woburn ...6	Fen.Stratford5	44	....
8	Liskeard§ .....m t	Cornwall ...	Callington ..8	Lostwithiel 12	Launceston 17	224	4042
46	Lisset .....to & cha	E. R. York .	Bridlington ..8	Hornsea ....8	Gt.Driffield .9	193	102

* LINTON.—*Market*, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday, and July 30, for horses and lambs.

Beautiful scenery.

† LINTON. Here is a small pier for the benefit of vessels in the coasting-trade ; and there are many fish caught in the vicinity. Here are several lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, by whom Linton is much frequented, in consequence of the wild beauty of the coast and scenery. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, when a port-reeve, tithing-man, and ale-taster, are appointed.

‡ LIPHOOK. *Fairs*, March 6, and June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

Battle between the Royalist and Parliametary forces.

§ LISKEARD. This town is singularly placed, partly on rocky eminences, and partly in the valley at their base ; in consequence of which the streets are extremely irregular, and the houses so arranged on a kind of terraces, that the basement stories of some houses are on a level with the chimneys of others near them. This borough has returned members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. On the 19th of January, 1643, a battle was fought near the town, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the Parliamentary forces, when the latter were defeated, and Sir Ralph marched into the town. On the 2nd of August, in the following year, the king, on his entrance into Cornwall, halted here, and remained till the 7th of that month. Liskeard is situated in a district abounding with tin-mines, and was anciently the principal place for the coinage or stamping of tin ; but it seems to have declined in importance after the establishment of the corporation ; for Norden, who wrote in the reign of James I., describes it as a poor town, whose ruins argued its pristine glory to have been great. Its trade has since revived, and it has become a thriving and populous town. The principal commerce carried on arises from the produce of the neighbouring tin, lead, and copper mines ; but here are also tanneries, rope-walks, and manufactories of serge and blankets. On a hill, to the north of the town, may be traced the foundations of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
24	Lissington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin...4	Wragby...5	Lincoln...13	146	182
14	Liston.....pa	Essex.....	Sudbury...3	Clare.....6	Lavenham...6	58	88
27	Litcham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...8	EastDereham 8	Fakenham...8	101	771
10	Litchurch.....to	Derby.....	Derby...1	Nottingham 15	Belper.....8	127	516
22	Litherland.....to	Lancaster..	Liverpool...5	Ormskirk...9	Prescot.....9	209	789
11	Lithewell.....cha	Devon.....	Chudleigh...1	NewtonBush.5	Dawlish...6	183	....
6	Litlington.....pa	Cambridge..	Royston.....5	Baldock...5	Cambridge 17	42	622
38	Litlington.....pa	Sussex.....	Seaford.....4	Newhaven...6	Eastbourne..6	59	143
22	Littleborough* .ham } & cha }	Lancaster...	Rochdale...4	Burnley...14	Halifax...13	201	....
30	Littleborough.....pa	Notts.....	East Retford 8	Gainsborough8	Tuxford...10	147	82
21	Littlebourne.....pa	Kent.....	Canterbury..4	Sandwich...9	Ramsgate..13	59	733
14	Littlebury.....pa	Essex.....	Saff. Walden 2	Gt.Chesterfor3	Linton.....7	44	875
41	Littlecot.....cha	Wilts.....	Hungerford 4	Ramsbury...1	Froxfield...3	68	....
5	Littlecote.....ham	Bucks.....	Winslow...5	LeightonBuz.6	Aylesbury...7	46	....
22	Littledale...ham & cha	Lancaster...	Lancaster...6	Hornby.....4	Garstang...12	240	....
4	Littlefield, Green..ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead .4	Windsor...6	Reading...11	28	....
11	Littleham.....pa	Devon.....	Exmouth...3	Topsham...7	Sidmouth...7	170	3189
11	Littleham.....pa	Devon.....	Bideford...2	Torrington .5	Hartland...12	202	424
31	Littlemoor.....to	Oxford.....	Oxford.....3	Dorchester .6	Wheatley...5	55	380
6	Littleport.....pa	Cambridge..	Ely.....4	Chatteris...11	Downham...9	70	2644
23	Littlethorpe.....ham	Leicester...	Leicester...6	Hinckley...8	Lutterworth 8	97	....
7	Littleton.....to	Chester.....	Chester.....2	Tarporley...9	Frodsham..10	180	48
15	Littleton.....pa	Gloucester..	Chip.Sodbury5	Marshfield .2	Chippenham12	105	125
37	Littleton.....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford...2	Godalming .2	Farnham...9	31	....
25	Littleton.....pa	Middlesex..	Staines.....3	Chertsey...3	Sunbury...2	17	134
16	Littleton.....pa	Hants.....	Winchester..3	Stockbridge .6	Andover...10	63	120
41	Littleton.....ti	Wilts.....	Trowbridge..3	Melksham...3	Devizes.....7	96	79
41	Littleton Drew...pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham .8	Malmesbury .8	Bath.....12	101	175
34	Littleton, High....pa	Somerset...	Bath.....10	Wells.....12	Bristol.....10	116	911
42	Littleton, Middle...to	Worcester..	Evesham...5	Campden...6	Alcester...8	97	....
42	Littleton, North...pa	Worcester..	.....6	.....7	.....7	98	360
41	Littleton Pannel...ti	Wilts.....	Mt.Lavington2	Westbury...8	Devizes.....5	94	....
15	Littleton upon Severn } pa }	Gloucester..	Thornbury .3	Chepstow...7	Berkeley...9	118	179
42	Littleton, South...pa	Worcester..	Evesham...4	Campden...6	Alcester...9	97	110
4	Littlewick Green..ham	Berks.....	Maidenhead .4	Henley.....6	Marlow.....5	30	....
4	Littleworth.....ti	Berks.....	Farringdon .2	Bampton...4	Wantage...9	66	....
15	Littleworth .ex pa ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester .1	Tewkesbury10	Cheltenham 10	106	615
31	Littleworth.....ham	Oxford.....	Woodstock..3	Charlbury...4	Witney.....7	66	....
10	Litton.....to	Derby.....	Tideswell...1	Bakewell...6	Castleton...6	159	866
17	Litton.....to	Hereford.. } & Radnor. }	Presteign...4	Kington...6	New Radnor.5	156	92
34	Litton.....pa	Somerset...	Wells.....7	Bath.....13	Bristol....14	119	414
45	Litton.....to	W. R. York	Settle.....11	Askrig.....11	Skipton...18	229	102
12	Litton Cheney.....pa	Dorset.....	Bridport...7	Dorchester .9	Abbotsbury..6	123	420
36	Livermere, Great...pa	Suffolk.....	Bury St.Edm.6	Ixworth...4	Thetford...9	77	336
36	Livermere, Little...pa	Suffolk.....	.....6	.....5	.....8	77	185
22	Liverpool†.....b t	Lancaster...	Manchester..36	Lancaster...53	Preston...31	205	165175

ancient baronial castle, which, in the time of Leland, was in ruins, and has now fallen into complete decay. The surrounding country displays many cromlechs, stone circles, and other monuments, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

LISKEARD.
Druidical remains.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Monday; Monday before Palm-Sunday; Holy Thursday; August 15; October 2; and Monday after December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, and cloth.

* LITTLEBOROUGH. Fairs, March 1, and October 13.

† LIVERPOOL. This great and important commercial town, formerly an inconsiderable hamlet of the parish of Walton, fourteen miles, six furlongs, from north to south, and two miles, one furlong, from east to west. The west side is bounded by the Mersey; on the opposite side are the borders of the townships of West Derby and Everton; the northern side joins the township of Kirkdale; and its southern side is skirted by Toxteth-park. By the Saxons, this place is understood to have been called Lyferpole; others name it Letherpoole, Lyverpoole, Lyrpole, Lerpoole, Leerpool, Livrepol, Lyverpol; and, about sixty years ago, it was mostly spelt Leverpool; which is justified by some ancient MSS., and a charter as far back as the year 1524. The etymology is not easily ascertained. Some imagine it to have taken its name from a bird, formerly found in this place, called Liver; but this very bird seems to have had no other than

Origin of the name.

LIVERPOOL.

Visited by
St. Patrick.

Charter
granted by
Henry II.

Favourably
situated for
commerce.

a fabulous existence. Others consider it to have been derived from a seaweed, known by the name of Liver, in the west of England; or from the hepatica, or liverwort, found on the sea-coast. Some, again, suppose it might originate from the family of Lever, which is of ancient date, and whose arms are exemplified in a MS. in the Harleian Collection, at the British Museum, supposed to have been written as early as 1567. Respecting the latter part of the name, however, it is generally agreed, that it was owing to a body of water with which this place was formerly overspread like a pool. St. Patrick is said to have visited Liverpool, in his way to Ireland; in commemoration of which a cross was erected, which, though long since destroyed, still gives name to the place where it stood, near the lower end of Water-street. According to Camden, Roger de Poitiers, who had lands given him, in this part of the county, by William the Conqueror, built a castle here in 1076. This Roger held all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey. The statement of Camden is extremely equivocal; but it is probable that Prince John, son of Henry II., erected a fortress here; for that monarch having granted his son the lordship of Ireland, with its dependencies, and as the newly constituted port of "Lyrpul," was most conveniently situated for shipping stores, &c., for that island, it became necessary to secure the place by a military establishment. Henry II., in 1173, granted it a charter, wherein it is stated, "that the whole estuary of the Mersey shall be for ever a port of the sea, with all liberties to a port of the sea belonging; and that place which the men of Lyrpul call Litherpul, near to Toxteth, from each side of the water, they may come and return with their ships and merchandise freely, and without obstruction." In different subsequent charters, the place is spoken of, by each monarch, as "our borough, or vill," of Liverpool; and mention is made of persons holding burgages under the crown. Since the beginning of the present century, the town, although a borough, may be considered as perfectly free, for the purpose of commerce, to all the world. Leland states, that Liverpool was a paved town when he visited it, much resorted to by Irish merchants, &c., and that its small port duties were then deemed attractions to traders. From the town record of November, 1565, however, we find that the merchandise and commerce of the place were then much reduced. Liverpool then contained only 138 householders and cottagers. Besides, in a petition to Queen Elizabeth, in 1571, the place is styled, "her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool." At this period there were only twelve barks, or vessels, with seventy-five men, belonging to this port, and the whole estimated at 223 tons burthen. In consequence of the extended increase of the town, it was found necessary, in the reign of William III., to obtain an act of Parliament for making Liverpool a distinct and separate parish from that of Walton on the Hill. From this period the town gradually and rapidly advanced in population, building, commerce, and riches. The corporation consists of sixteen aldermen and forty-eight councillors, and the returning officers are the mayor and two bailiffs. It is evident that the present prosperity of Liverpool has arisen from a combination of causes; amongst which may be chiefly noticed its natural situation, its free water carriage, with the numerous manufacturing towns and mines of the county, and the enlightened policy of its civil government. Seated on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Mersey, it possesses a ready and easy communication with St. George's-channel, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. Ships, when the wind is fair, at about east-south-east, will sail from the docks to the main Irish sea, in a few hours. The river gradually expands between the town and the sea. From the fort to Seacombe-ferry, opposite, it is about 1300 yards across. At spring tides, the water sometimes rises thirty feet; but at dead neap, only thirteen feet. Leland, as already observed, states that this port was well frequented by Irish merchants in his time; and its first importance

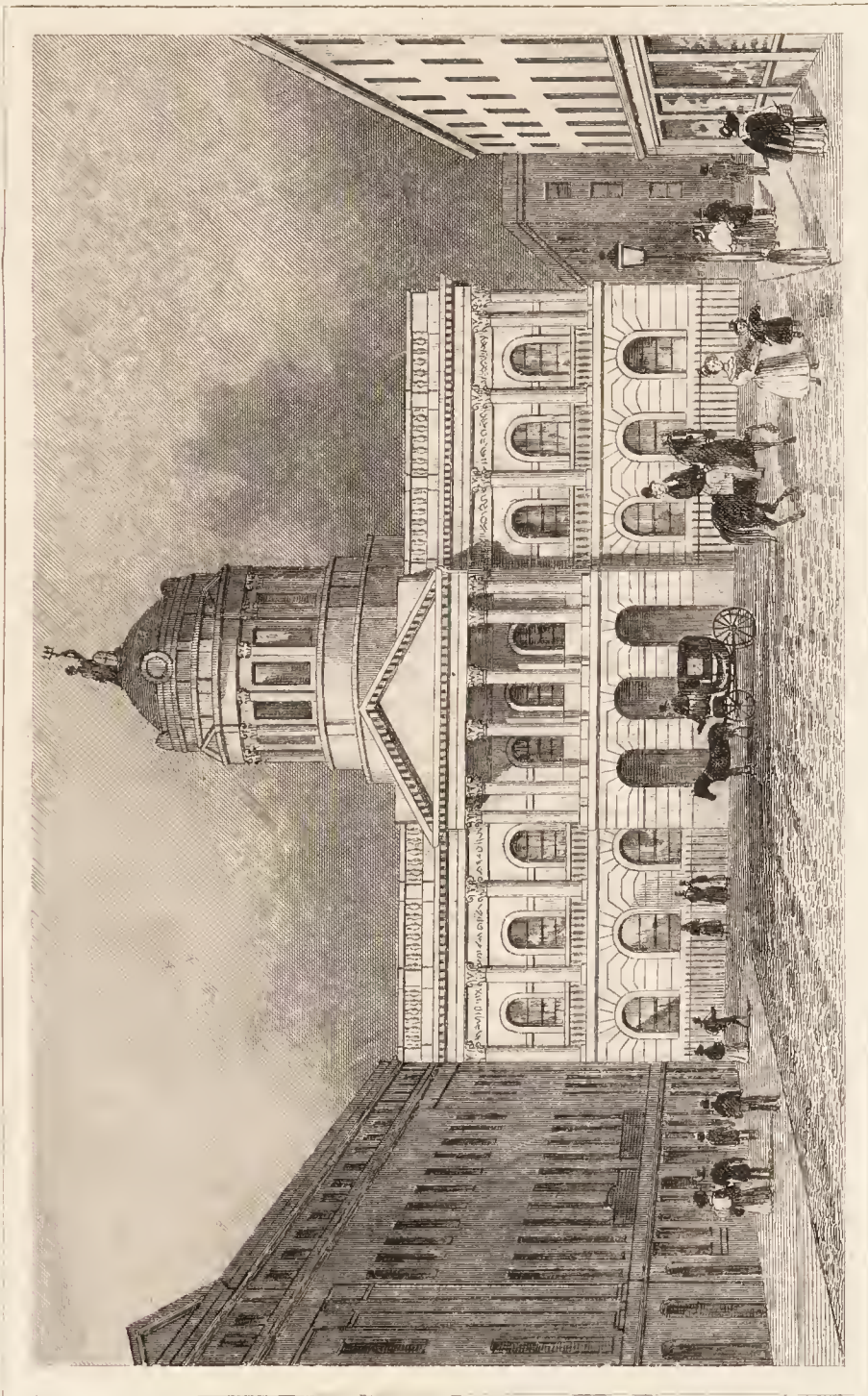
doubtless arose from the low ratio of its import duties. From the flatness of the shore, and other circumstances, the shipping were formerly subject to great inconveniences ; for, though vessels rode safely in the offing, they were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than a harbour. In the reign of Elizabeth, a mole was formed to lay up the vessels in the winter ; and a quay was made for the advantageous shipping and unshipping their cargoes. In 1709, an act of Parliament was obtained for the formation of a wet dock, now called the "Old Dock." From the increase of trade, this was soon found insufficient, and another act was obtained, in 1736, for the enlargement of the old dock, for the formation of another, called Salt-house dock, and for rendering the harbour more secure, by erecting a pier. A third act was obtained, in 1761, to enlarge the powers of both the former. Thus, a third dock, called the St. George's-dock, was formed, and piers to secure the outer harbour ; and two light-houses were built. Two other docks have since been made, called the King's-dock and the Queen's-dock, which are situated at the north-west end of the town, and accommodated with a dry basin and two graving-docks. These docks may be described as consisting of three sorts ; the wet-docks, which usually receive such ships as are on foreign service, and consequently have large and heavy cargoes to discharge ; the dry-docks, appropriated to receive the vessels that are employed coast-ways ; and the graving-docks, which, by flood-gates, are calculated to admit and exclude the water at pleasure, for the purpose of caulking, and performing other repairs to the shipping. The uncertainty of the tides, and flatness of the shore at this port, first suggested the necessity of some artificial accommodation for the merchant vessels ; and as early as 1561, a scheme was planned for constructing a sort of dock, as a shelter from storms, &c. ; but it was not till 1710, that an act was obtained to construct a regular dock. Since that time the docks have increased in number, with the increase and population of the town, occupying a space of more than three miles in circumference ; the whole constructed, formed, and built, upon the bed of the river. St. George's, the Old, and Salthouse-docks, communicate ; so that ships can pass from one to the other, and into the graving-docks, without going into the river ; and the King's and Queen's-docks communicate in the same manner, and with their own graving-docks. There are perfect communications, under ground, between all the wet docks, by large tunnels, for the purpose of one dock cleaning or washing another. Each wet dock has a dock-master, with an annual salary, whose office is to regulate the internal decorum of the dock, by allotting the positions of the ships in their loading and unloading ; to direct the management of the flood-gates, and to attend to the docking and undocking of the ships at the time of the tide. The docks have watch, scavengers, and lamps, distinct from those of the town. Fires are not suffered ; and even candles are not permitted to be lighted on board the ships, except secured in lanterns ; nor tobacco smoked, nor any combustible matters left on the decks, or on the adjoining quays, in the night. By these precautions, an accident from fire has happened only once. Large ships, when loaded, cannot pass the dock gates at neap-tides, for want of sufficient depth of water there ; so that when a ship of that description in the dock, is ready for sea during the spring tides, and the wind unfair, it is conveyed into the river, and there remains at anchor, to take the advantage of a favourable wind. If a large ship arrive from sea, during neap-tides, it continues in the same situation till the next spring-tide rise high enough to float it into the dock. Connected with the docks, are wide and commodious quays, with large warehouses, calculated to store up such goods as are not immediately delivered to the retail dealers, &c. The Duke of Bridgewater's dock is devoted to the flats and barges belonging to the canals which communicate with Runcorn, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns in this part of the country. The

LIVERPOOL

Formation
of the "Old
Dock."Construc-
tion of docks
first sug-
gested.Precautions
against fire.

LIVERPOOL.**Public structures.****Monument to the memory of Lord Nelson.****The Town-hall destroyed by fire.**

direction and government of the docks are vested in the corporation, as trustees; whose accounts are annually examined, and settled, by seven commissioners. By a comparison of the number of ships which sailed from and to the respective ports of Liverpool and Bristol, and on an average of five years, 1759 to 1763 inclusive, the shipping of the former far exceeded that of the latter; while the customs of Bristol exceeded those of Liverpool. This seeming paradox is solved by adverting to the nature of the articles, and differences of duty, imported into the two ports. From that period, and especially since 1770, in every point Liverpool has been surpassing Bristol; the precedency of which has been attributed to two causes, the ardent pursuit of the African trade by the one, and the humane dereliction of it in the other; and the superior advantages which Liverpool has long enjoyed, by means of her floating-docks. The public structures of this town, connected with its trade and commerce, are the Exchange-buildings, Town-hall, and Mansion-house, Custom-house, Corn-exchange, Tobacco-warehouse, &c. The Liverpool Exchange is the most spacious in plan, and ornamental in architectural elevation. It cost, in erecting, £80,000., raised from 800 transferrable shares of £100. each. The buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, having the north front of the Town-hall for the fourth side, and together include an area of 194 feet by 180. The architecture was designed to harmonise and correspond with the north elevation of the Town-hall, and thus constitute a uniform quadrangle. The new building consists of a rusticated basement, with a piazza extending round the whole, and opening to the area by a series of rustic arches, between strong piers. Above this are two stories, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and surmounted with an enriched bold cornice and parapet. In the centre of the north side, resting on the basement, is a grand recessed portico, with eight handsome Corinthian columns. This building accommodates the merchants, brokers, under-writers, and others of the town, who are devoted to mercantile pursuits. In the east wing is a coffee-room, ninety-four feet by fifty-two, supported on large columns. Above this is another spacious room, seventy-two feet by thirty-six, appropriated to the under-writers, &c., on the principle of that of Lloyd's, in London. In the centre of the area is a splendid naval monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, designed and executed by Mr. George Bullock, in artificial stone, at the expense £8000., which sum was raised, by subscription, for the purpose. "In the statue of Lord Nelson," observes Mr. Bullock, in the description of the model which he presented to the committee, appointed to decide on its adoption, "I have endeavoured to express the calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger; his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the union flag and anchor are introduced as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank; at the same time pointing out the means by which his fame and glory were obtained. The pedestal on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable, resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of Victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories. The Town-hall, formerly called the Exchange, in Exchange-buildings, is a large irregular pile of building, which was erected about the year 1750. The ground-floor was intended for an exchange, and calculated to accommodate the merchants with insurance-offices, &c. Unfortunately the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire, in 1795. The corporation consequently resolved to rebuild it on a more extended and improved plan, and to appropriate the whole to judicial and other offices, for the police of the town, for a mansion for the mayor, a suite of public assembly-rooms, and for all the



TOWN HALL AND MANSION HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.
LANCASHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated.

offices devoted to the business of the corporation. The ground story, on the south side, consists of a handsome entrance-hall, leading to a flight of stairs, a committee-room, and a private room for the mayor; on the east side are a vestibule, rooms for the magistrates and juries, and the town-clerk's offices; on the north side, an entrance-hall, leading to the Town-hall, or general sessions-room, to the rotation-office, &c. The summit of this building is terminated by a dome of modern construction, ornamented with several columns. Round the frieze, and in the pediment of the southern front is a profusion of badly finished sculptured decoration. On the 24th of April, 1807, the first foundation stone of a new Corn-exchange was laid in Brunswick-street. It is a handsome structure of plain Grecian architecture, with a stone front. Like the New Exchange buildings, it was erected by subscription; a fund of £10,000. having been raised, by shares of £100, each. It was opened, for the first time, on the 2nd of August, 1808. The Custom-house, on the east side of the Old Dock, presents nothing remarkable. The Tobacco-warehouse, on the west side of the King's-dock, and various other commercial warehouses, are devoted to the stowage of imported goods. The most ancient of the churches, in Liverpool, called St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, was a very low structure, having windows with pointed arches, and a small tower, crowned by a spire. Near it was a statue of St. Nicholas, the tutelary deity of the maritime part of the place, to which sea-faring people usually made a peace-offering, previously to their embarking; and another, as a wave-offering, on their return, for their successful issue of the voyage. This church was destroyed by the fall of the tower, on Sunday, the 12th of February, 1810. A few minutes before divine service, and just as the officiating clergyman was entering the church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north-east choir, comprising the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, falling along the centre aisle, till it reached near to the communion rails, and, in its fall, carried with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, the organ, and clergyman's reading desk, totally demolishing them, and such seats as it came in contact with. Not more than fifteen or twenty adult people were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of a charity-school, who march in procession somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, who were last, entirely escaped; but a number of girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceeding up the aisle, were in a moment overwhelmed beneath the falling pile. The crash of the steeple, and the shrieks of terror which issued from those who had escaped in the church, or were spectators in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people on the spot, who did not cease to make unabated efforts to rescue the unfortunate victims from the falling masonry, till all the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the tottering appearance of the remaining part of the tower, of the roof, and church, which momentarily menaced a second fall. Many instances of hair-breadth deliverances occurred. All the ringers, except one, escaped, who was caught in the ruins, and yet was extricated alive by his brethren. The alarm, it is said, was first given to the ringers, by the fall of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing; the men ran out, and a moment did not elapse before the bells, beams, &c. fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible, had not the belfry been upon the ground-floor. The Rev. ——— Roughedge, the rector, owed his safety to the circumstance of his entering the church at an unaccustomed door. The Rev. L. Pughe, the officiating minister, was prevented from entering by the children of the school, who were pressing forward. The teacher, who was killed, had just separated the children to afford him a passage, when a person exclaimed, "For God's sake come back!" He

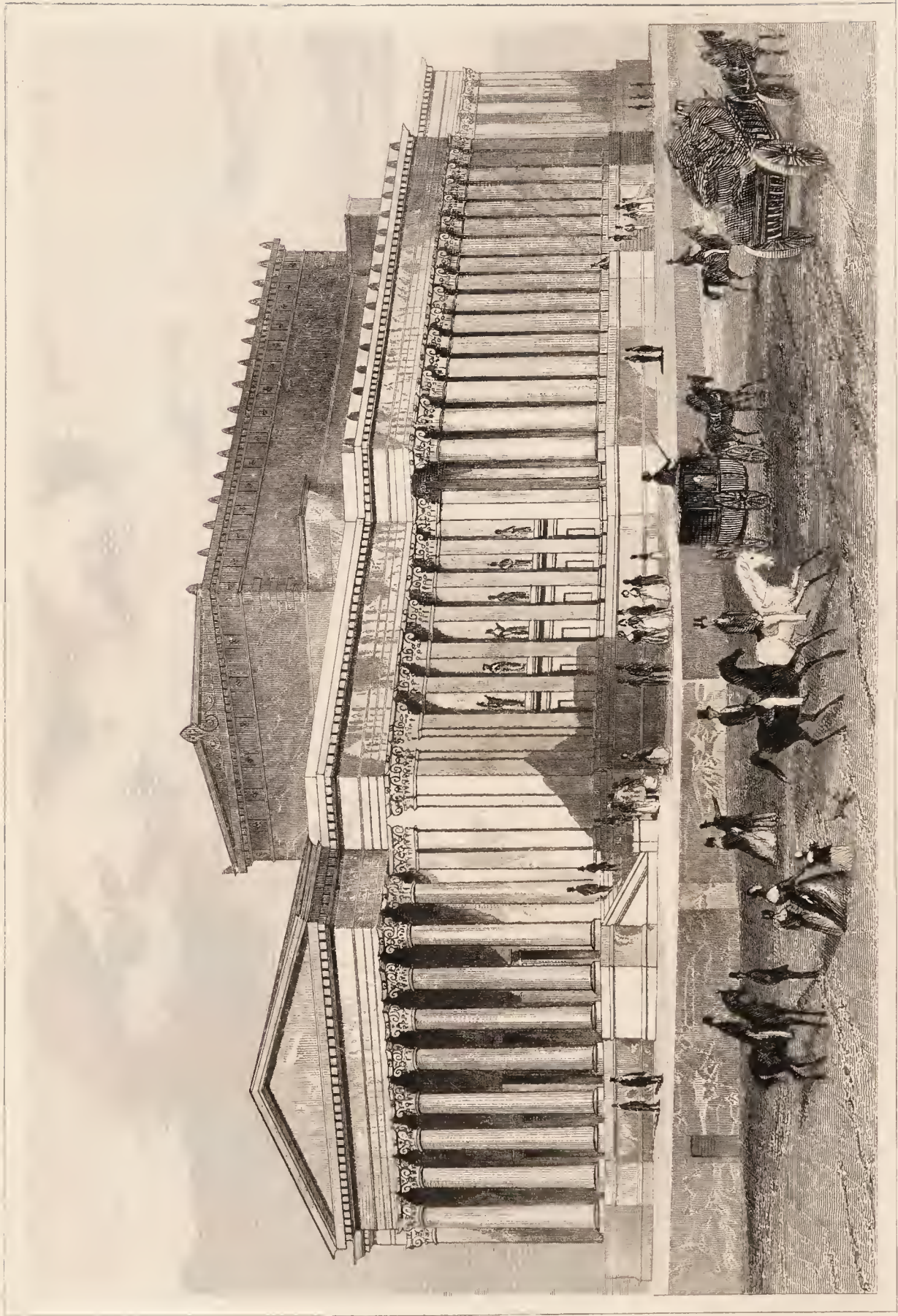
LIVERPOOL.

The Corn
Exchange.Church
destroyed
by the
falling of
the tower.Remarkable
escape of
the clergy-
men.

LIVERPOOL.

St Peter's-
church.St.
Thomas's-
church.St. Paul's-
church.Christ's-
church.

stepped back, and beheld the spire sinking, and the whole fell in. A person, named Martin, was seated in his pew, the surrounding seats were dashed in pieces, and heaped with ruins, but he came out unhurt. Twenty-seven bodies were taken out of the ruins, and twenty-two were either killed or expired afterwards. St. Peter's-church was built in the year 1704. It is a plain structure, having a quadrangular tower, the upper story of which is octangular, terminated by eight pinnacles, with a gilt fane. St. George's-church, which was finished in 1744, partakes of a classical style. The body is formed by a Doric range, bearing an attic entablature, with a parapet ornamented with vases. The windows for affording light, both to the aisles and galleries, are disproportionately large. On the south side, is a wide handsome terrace, raised on six rustic arches; at the extremity of which are two wings, consisting of octangular buildings; one of which is appropriated to the clerk of the market, and the other to a cell for confining delinquents. The steeple consists of five tiers, or portions, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and above the tower rises a lofty, tapering, octangular spire. St. Thomas's-church, which was built in 1750, is better proportioned, but has an unusual appearance. "The body consists of a rustic base, having two tiers of windows; the upper calculated for a drawing-room, and the lower for a prison; nor is the large semicircular Venetian window, at the east end, in a happier style. The double Ionic pilasters attached to the sides, as they appear to have nothing to support, add little to its decoration. The tower is lofty, terminating in a well-proportioned spire, nearly half the height from the base; but its immediate and appropriate support consists of four couplets of Corinthian columns, on which, as though ashamed of their station, stare four crocket pinnacles, combined with four vases." St. Paul's-church, erected at the public expense, and consecrated in 1769, is a miniature imitation of the cathedral of London. "On the west side, a grand Ionic portico forms a suitable vestibule to the building, which is also of the Ionic order throughout. The base is rustic, the walls plain, terminated by a balustrade, decorated, but not crowdedly so, with plain neat vases. The dome is crowned with a lantern, and its finial, a ball bearing a cross. Though the exterior of this building loses all appearance of grandeur or beauty to the eye that has dwelt on the designs of St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's at London, yet it assumes some importance and elegance when compared with the other modern churches of the town, or the generality of those sacred edifices that have been erected since the reign of Henry VIII. Its interior is more imposing than the exterior, from the disposition and character of the pillars that support the dome. Like most buildings with domes, or of circular arrangement, this is very unfavourable for the communication of sound." St. Ann's-church, built by two proprietors, in 1770, is remarkable for having its galleries supported by slender cast-iron pillars; and for being placed north and south, instead of east and west. St. John's-church, which was raised at the public expense, was finished in 1784. Trinity-church, consecrated in 1792, is remarkably commodious and neat. It is private property. Christ's-church is a large and handsome building, with two rows of galleries. The organ, constructed by Mr. Collins, of this town, is divided into two parts, fourteen feet asunder; the organist is placed in the centre, with his face towards the congregation; the swell is behind him on the floor; and the movements are beneath his feet. This church, built by an individual, at an expense of £15,000. was consecrated in the year 1800. St. Mark's-church, a large edifice, raised by subscription, at an expense of £16,000., was finished in 1803. It will hold nearly 2500 persons. The increased population of the town having rendered another church necessary, the first stone of a new one was laid, by the mayor, on the 21st of June, 1816. Besides these churches, there are St. James's, in



THE NEW ASSIZE COURTS, AND ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

W. H. WOOD

Parliament-street, Toxteth-park; St. Mary's, a small chapel, consecrated about the year 1800; St. Andrew's, in Renshaw-street, consecrated in 1815; St. Phillip's, in Hardman-street, built in 1815; St. Michael's, in Upper Pitt-street, first stone laid 1816; the church of the "School for the Blind," opened 1818; St. Stephen's-church, Byron-street, built in 1722; and St. Matthew's, in Key-street, in 1707. In addition to the churches of the establishment, here are five Roman Catholic-chapels, a Scotch-church, and Welsh-church, a Quaker's-meeting, a Jews'-synagogue, and many meeting-houses for the different sects of dissenters. Several of these are neat and comfortable structures; but what is called the Octagon, claims the most notice, as it unites great convenience with some portion of dignity. The Blue Coat-hospital made its appearance as a charity-school, supported by annual subscription and donation, for the educating and maintaining forty boys and ten girls, A. D., 1709. The building consists of a large body, having two wings; the whole built of brick, and ornamented with stone. At the public Infirmary, all persons, without exception, are admitted, who come properly recommended by a subscriber; and in cases of sudden accident this is dispensed with. This building is composed of brick, coped with stone. The wings form an asylum for decayed seamen, with their widows and children. This charity commenced in 1749, by a drawback of sixpence per month from the wages of every mariner belonging to, or sailing out of, the port. Here is a poor-house, a large plain building, extremely well adapted to its purpose; a dispensary, at which, since its commencement, in 1778, nearly 11,000 persons, on an average, have been annually cured of almost every disorder incident to human nature; an asylum for the indigent blind; and a ladies'-charity, established in 1796, to afford relief and comfort to poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses. The Liverpool theatre, situated in Williamson-square, is a large and commodious pile of building. It was finished in 1772, and cost about £6000., which was raised by thirty proprietors. The Athenæum, in Church-street, constituting a news and coffee-room, and public library, was commenced in 1798. The expense of the building, erected by a subscription of £4400., with its establishment and current support, is defrayed by between 400 and 500 subscribers; 300 of whom paid, on entrance, ten guineas for each share; afterwards the shares were raised to twenty guineas; and, subsequently, they were further augmented to thirty guineas each. The subscribers, also, pay two guineas annually, each. The Union news-room, a similar establishment, instituted on the 1st of January, 1801, cost between £4000. and £5000. It has a stone front in Duke-street. The Lyceum, in Bold-street, consisting also of a coffee-room, library, &c., is a large handsome pile, erected at an expense of about £11,000., which was raised by a subscription of 800 proprietors, who pay annually one guinea each, towards its support, &c. The Commercial news-room, in Lord-street; and the Minerva news-room, in Upper Dawson-street, are minor institutions, of a similar nature. The Music-hall, in Bold-street, is a large handsome pile of building, provided with every accommodation for concerts, &c. The assembly-room is a part of the Liverpool Arms-hotel, in Castle-street. Liverpool also contains a circular room for a panorama; a museum, a freemasons'-hall, a botanic garden, &c. The botanic garden, at the S. E. end of the town, consists of about five acres of ground. It is supported by between 300 and 400 proprietors; who, besides an original advance, pay an annual subscription of two guineas. The streets in the oldest part of the town are too narrow to be either handsome or healthy; and, with respect to many of the modern buildings, greater regard has been paid to convenience than to beauty. There are, however, several handsome streets, and fine houses. Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the town, the corporation, by failures and want of money, were, in the year 1793, obliged

LIVERPOOL.

The Blue
Coat-
hospital.

The theatre

The Music-
hall.

LIVERPOOL.

The Bootle-springs.

Incorporated by King John.

The public cemeteries.

to apply to Parliament for relief. Their income, for the year 1792, was £25,000. 17s. 11d. ; their whole property was valued at £1,044,776. ; and their debts amounted to £367,816. 12s., leaving a surplus of £676,959. 8s., besides some contingent concerns, estimated at upwards of £60,000. more. Parliament allowed the corporation to issue negotiable notes, for a limited time, which was of great service to the trade of the town. Liverpool was but ill supplied with water, and at a great expense. That useful article used to be carried about the town in carts, and sold for a half-penny a bucket. This deficiency has been completely remedied. The Bootle-springs, near 2000 of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, and have been brought into the town by great perseverance and expense, and uncommon exertions ; so that the inhabitants, at present, daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water-carts. The immense reservoir constructed at the entrance of Liverpool, receives a sufficient quantity of water to counteract, at any future period, so dreadful a calamity as visited the town some years ago. To supply the shipping, and guard against disappointment to the inhabitants, as in case of accidents to the long train of pipes, this reservoir is capable of containing nearly 4000 tons of water. The borough of Liverpool returns two members to Parliament, who are elected by the votes of the free burgesses, about 2500 in number, and £10. householders, about 17427. The town was incorporated by King John ; constituted a borough, 23rd of Edward I. ; and, in 1729, it was determined, that the right of election was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen, not receiving alms. All the freemen enjoy this singular privilege, that they are also free of the city of Bristol, and of Waterford and Wexford, in Ireland. The Parliament had a very strong garrison here, in 1644, under the command of Colonel Moore. Prince Rupert, assisted by the Earl of Derby, approached the town, after taking Bolton. It was defended on the east and north by a strong mud wall, with a vallum and foss thirty-six feet wide, and nine deep. On the top of these were placed numerous bags of Irish wool. The south-east side was naturally defended by a wide marsh, inundated from the river ; the streets leading to this were shut up, and those towards the land were defended by gates, with pieces of cannon planted in each avenue. It had a strong castle on the south, surrounded with a ditch, thirty-six feet wide, and thirty deep ; upon the ramparts of which were cannon, and the entrance defended by a fort of eight guns. A covered way led thence to the river, by which the ditch was filled occasionally with water ; and by which, at ebb tide, provisions and stores were brought in. The prince, having gained the heights, encamped on the hill ; and having, in vain, summoned the place to surrender, he commenced the siege, which, with continual repulses, and great slaughter, continued one month. From the treachery of the commandant, as has been alledged by some, or the works on the north side being deserted by the troops, as mentioned by others, a breach was then made, and the prince's army entered the town, putting to the sword all they met. The troops from the castle then beat a parley, submitted to become prisoners of war, and the whole town surrendered ; but it was soon after retaken by the Parliament army, and Colonel Birch was appointed governor of the castle. After this, the works were dismantled. A fort has been erected on the banks of the river at the north-west end of the town, but this is too trifling and weak to afford much protection. As appertaining to the religious institutions of Liverpool, some account may here be introduced of the public cemeteries, which are arranged and constructed more on the plan of those of Paris than of any others in this country. The Necropolis, or Low-hill general cemetery, was the first established, by persons of various religious persuasions, under the manage-

ment of a joint stock company, at the expense of about £8000.; and the affairs of the proprietors are stated to be in a prosperous condition. It consists of an oblong quadrangular area, surrounded by a strong wall of brick, thirteen feet high, and containing a superficial space of 24,000 square yards. The house for the registrar, and the chapel, were erected from the design of Mr. John Foster, junior; and the entrance-front, which is of stone, is ornamented with Doric columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature, surmounted by a pediment on each side of the gateway. A border, extending ten feet from the wall, all round the interior, is appropriated for an arcade, or colonnade, roofed with slate, and railed in with ornamental iron-work; and this border will be used for tombs, with monumental inscriptions, tablets, or sculptural decorations. The centre of the ground is laid out in regular order for the construction of vaults and graves; such part as is not immediately required for those purposes being planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, under the direction of Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the botanic garden. Another of these repositories of the remains of mortality, called St. James's-cemetery, has been more recently constructed, on ground situated at the ends of Rodney-street and Duke-street. The site was formerly a stone quarry, and that circumstance has afforded a facility for the erection of a number of spacious vaults, excavated in the solid rock. There is a school for the indigent blind, the church or chapel attached to which has been previously noticed. In this interesting institution the pupils are instructed in spinning, making of baskets, twine, cord, fishing-lines, hearth-rugs, mats, stairs-carpeting, floor-cloth, list and worsted shoes, and other articles, the manufacture of which is adapted to the state of their faculties; they are also taught music, when they display a taste for the art, in which several of them have made such proficiency as to become qualified for the situation of organist. The value of the articles manufactured in this establishment, has sometimes amounted to nearly £2000. a-year. There are a considerable number of alms-houses for the necessitous and aged poor; and besides clubs, or benefit societies, for the labouring classes, there is one for commercial travellers; and likewise an institution for the relief of decayed actors. The streets in general are well paved, and the town is brilliantly lighted with gas, under the direction of two joint-stock companies, one for the production of gas from coal, incorporated by act of Parliament, in 1818; and the other for producing gas from oil, in 1823. The public buildings are numerous and important, especially those which are connected with trade and commerce, some of them being formed on a scale of greater magnificence than even those of the metropolis. Among the public works connected with commerce, one of the most considerable is the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which is carried under the town by two tunnels, extending from Edgehill to near the Queen's-dock, about 2200 yards. On the surface of the ground, above the mouths of the tunnels, are two lofty chimneys, shaped like columns, with handsome capitals; they are more than 100 feet high, and are constructed of brick. In the area below are two stationary steam-engines, to draw up the loaded waggons from the bottom of the inclined plane at Wapping; and at a short distance from the tunnel is a handsome Moorish archway, built from a design of Mr. Foster, and connecting the two engine-houses on the opposite sides of the area. The principal shaft of this tunnel was commenced in October, 1826, and it was completed and opened, for the inspection of the public, June 30, 1829. On the 15th of September, 1830, the works on the whole line having been entirely executed, the railway was opened; on which occasion the Duke of Wellington, and many other persons of rank and eminence, accompanied the directors of the undertaking in steam carriages, prepared for the passage from Liverpool to Manchester, when, owing to an unfortunate accident at Parkfield, seventeen miles from Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson, then M. P. for that borough,

LIVERPOOL.

School for
the indigent
blind.The Liver-
pool and
Manchester
rail-way.Death of
Mr. Huskis-
son.

LIVERPOOL.

Fortifica-
tions.First stage-
coach in
Liverpool.Its manu-
factures.

having alighted from one of the carriages, was alarmed by the approach of another, and falling down, suffered so much injury from the wheels passing over him, that he died on the following night. The borough-gaol, in Great Howard-street, was formerly a depôt for prisoners of war, but is now appropriated to the confinement of criminals and debtors ; it is an extensive, strong, and commodious edifice, the internal arrangements of which are on the plan recommended by Howard. There is a Bridewell in South Chapel-street ; and at Kirkdale is the house of correction. The parish workhouse is a spacious building, on Brownlow-hill, erected in 1771, at the expense of £8000. ; and it is under the management of the church-wardens and overseers, assisted by a select vestry. At the extremity of the Rock Perch, and close to the bar, or entrance of the river Mersey, a new beacon, or light-house, has been erected, the first stone having been laid in July, 1827. On the north shore is a battery for the protection of the town and harbour ; and another has more recently been erected on the opposite shore, at Black Rock, from the situation of which, and the nature of the navigation of the river, security against hostile attacks may be anticipated. At the entrance into the town, from the London road, has been erected an equestrian statue of King George III. The mechanics' institute and lecture-room, in Slater-street, and the public libraries for the use of male and female apprentices, the former founded in 1822, and the latter in 1824. Musical festivals are held every four years, the profits of which are devoted to beneficent purposes ; and that which took place in October, 1827, produced a sum of more than £9000., leaving a surplus, after the deduction of expenses, of nearly £6000. The first newspaper, ever issued in Liverpool, was on the 28th of May, 1756, by Robert Williamson, price three-halfpence ; and in 1766 the first directory of Liverpool was published, which sold for sixpence. In 1757, the post passed for the first time, through Ormskirk, from Liverpool to Preston ; and in 1760, the first stage coach was established from hence to London, which started once a week, and performed the journey in four days. In 1567, a cock-pit was erected ; and in 1576, horse races were first instituted here and held on Ascension-day, in every year, upon the shore ; the prize being a silver bell, which was tied to the forehead of the winning horse, and hence the phrase, to " bear away the bell," applied to successful emulation. From 1774 to 1786, they took place at Crosby-marsh, near the town, but were afterwards discontinued, till August, 1826, when the corporation gave a silver cup, which prize was contested at a place about six miles from the town. In 1829, the races, for the first time, were held at Aintree, about five miles from Liverpool, on the Ormskirk road, and continued during four days. A grand stand has since been erected, enclosed by iron railings, which will contain about 1500 persons, and the whole building will accommodate about 3000. On the principal floor of this structure, is a saloon, or long room, being ninety feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, lighted by nineteen windows ; besides which there are spacious and convenient lobbies, entrance and refreshment rooms. The principal manufactures of Liverpool are refined sugar, soap, starch, glass, watches, &c. ; there are, likewise, salt-works, copperas-works, iron-foundries, brass-foundries, tar and turpentine distilleries, oil-mills, saw-mills, tobacco-manufactories, vinegar-works, and many considerable breweries. Vast numbers of persons are employed in ship and boat building, making ropes, sails, blocks, pumps, &c., and equipping, or repairing, vessels for service. Here are also nail-makers, wire-workers, millwrights, engineers, and steam-engine makers, mill-stone manufacturers, and French burr importers. Near the town are several wind-mills for grinding corn, and other purposes. The merchants of Liverpool have extended their commerce to almost every part of the known world, but the principal trade is with America and the West Indies. Before the abolition of the slave-trade it formed the grand source



THE HOUSE OF BOLTON'S HOUSE

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
45	Liversedge....to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.7	Halifax.....6	Wakefield..10	188	5265
45	Liverton.....to	W. R. York	Guisborough.6	Whitby....13	Stoc. on Tees20	249	281
22	Livesey.....to	Lancaster...	Blackburn...2	Chorley....7	Preston.....9	209	1787
54	Llafernoc.....pa	Glamorgan...	Cardiff....6	Cowbridge..13	Llantrissant 15	166	94

of commercial enterprise here, and it has been stated that nearly two-thirds of the population were interested in the traffic of human beings; but their wealth and industry are now devoted to purposes more adapted to the promotion of national prosperity. Many vessels are employed in the trade with Norway, Hamburg, the Baltic, the Netherlands, France, and the Mediterranean, whence are imported a variety of foreign goods. Intercourse is also carried on with the principal ports of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and, by means of inland navigation, Liverpool communicates with every important town in the kingdom. Steam packet-boats sail regularly to Whitehaven, Carlisle, Lancaster, Ellesmere, Manchester, Beaumaris, Bangor, Bagillt, Rhuddlan, Glasgow, Greenock, the Isle of Man, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Londonderry, Newry, and Waterford; and foreign packets, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaíso, Vera Cruz, Genoa, Leghorn, Lisbon, and Oporto. There are, in different parts of the town, nine markets; these are St. James's-market, near St. George's-place; St. Thomas's-market, Cleveland-square; St. John's-market, Great Charlotte-street; the market in Derby-square; Islington-market; the markets in Scotland-place, and in Pownall-square; the pig-market, near Gibraltar-street; and the cattle-market, in Lime-street. The market for corn is held Tuesdays and Saturdays; and markets for provisions, &c., may be said to take place daily. There are two annual fairs, and ten days before the commencement of each, a figure of a hand is hung up in front of the town-hall, where it is suffered to remain till ten days after the conclusion of each fair, denoting protection during the whole period, in which all persons going from, or coming to the town, on business connected with the fair, are exempt from arrest for debt by a borough process. Liverpool is rather deficient in promenades or public walks, the most agreeable of which is that called the Parade, on the bank of the river, westward of St. George's-dock, whence there is a noble prospect of the Mersey, with the forest of masts on its surface, and the opposite shore of Cheshire, in the distance. In the vicinity of the town are many delightful situations, among which are the villages of Everton, Kirkdale, and Bootle, towards the north and north-east; and on the east, Wavertree, Toxteth-park, and Allerton. During the season, Liverpool is a place of frequent resort for sea-bathing. In October, 1827, a line of telegraph was completed from Liverpool to Holyhead, by means of which, communications may be made from one extremity to the other, a distance of 128 miles in five minutes, and a plan has been proposed for a similar communication with Manchester. Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson. Amongst the distinguished natives of Liverpool, may be particularly mentioned a sculptor, of the name of Deare; Jeremiah Horn, a celebrated astronomer; George Stubbs, a distinguished painter of animals; William Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo di Medici;" Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; and the poetess, Mrs. Hemans.

LIVERPOOL.

Great
foreign
commerce.Singular
protection
from arrest.Birthplace
of distin-
guished
persons.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, 25th of July, and November 11.—Bankers, James Aspinall, Temple-court, draws on Sir James Esdaile and Co., London; Branch Bank of England, Hanover-street, Samuel Turner agent, Joseph Langton, sub-agent; Fletcher, Roscoe and Co., High-street, Exchange, draw on Jones, Loyd and Co., London; Heywood, Arthur, Sons and Co., 5, Brunswick-street, draw on Joseph Denison and Co., London; Samuel Hope and Co., Water-street, draw on Sir Richary Glyn and Co., London; Thomas, Richard, and Christopher Bullin, Leyland, King-street, draw on Masterman and Co., London; Moss, Rogers, and Moss, 186, Dale-street, draw on Barclay and Co., London.—Inns and Posting Houses, Adelphi-hotel and posting house, Ranelagh-place; Albion-hotel, Ranelagh-street; Bull-inn, Dale-street; London-tavern, Water-street; Saracen's-head, Dale-street, Coach-an, Angel, Dale-street, &c.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
57	Llamphey* .....pa	Pembroke ..	Pembroke ...4	Tenby.....8	Narbarth...10	265	197
54	Llamphy .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..1	Llantrissant .7	Bridgend... .7	173	177
56	Llan .....to	Montgomery	Welshpool ..3	Oswestry... .13	Shrewsbury 19	172	....
55	Llan Aber.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...2	Harlech .....8	Dolgelly....13	225	1488
51	Llan-Afan.....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith10	Tregaron... .8	Devil's Bridge 7	205	384
48	Llan-Afan-Fawr...pa	Brecon	Buallt .....8	Rhayader ..10	Llandovery .18	181	936
48	Llan-Afan Fechan..pa	Brecon .....	.....6	.....12	.....16	179	189
47	Llanallgof.....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-m6	Amlwch ....7	Beaumaris...10	261	417
48	Llan-Aml-Llech† ... }	Brecon	Brecon.....4	Crickhowel 10	MerthyrTyd.15	163	149
	..... ham & pa }						
58	Llan-Anno†.....pa	Radnor.....	Rhayader ..11	NewRadnor 12	Newtown ..11	177	343
50	Llan-Armon.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ....4	Cricceath ...5	Carnarvon .18	239	613
52	Llan-Armon.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin.....5	Wrexham ..12	Chester... .18	188	1475
52	Llan-Armon Dyffryn }	Denbigh....	Oswestry ..10	Llangollen...8	Bala .....16	181	307
	Ceiriog .....pa }						
52	Llan-Armon-Mynydd }	Denbigh....	Llanfyllin ...8	.....10	.....16	181	164
	Mawr.....pa }						
51	Llan-Arth§.....pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter ..14	Cardigan ...18	Aberystwith20	225	449

Lamphey-
court.

* LLAMPHEY, a small village, crossed by the high road between Tenby and Pembroke. The church is adorned with a fine tower, and close by stands an ancient cross. Here are the ruins of the stately mansion of Lamphey-court, one of the seven palaces of the bishops of St. David's, and where the unfortunate Earl of Essex passed his early years. It is entered by an arched gateway, with a niche over it. We come next to a square tower, evidently a porter's-lodge. A paved path then leads by a flight of steps to a room, called the red chamber, the floor of which is of hard stucco. A little way to the right is the chapel; the east window still exhibiting most elegant tracery. A little further, in a projection to the right, occur some of the great rooms, ascended by a staircase from without, finished, on the north side, with an open parapet, and under them the kitchen, pointed at top, and ribbed. Separated by several ruined apartments, vaulted beneath, to the west, ascend by a ladder into a larger and grander room than the former, the door and window casings of free-stone, and at one end a door opening to a retiring chamber. To the east of the chapel which looks into it, is a large paddock, once occupied by the gardens and orchards, in which is still a small fish-pond. It had a warren and park. The north wall of the great barn or granary, attributed to Bishop Vaughan, still exists. The beacon for alarm, in case of an invasion, is placed upon an ancient tumulus near Llanfey.

St. Iltut's
hermitage.

† LLAN-AML-LLECH. Upon an eminence, between the village of Llan-aml-llech and Llangasty-tal-y-llyn, is the monument called St. Iltut's hermitage. It was a cistfaen, or stone chest, resembling that which stood at Cerrig-y-Druidion, in Denbighshire, and the saint is said to have used it as his penitential couch. Here are some antique characters, believed to be the workmanship of the recluse. A pillar-stone formerly stood close to the cistfaen. The name Llan-aml-llech, may be translated "the church on many flat stones."

Picturesque
ruin.

‡ LLAN-ANNO, a parish in the hundred of Knighton, upon the Ithon river, and adjoining the wild district called Knucklass Forest. Area of parish, about 5000 acres, much of which is high and unenclosed. Here is a mineral spring. The picturesque ruin, called Ty-yn-y-Bwlch, or the house in the defile, occupies the summit of a precipitous rock, in a narrow pass, on the banks of the Ithon, in this parish.

§ LLAN-ARTH. The church stands on the summit of a hill, overhanging the Llethy river. Henry VII. encamped at Wern Newydd, in this parish, the second night of his march through this county. Noyadd-Llan-Arth is the handsome seat of the Brooke family.

Fairs, March 12; June 17; September 22; October 27; and the first Wednesday after December 12.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
26	Llanarth pa	Monmouth..	Ragland . . . 4	Abergavenny 6	Pontypool . . 10		140	340
19	Llan-Arthne* pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.. 8	Llandilo-V... 7	Llanpeter . . 20		208	1839
53	Llan-Asaph pa	Flint	Holywell . . . 6	St. Asaph... 8	Denbigh... 11		214	2373
17	Llan-Babo† pa	Anglesea . .	Llanerch-y-M4	Amlwch . . . 6	Holyhead . . 11		271	174
51	Llanbadarn Fawr† . . pa	Cardigan . .	Aberystwith 1	Tregaron . . 17	Machynlleth 18		212	9824
58	Llanbadarn Fawr . . pa	Radnor . . .	Pen-y-Bont . 3	Rhayader... 7	Buallt..... 10		174	491

* LLAN-ARTHNE, a village and parish, the latter containing four hamlets, in the hundred of Is-Cenue, situated upon the river Tywi, in a picturesque, and most agreeable valley. The collieries and lime-works in this district employ the inhabitants; and increase of population may also be attributed to the enclosure of an extensive common here. Here is Myddleton-hall; and within the demesne there is a chalybeate spring, held in much esteem; adjacent to it are hot and cold baths, and other accommodations for the convenience and gratification of visitors, completed at a considerable expense and in excellent taste. The Spa is one mile from the village, and the latter adjoins the Milford mail-coach road. The pretty castellated building in the park was erected to the memory of Lord Nelson. The ancient church of Cappel Ddewi, on the banks of the Tywi, is now in ruins.

Chalybeate
spring.

Fair, first Monday after July 12.

† LLAN-BABO. The church is said to have been built by Prince Pabo, commonly called Pabo Pôst Prydain, for his support of the Britons against the Picts and Scots, in the year 460. His tomb still survives, and bears his effigy encircled by an inscription.

‡ LLANBADARN FAWR retains some traces of its ancient consequence, but is an extremely remote spot, and has lost its market, which has been transferred to Aberystwith. The parish extends eighteen miles in length, and averages four miles in breadth, and the waste lands occupy 800 acres. It includes ten townships, three parcels, besides the manor, called Y-faenor, which belongs to the Duke of Leeds. The tenures of the crown are free soccage, and courts leet and baron are held in them. The Sunday-schools, in this parish, educate upwards of 500 children. A Roman road, usually called Sarn Helen, passes through the farm Llyn Rhingyll, in this place. Sometime in the sixth century, a church and bishopric were erected here by St. Paternus, a foreigner, who was drawn hither, from foreign countries, by the fame and sanctity of St. Dubricius and St. David. The see continued for years, but was united to that of St. David's, upon the barbarous murder of the Bishop of Llanbadarn, by the inhabitants. The suffragan bishop of this very ancient see was one of the seven who had conference with Augustin the monk, when he attempted to establish his own supremacy over the British Church. The church appears to have been given to St. Peter's, of Gloucester, A. D. 1111, and afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The Danes destroyed the original sanctuary, in the year 987; and it was spoiled a second time by Llewellyn ap Sytsylt, in 1038. The present church is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, consisting of a nave and chancel, and adorned with a massive tower, resting on lofty arches. Lewis Morris, the Welsh antiquary, is interred here. Between this town (once a Roman city) and the sea-coast, is a small ancient fortification, consisting of a separate area, surrounded by a wall, with a tower at one of the angles. A range of wild hills, backed by the stupendous Plinlimmon, forms the opposite boundary of this valley; and at its termination, in the sea-coast, the town of Aberystwith appears on the brink of the sea, with its ruined castle, on a gentle rise, to the left, the Rhydiol flowing on the right. This approach is certainly very striking, and raises expectations which the interior of Aberystwith is not calculated to gratify.

A Roman
road.

Once a
Roman city

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
58	Llanbadarn Fynydd .pa	Radnor . . .	Newtown ...8	Rhayader...10	Bualt.....19	168	518
51	Llanbadarn Od- wynne..... .pa }	Cardigan ...	Tregaron ....4	Lampeter...11	Aberystwith15	226	558
51	Llanbadarn - Tref - Eglwys..... .pa }	Cardigan ...	.....14	.....12	.....16	223	982
58	Llanbadarn - y - Car- reg..... .pa }	Radnor . . .	Bualt5	Hay.... . . .9	New Radnor10	165	98
51	Llanbadarn-y-Creid- dyn-Isaf.....ham }	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 1	Tregaron ...17	Machynleth.18	212	891
51	Llanbadarn-y-Creid- dyn .....ham }	Cardigan ...	..... 1	.....17	.....18	212	743
26	Llanbadock .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .... . . .5	Pontypool ...4	Abergavenn.12	144	389
47	Llanbadrig .....pa	Anglesea . .	Amlwch ...5	Llanerch-y-M8	Holyhead ..20	275	1364
50	Llanbadrig .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ...4	Nevin5	Carnarvon ..25	247	459
50	Llan-Bebleg.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..1	Newborough.5	Bangor.....9	244	7642
54	Llanbeddery .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..1	Bridgend ....9	Cardiff .....13	173	....
48	Llanbedr .....pa	Brecon	Crickhowel .3	Hay.....14	Abergavenny.7	159	359
35	Llan-Bedr.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...7	Harlech .....3	Dolgelly ....12	228	403
26	Llanbedr ...ham & cha	Monmouth .	Caerleon ...4	Usk .... . .10	Chepstow ..12	148	56
58	Llanbedr .....pa	Radnor . . .	Hay .... . .7	Bualt .....7	NewRadnor 12	163	356
52	Llanbedr - Dyffryn - Clwyd ..... .pa }	Denbigh....	Ruthin.....1	Denbigh .. .9	Chester.....18	206	527
57	Llanbedr-Felfrey ...pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth ...4	Tenby .....7	Carmarthen.18	251	985
47	Llanbedr-Goch ....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..7	Llanerch-y-M8	Bangor.....8	259	437
51	Llanbedr* .....m t	Cardigan ...	Llandovery .18	Newc. in E. 21	Tregaron ...10	211	1317

Picturesque situation.

St. David's college.

Roman remains.

* LLANBEDR, or Lampeter-pont-Stephen, a market and contributory borough, partly situated in the beautiful vale of Teifi, on a level tract, encompassed by hills, and watered by the river Teifi. The College of Llanbedr stands upon the summit of the only eminence in the level country, and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. The town has improved considerably since the erection of the college. Here is a market-house and shambles, a parish church, two meeting-houses, and a house of correction, besides an excellent inn, and other places, affording comfortable accommodation. The bridge, about half a mile from the town, is said to have been originally erected by King Stephen; and an adjoining field bears the name of the King's-meadow, and a little subterranean passage, now filled up, was called the King's-cellar. There is a lead-mine at a short distance, at a place called Llanfair Clydog, containing a large per centage of silver. There is little trade here, except what may be termed domestic. Quarter sessions are held here regularly. The college of St. David is about a quarter of a mile from the town; it was founded by Bishop Burgess, incorporated by royal charter, and opened for the reception of students on the 1st of March, 1827, the first stone having been laid with due ceremony, on the 12th of August, 1822. The government and instruction of the pupils are intrusted to a principal and four professors, namely, of Hebrew, natural philosophy, mathematics, and Welsh. There are accommodations for about 100 scholars. The students enjoy the same advantage, that is, the direct admission into holy orders, as those of Cowbridge and St. Bees. There is an unendowed grammar-school in the town, and a national school consisting of 100 poor children. This was anciently a place of greater extent, and more densely peopled. The people of St. Peter are frequently mentioned in the Welsh chronicles, and to the west of the town, leaden coffins have been dug up, in a place supposed to be the cemetery of St. Thomas's-church, no part of which building now remains. A priory is also thought to have stood where the priory-house and garden are now situated; and two large mounts, enclosed by fosses, remain near to the town. A Roman road may be traced across the common, and there was a Roman camp near Olwen, where some part of a Roman military mil has been found.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, January 11; March 6; May 11; Wednesday in Whitsun-week July 10; first Saturday in August; first Saturday in September, O. S.; September 26; October 19; and first Saturday in November, O. S.

Map	Names of Places.	County	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
50	Llanbedr-y-Cennin* pa	Carnarvon ..	Llanrwst ....6	Conway... .4	Bangor... .10	223	516	
50	Llanberis†.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..10	Bangor.....8	Llanrwst ...10	227	725	
49	Llanbeudy.....pa	Carmarthen	Narbeth ...6	Carmarthen.15	Newc. in E. 15	248	1820	
47	Llanbeulan... . . . .pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M7	Aberffraw ...5	Holyhead ..10	251	375	
58	Llanbisterpa	Radnor	Presteign ...14	NewRadnor10	Rhayader ..12	165	1508	
54	Llanbleiddianpa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...1	Bridgend... .7	Cardiff... .14	173	670	
56	Llan-Brynn-Mair‡ ..pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth10	Newtown.. 16	Llanydloes .13	191	2040	
52	Llan-Cadwaladyr ..pa	Denbigh	Oswestry .. .8	Llangollen .8	Llanfyllin...8	179	205	
54	Llan-Carfanpa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge.. .4	Llantrissant 11	Cardiff.....12	172	734	
17	Llancilloe..... . . . .pa	Hereford....	Hereford...15	Crickhowell 8	Abergavenny 8	150	76	
54	Llan-Ciwgpa	Glamorgan..	Neath8	Swansea....10	Llandilo V. 12	206	1558	
54	Llandaff§city	Glamorgan..	Cardiff... . .3	Llantrissant .8	Caerphilly...6	165	1299	

* LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN. Fair, October 3.

† LLANBERIS, or Llanperis, a village, situated at the entrance of the grand defile called the Pass of Llanberis, and at the base of the Snowdonian mountains. The village consists of a few cottages, a poor-school, and a tolerable church. A new village, however, is springing up near to the lakes, and here are two inns affording comfortable lodgings, and much frequented by tourists, anglers, and artists, the scenery, in this gloomy valley, being considered the most sublime in the principality. The copper-mines here are beginning to be worked with spirit; and new slate-quarries, conducted upon very improved principles, afford occupation to the inhabitants of this and of the adjoining parishes. The slate and ore are raised close to the margin of the lake, flats are provided to transport them to the extremity, whence they are conveyed by a railroad to Moel-y-Don, on the banks of the Menai Strait. An admirable line of road is carried along the margin of the lower lake, from the New-inn to the town of Carnarvon. In the year 1831, this line of road was continued through the Pass of Llanberis, and opened into the post-road, from Beddgelert to Capel-Curig. The Glider Fawr Mountain, forming the eastern side of the Pass, rises to a height of 3300 feet, and Snowdon, which hangs over the west, is elevated 3571 feet above sea level. The surface of the lakes lies 310 feet above the sea. Llyn Cwm Dwythwch, in the west of the parish, discharges its surplus waters into the Upper Lake of Llanberis, by means of the river called Afon Hwch, which, in its course, falls over a ledge of rocks about sixty feet in height, forming the noble cataract called Rhaiadar-y-Ceynant Mawr. The ancient round castle of Dolbadern, one of the Welsh fortresses, built to guard the mountain passes, stands on the summit of a rocky eminence, protruding from the side of the mountain, and separating the Upper from the Lower Lake. Its position is remarkable, and it constitutes a strong feature in the sublime scenery of this vicinity. Owen Goich, brother of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, was confined in this castle for upwards of twenty years.

Sublime scenery.

Ancient castle.

Fair, September 18.

‡ LLAN-BRYNN-MAIR. The feeding of sheep and black cattle, upon the grassy hills here, constitutes the principal source of agricultural revenue in this parish. Here is the pool called Llyn Gwyddion, which is subject to remarkable disturbances from the action of the wind; and the cataract of Frwyda'awr consists of a great volume of water, falling over a ledge of rock, down a precipice of 150 feet in depth.

Fairs, Friday before the first fair in Welsh Pool; May 31; September 16; and November 23.

§ LLANDAFF. This ancient city derives its name from the situation of the church, on the banks of the river Taf. It is, in fact, a miserable village of mean cottages, with the exception of a few thinly-scattered gentlemen's houses; and its only traders are a few small shopkeepers. The great object of attraction is the Cathedral. The architecture of the ancient building is partly Saxon; with an occasional mixture of Norman;

The cathedral

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
55	Llandanwgpa	Merioneth ..	Harlech3	Barmouth7	Dolgelley14	229	658
49	Llan-Dauidwrpa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne3	Carmarthen4	Tenby12	242	421
49	Llan-Daugpa	Carmarthen.	..... 6	..... 11	..... 9	242	19
26	Llandavennyham	Monmouth ..	Caerleon6	Chepstow9	Usk10	145	60

LLANDAFF.

Tower built by the Duke of Bedford.

Singular architecture.

Remains of an ancient mansion.

but the prevailing style is that which is usually denominated Gothic. The western front is remarkably handsome, and ornamented with fine lancet windows of various sizes. Immediately over the principal entrance, in this end, and underneath the arch, on a tablet projecting in the centre, is the figure of a bishop with one hand moderately raised, and the other holding the pastoral staff; supposed to have been intended to represent one of the earlier bishops of the see. Above, over the upper range of windows, and near the summit of the building, is another carved figure in a sitting posture, holding a book in one hand. The whole is surmounted by an ancient cross. On the north side is a rich Saxon doorway; and on the south is another, less ornamented. At the western end were formerly two magnificent square towers; of which, that at the north-west angle, built by Jaspar, Duke of Bedford, in 1485, alone remains. It is in good preservation, except the pinnacles, which were damaged by a storm, in 1703. Two sides of this tower rest on the walls of the church, but the other sides are raised on two light arches, which spring from a single pillar. On entering the building, some elegant Gothic arches occur on the right and left, which separated the nave from two side aisles. The length of the body of the church is 300 feet, and the breadth eighty. At the east end is a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and on the south side stands the chapter-house, a square apartment, having, in the centre, a pillar, from which several Gothic arches diverge in different directions, supporting the roof. The ancient structure having fallen into decay, a new edifice was raised, about the year 1751, within the old walls. "This," observes a modern writer, "may, perhaps, claim the merit of being commodious, for the purposes of public worship; but nothing can be more incongruous than its architecture, placed where it is. The style is Grecian; and it is impossible, on the first view, to avoid the impression of its being a heathen temple built, as if in scorn, in the midst of the venerable remains of a Christian church. This incongruity is carried into the interior of the building, where the altar is placed, beneath a Grecian portico." Llandaff has been the burial place of several persons of distinction, and some of the sepulchral monuments remain, though in a dilapidated state. Near the upper end of the north aisle is the sculptured figure of a female, shrouded in a loose robe, the face and the part of the body which is displayed, exhibiting a striking representation of a delicate frame, emaciated by sickness. Beyond are two alabaster monuments, to some of the Matthews family. At the eastern extremity of the south aisle, is an alabaster monument, with the sculptured figure of a lady, in a long robe, reaching to her feet. Behind are the figures of two monks, holding an escutcheon, on which, probably, were once emblazoned the arms of the person whom it commemorates; supposed to have been the lady of John, Lord Audley, in the reign of Henry IV. Near the cathedral are some remains of the ancient, castellated mansion of the bishop, consisting of a large gateway, and part of the external wall. The destruction of this building, and of the principal portion of the church, is attributed to Owen Glyndwr. The present chapter of Llandaff consists of the bishop, who has the decanal stall, an archdeacon, treasurer, chancellor, precentor, and nine prebendaries. The see comprehends the principal part of Glamorganshire, and the whole of Monmouthshire, except seven parishes. Its revenues, valued in the king's books at £154. 14s. 1d., are computed to be worth, annually, £1600. The foundation of this see has been assigned to the year 180, but upon insufficient evidence.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
49	Llanddarog.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Llandilo Va. 10	Kidwelly .. 9	221	1037
49	Llanddausaint.....pa	Carmarthen.	Langadock...5	.....11	Landoverly .. 8	189	407
51	Llanddeiniol.....pa	Cardigan...	Aberystwith 7	Tregaron...12	Cardigan ...31	218	2610
47	Llanddeiniol-Fab...pa	Anglesea...	Bangor.....6	Carnarvon...7	Llangefni....5	257	372
48	Llanddetty.....pa	Brecon....	Brecon.....9	Crickhowell .8	Mer. Tydvil 10	161	564
48	Llanddew*.....pa	Brecon....	.....1	.....14	.....19	167	339
54	Llanddewi.....pa	Glamorgan..	Loughor....8	Swansea....12	Llanelly...15	215	178
51	Llanddewi-Aberath†pa	Cardigan...	Lampeter...13	Aberystwith 16	Cardigan. .22	224	976
48	Llanddewi - Aber - } Gwesin.....pa	Brecon....	Buallt.....15	Llandoverly .13	Rhayader ..15	188	146
51	Llanddewi-Brefi†...pa	Cardigan...	Lampeter...7	Tregaron...4	Aberystwith20	218	2461
58	Llanddewi-Fach...pa	Radnor...	Hay.....6	Buallt....8	Brecon....14	162	136
57	Llanddewi-Felfry..pa	Pembroke..	Narbarth...4	Tenby.....7	Carmarthen.18	251	786
55	Llanddewi-is-y-Craig }pa	Merioneth..	Barmouth...4	Harlech....6	Dolgelly...12	224	442
48	Llanddewi-rcwm...pa	Brecon....	Buallt....2	Brecon....14	Hay.....14	171	230
53	Llanddewi - ystrad - } Ennau.....pa	Radnor...	Rhayader...11	Buallt.....15	NewRadnor 11	172	596
47	Llanddogfael.....den	Anglesea...	Amlwch...7	Holyhead..12	Llanerch-y-M8	275	....
47	Llan-Ddona\$. ....pa	Anglesea...	Beaumaris..4	Bangor....7	.....12	255	442

* LLANDDEW, or Llanddewi. This village stands in a retired position, on the eastern bank of the river Honddu, and possesses a spacious church, supposed to have been founded in the earliest ages of Christianity in Britain. Here, also, was one of the palaces of the Bishop of St. David's ; and here the dean, and other dignitaries of the diocese, occasionally resided. The bishop holds a court-leet here annually, and formerly held also a court-baron. In the time of the Commonwealth, the manor was sold to David Morgan, but was recovered by the see at the restoration. It is in the diocese of St. David's. The author of the county history conceives that this parish was originally part of the parish of St. David's. Giraldus Cambrensis resided here; and the state and condition of the clerical residences, at this place, in the time of Leland, are mentioned in the "Itinerary." Llanddewi signifies the Church of St. David.

Spacious church.

† LLANDDEWI-ABERARTH, a village, situated upon Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the river Arth, and intersected by the coast-road, from Aberystwith to Cardigan. The village of Aberaeron is included in the return of the population of this parish. Here is a small harbour, the entrance of which is obstructed by a bar, dry at low water. In a direct line with the parish church is the Sarn Ddewi, or St. David's Causeway, running out into the sea for a distance of about a quarter of a mile.

St. David's causeway.

Fairs, July 5, and December 11.

‡ LLANDDEWI-BREFI, a small hamlet and a parish, situated upon the east bank of the river Teifi, or Tyvi, near to Pont Llanico, and in a very retired part of the county. The church is adorned with a lofty and massive tower, resting upon four Gothic arches, and presents a truly venerable appearance. There are some curious, and very ancient, monuments, in the church-yard. In the year 519 a synod was convened here, at which St. David preached against, and overthrew the Pelagian heresy. St. Dubricius assisted at this synod, and immediately after resigned his see of Caer-lleon to St. David, and retired to Bardsey Island, where he dedicated the remainder of his life to devotion. In the year 1073 a battle was fought at this place, between Gronw and Llewellyn, the sons of Cadwgan-ap-Bleddyn, and Rhys-ap-Owen and Rhyddarch-ap-Caradog, in which the princes of Powys were victorious, and Rhuddarch was slain. In 1187 a college was founded, on the spot where the synod was held, by Bishop Beck, in honour of St. David, and recommended to the patronage of King Edward the Confessor ; it consisted of a precentor and twelve prebendaries.

Battle fought in 1073.

Fairs, May 7 ; July 24 ; October 9 ; and November 13.

§ LLAN-DDONA. Here is a precipitous hill, called Arthur's Round-table on the summit of which stands the Dinas Sylwy, or exploratory-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
47	Llanddwyn*.....pa	Anglesea...	Carnarvon...9	Newborough.3	Llangefni...12	258	314
47	Llanddyfnan.....pa	Anglesea...	Beaumaris...7	Llanerch-y-M7	.....4	258	678
55	Llandecwyn.....pa	Merioneth..	Maentwrog..3	Harlech.....5	Carnarvon..19	217	462
48	Llandefaelog-Fach..pa	Brecon.....	Brecon.....4	Buallt.....11	Hay.....15	171	359
48	Llandefaelog Fawr..pa	Brecon.....	.....7	.....11	.....10	166	735
48	Llandefael g - Tre'r- }	Brecon.....	.....4	.....16	.....11	167	47
	Craig.....pa }						
50	Llandegai†.....pa	Carnarvon..	Bangor.....1	Carnarvon..10	Conway...13	250	2600
47	Llandegfan.....pa	Anglesea...	Beaumaris..3	Bangor.....4	Llaner.-y-M 12	254	738
52	Llandegla†.....pa	Denbigh....	Ruthin.....7	Llangollen...8	Hawarden..11	192	378

LLAN-
DDONA.

fort, besides two raths, conjectured to be of Danish origin, and meant to protect the shipping in Red Wharf-bay.

Abounds
with fish.

* LLANDDWYN, or Llanddwyowen, situated upon a promontory, stretching into the sea, on the west side of Carnarvon-harbour. Fish of various sorts are taken here ; amongst them, lobsters and crabs, in great plenty. The Arundo Arenaria guards the coast from the advances of the ocean ; and mats and ropes, for the Carnarvon market, are made from the sea-reed-grass, which abounds here and in the parish of Newborough. The ruins of the ancient church stand upon the extremity of the promontory, which constitutes the parish. Richard Kyffen, rector of this parish, and afterwards Dean of Bangor, being a warm partisan of the house of Lancaster, concerted measures here, in conjunction with Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas, for the introduction of the Earl of Richmond, then in Brittany, with whom they communicated by means of a number of fishing-wherries. In the time of Owen Glendwr, this was considered a wealthy shrine ; in the reign of Henry VIII. its revenues constituted the richest prebend in Bangor-cathedral. Near the sea-side was the oratory of St. Dwynwen, the daughter of Brychan Urth, a pious personage, who flourished in the fifth century. Here, also, was the Ffynnon-fair, or St. Mary's-well, visited by contrite persons, upon whom the monks of the well levied large contributions for expounding to them their future destinies.

St. Mary's-
well.

Extensive
slate
quarries.

† LLANDEGAI, a village on the banks of the river Ogwen. The parish extends about fifteen miles in length, averages about two miles in breadth, and includes the most mountainous and irreclaimable parts of North Wales, being overhung also by Carnedd Davydd and Carnedd Llewellyn. Although the surface is mountainous and barren, an inexhaustible source of wealth lies beneath, in the excellent material, for roofing, generally called Bangor-slates. The Llandegai quarries occupy about 1500 men, and, consequently, sustain a population amounting to about four times that number. The quarry, now a terrific excavation, has been worked for upwards of forty years ; and the scientific means adopted in the detaching and splitting of the blocks, as well as the rapidity and economy used in conveying the slates to Port Penrhyn, where they are shipped, tend to augment this great gulf to a capaciousness, that must excite the astonishment of every visitor. The hydraulic press, sawing-mills, and rail-roads, are amongst the improved means of working and transporting slates adopted at these quarries. The noble Saxon castle, erected in this parish by Mr. Pennant, after a design by Mr. Hopper, is not merely unique, but, perhaps, the most majestic private residence in Great Britain. It is built of marble, brought from the island of Anglesea, and the singular antique style adopted in the design is adhered to throughout with admirable exactness.

‡ LLANDEGLA, a village and parish, situated at the source of the river Alen. The fairs here are celebrated for the quality and numbers of their black cattle. About 200 yards from the church, in a quillet called

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
58	Llandegla*.....pa	Radnor . . .	Rhayader ..12	New Radnor 7	Pen-y-bont ..2	169	355
26	Llandegweth.....pa	Monmouth .	Caerleon .. .4	Usk... ..5	Pontypool...5	147	146
50	Llandegwning.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli.....6	Bardsey Isle 10	Nevin.....10	249	148
57	Llandeilo†.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth ...8	Haverford W13	Cardigan ...12	263	87
49	Llandeilo - Aber - } Cywyn .....pa }	Carmarthen.	Cármarthen..8	Llangharne .3	Kidwelly...10	242	90
48	Llandeilo-Arfan ....pa	Brecon	Brecon... ..11	Llandovery ..8	Buallt.....18	182	585
49	Llandeilo-Fawr†...m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.16	.....14	Swansea....20	202	5189
58	Llandeilo Graban ...pa	Radnor . . .	Buallt... ..6	Hay..... .8	Brecon... ..12	164	272
54	Llandeilo-Tal-y-Bont }pa }	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Pont ar Dulas 3	Llanelly....7	216	1253
50	Llandeiniolen§ .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor... ..6	Holyhead . 25	248	2610

Gwern Degla, is a well under the tutelage of St. Tecla, virgin and martyr, said to be serviceable in the unhappy complaint called the falling-sickness.
Fairs, March 10; May 6; June 23; August 14; and October 26.

* LLANDEGLA, or Llandegley, a parish situated upon the Cameron river, in the district called the Forest of Radnor, and including the townships of Swydd, Craig, and Trellan. A spring of sulphureous vitriolic water rises in a field near the road to Radnor, and is much esteemed for its useful properties. In this parish is the curious, bold, rocky prominence, called Llandegles Rocks, resembling the Torrs in Cornwall.

† LLANDEILO. Here is a well, the water of which was supposed to cure coughs, when drunk out of the skull of St. Teilo, the tutelar saint. The skull was kept for that purpose in an adjoining cottage.

‡ LLANDEILO-FAWR, or Llandilo-Vawr. This town does not possess any particular attractions, but the surrounding country abounds with objects of beauty and interest. Here is a spacious but very ancient church. Quarter sessions are held here in the month of July in each year. Sheriff's courts for the county held monthly. The Bishop of St. David's is lord of the manor. There is a good general country trade at this place, and much tanning carried on here. There are several small brooks within the parish, upon which corn-mills are erected, and woollen manufactories established. Several schools for the benefit of poor children exist here. Of the several chalybeate springs in this parish, that called Ffynnon Craig Ceffyl, possesses valuable medicinal properties. The well of Llan-defaen was deemed beneficial in paralysis. The well in Castell Cenen is merely a curiosity, and the copious spring at Cwrt Brynn-y-Beirdd, is the head of the river Llychwyr. Near to the last well, or spring, is a spacious cavern in the limestone rock, containing many beautiful petrifications. About four miles from the town are the remains of Cenan-castle, supposed to have been built by Gorwnw, prince or lord of Is Cenen, and one of the knights of Arthur's Round Table. One mile from this is an ancient bardish palace, called Cwrt-Brynn-y-Beird, now converted into a snug farm-house; and three miles from the town are the ruins of Capel-yr-ywen, formerly a chapel of ease to the parish church. The famous Hirlas, or drinking horn, presented by Henry VII., when Earl of Richmond, to Dafydd ap Iquan, who entertained the earl and his followers, on the route from Milford Haven to Bosworth-field, is preserved in the mansion of Golden-grove. Cromwell also visited this fine seat upon his approach to Pembroke-castle. Near this is shown a spot called Taylor's-walk, from its having been frequented daily by Dr. Jeremy Taylor, during the period of his adversity. On an eminence in the vale stands Drysburgh-castle, the siege of which proved fatal to Lord Stafford and his party, who were buried beneath its ruins.

Market, Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 20; Palm-Monday; May 5 and 12; June 21; August 23, November 12; and Monday before Christmas-Day. Also, on November 22 at Fairfach.

§ LLANDEINIOLEN. Here are two mineral springs, one of which is considered efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints, the other is a

LLANDEGLA

Sulphureous spring.

Ancient church.

Remains of Cenan-castle.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
26	Llandenny.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....4	Monmouth...9	Abergavenny11	138	371
55	Llanderfel.....pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen .....7	Bala.....6	Denbigh....19	201	1016
26	Llandevand.ham & cha	Monmouth..	Caerleon ....4	Newport...6	Chepstow...10	144	....
17	Llandinabo .....pa	Hereford ...	Ross .....7	Hereford...8	Monmouth..12	128	53
76	Llandinam .....pa	Montgomery	Llanydloes .6	Newtown...7	Rhayader .14	182	1015
19	Llandingad.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery .1	Langadock .6	Llampeter .15	191	2465
54	Llandoeh.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....4	Cowbridge..10	Llantrissant 11	164	119
54	Llandoeh.....pa	Glamorgan..	.....14	.....2	.....8	174	118
52	Llandoged.....pa	Denbigh....	Llanwrst ....2	Conway....8	Bangor....17	219	257
26	Llandogo .....pa	Monmouth ..	Monmouth ..7	Chepstow ..8	Usk.....11	136	672
19	Llandovery*.....m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.29	Trecastle...9	Llandilo V. 14	191	1766
52	Llandrillo-yn-Rhos .pa	Denbigh....	Conway .....5	Abergele...8	St. Asaph .14	233	1133
55	Llandrillof.....pa	Merioneth ..	Corwen.....5	Bala.....8	Llangollen..14	199	806
58	Llandrindod†.....pa	Radnor ...	Buallt.....6	Pen-y-Bont .7	Rhayader...10	172	182

LLANDEINI-
OLEN.

Roman en-
campment.

Its castle
overthrown
by Crom-
well.

Mineral
springs.

strong chalybeate. The latter is generally called Ffynnon-y-Cegin Arthur, or the Well of Arther's-kitchen, from which the river Cegin flows. The festival-day here is the 23d of November. Near Penllyn are the ruins of a Llys, or palace, of one of the princes of Wales ; this, along with the manor of Dinorweg, was granted by Edward I. to Sir Gruffydd Llwydd, on his bearing the glad tidings of the birth of Edward II., in Carnarvon-castle, to his majesty. Pen Dinas was a Roman encampment ; it is 600 feet high, and is enclosed with a double ditch and rampart.

* LLANDOVERY, or Llan-ym-Ddyfri, a town agreeably and beau- tifully situated in a valley, encircled by hills, clothed with wood, and intersected and watered by several streams. Its name appears to be derived from the circumstance of the confluence of so many streams in the immediate vicinity. The town consists of nine streets, the High, or principal one, being a broad and handsome avenue, enclosed by respect- able houses. This place appears to have originated in a Roman-station, at a place now called Llanfair-ar-y-Brynn. Its castle was besieged in 1116, by Gryffyd ap Rhys, and was taken by the Welsh and Normans in 1216, but it was reserved for the army of Cromwell to overthrow its walls. The keep of the castle is still standing, and presents a singularly picturesque appearance, placed upon the summit of an insulated rock, the only elevated object in a plain of much extent. The trade of this place is confined to the supply of the surrounding country, which is both rich, respectable, and thickly inhabited, but the fairs are well supplied and well attended. The Roman station, which gave rise to this settlement, was a quarter of a mile from the present town, and at that place four Roman roads inter- sected. The Rev. Rhys Pritchard was a native of this place.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Wednesday after January 17 ; Wednesday after Easter week ; Whit-Tuesday ; July 31 ; Wednesday after October 10 ; and November 26.

† LLANDRILLO. *Fairs, February 25 ; May 3 ; June 29 ; August 28 ; and November 14.*

‡ LLANDRINDOD, or Llan-y-Drindod (the church of the Holy Trinity). This town owes its origin, and what importance it possesses, to the mineral springs discovered here. The wells of this place rise from three springs, within a few yards of each other, and totally different in their quality and characters, being chalybeate, sulphureous, and cathartic. They were known to the inhabitants of the vicinity as early as the year 1696, and began to be visited by persons from various distances, in 1726. Lodging-houses were erected and accommodations provided for the recep- tion of visitors in the year 1749, at which period its utility may be sup- posed to have been fully established. The waters are denominated, first, the Rock Water ; which issues from a slate rock, and is strongly impreg- nated with iron, earth, salts, and sulphur. This water is beneficial in chronic complaints, proceeding from weakness in the fibres ; also in scor- butic eruptions, nervous debilities, palsies, agues, and kindred diseases. Secondly, the Saline Spring ; this is found serviceable in scorbutic erup-

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
56	Llandrinio.....pa	Montgomery	Welshpool ..9	Shrewsbury.13	Oswestry ....9		166	863
17	Llandrygan .....pa	Anglesea ...	Llangefni....6	Llanerch-y-M5	Holyhead ..10		268	449
50	Llandudno *pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway .....6	Abergele ...11	St. Asaph ..17		236	662
50	Llandudwen.....pa	Carnarvon	Pwllheli....5	Nevin.....10	Bardsey Isle 10		248	85
52	Llandulas †.....pa	Denbigh..	Abergele ...3	Conway....10	Llanwrst ...14		218	194
48	Llandulas.....pa	Brecon	Buallt.....14	Rhayader...21	Brecon ....15		186	159
54	Llandwf .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..3	Bridgend ....6	Llantrissant..9		176	130
50	Llandwrog†.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ..5	Nevin.....14	Pwllheli....17		249	1923

tions, and in the several species of the gravel. Thirdly, the Sulphur, or Blackwater, is adapted both for bathing and for internal use. It is taken with beneficial effects in ulcerous, leprous, scorbutic, rhumatic, and gouty complaints ; and, applied externally, affords relief in chronic cases.

Fairs, (on Howey Common) Saturday before February 11 ; May 11 ; and November 11.

* LLANDUDNO, a hamlet and parish situated upon the Irish Sea, and including the remarkable promontory of Gogarth, or The Great Orme's Head. Here are extensive copper-mines, in which many persons in this and the adjoining parishes find constant employment. The Promontory of Gogarth, so well known to all navigators of the Irish Sea, presents a grand precipitous front to the sea. The action of the waves has excavated the base of these bold cliffs into caverns of vast depths and heights, in one of which occurred the melancholy wreck of the Hornby Castle, West Indiaman. In the most inaccessible parts of the craggs, gulls, cormorants, herons, razor-bills, ravens, and rock-pigeons, have taken up their abode ; and the species of the peregrine falcon, so much valued a few ages back in the fashionable and sporting world, is still an inhabitant of the rocks of Llandudno. Rock samphire is gathered upon the rocks of this promontory, and by modes as perilous as those described by Shakspeare on the cliffs of Dover. On an eminence here, called Dinas, is a circular space, enclosed by a wall of prodigious thickness, and within which are several round caves, supposed to have been the rude abodes of the Aborigines of this country, and resembling the habitations of the Troglodytes of Ethiopia. Near to this is the Maen Sigl, or Self-rocking Stone ; also called Cryd Tudno, i. e., St. Tudno's-cradle, a huge mass, enclosed by a fosse, and approached by a narrow pathway.

LLAN-
DRINDOD.

Remarkable
promontory.

The rocking
stone.

† LLANDULAS, a village situated upon the little river Dulas, and washed also by the Irish Sea, on the northern boundary. The great post-road from Chester to Holyhead passes through the parish. In one of the little glens in this parish, Richard II. was attacked by a band of ruffians, employed by the Earl of Northumberland, for the purpose of delivering him into the hands of Bolingbroke, who was then lodged at Flint.

‡ LLANDWROG. In this parish is the interesting remnant of antiquity, called Dinas, in the township of Dinas Dinlle, situated upon the water's edge, and almost in the centre of the bold sweep of coast forming the bay of Carnarvon. The Dinas is raised upon a hill of sand and pebbles, is of a circular form, and 140 paces in diameter. The height of the rampart, on the north and east sides, is twenty yards ; on the south, fifteen yards ; while the western side is elevated only ten yards above the sea, which washes its base. The surrounding fosse is fifteen yards in breadth. The principal entrance was on the east, and was funnel-shaped, and a smaller entrance appears towards the northern side. The area of the Dinas occupies twenty acres of land. A Roman road was constructed from Dinas Dinlle to Segontium, interrupted, at one place, by a river, to which obstruction the name of Rhyd-y-Pedestre is given at the present day.

Interesting
remnant of
antiquity

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
49	Llandybie*.....pa	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr6	Bettws...4	Carmarthen 15	207	2248
49	Llandyvailog.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..6	Kidwelly...4	Llangharne..8	235	1274
49	Llandyfeisant†.....pa	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr1	Pont-ar-Dul.13	Llangadog..8	201	230
54	Llandyfodwg‡.....pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend...6	Mer.Tydvyl 15	Neath.....15	180	326
51	Llandyfriog.....pa	Cardigan...	Newc.in Em. 1	Cardigan...10	Carmarthen.14	230	854
47	Llandyfyrydog§.....pa	Anglesea...	Llanerch-y-M2	Amlwch...5	Llangefni...7	267	853
51	Llandygwydd.....pa	Cardigan...	Cardigan...4	Newcastle..6	Carmarthen 20	235	1131
57	Llandylwyf.....pa	Pembroke..	St. Davids..8	Fishguard...9	HaverfordW. 9	266	210
52	Llandyrnog.....pa	Denbigh....	Denbigh...4	Ruthin.....4	Holywell...10	209	708
51	Llandysil||.....pa	Cardigan...	Lampeter...12	Cardigan...14	Newcastle...6	223	2724
47	Llandysilio¶.....pa	Anglesea...	Bangor.....2	Beaumaris...4	Carnarvon...9	253	479

* LLANDYBIE, or Llandebie. *Fairs*, first Wednesday in Easter-week ; and first Wednesday in July.

Intermitting
spring.

† LLANDYFEISANT. Here is one of those natural curiosities called an intermitting spring, the water in which ebbs and flows ; the explanation of this is easy, even to those but little acquainted with natural philosophy. The rivulet issuing from this spring is called The Bewitched Brook. The church is supposed to rest upon the fragments of a Roman building, and a vessel of Roman silver coins was dug up in the church-yard, about thirty years ago.

‡ LLANDYFODWG. This is part of the duchy of Lancaster, and the inhabitants are, in consequence, exempt from tolls, in all markets and fairs throughout the kingdom, the vicinities of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge excepted. Iron and coal abound here, and several chalybeate springs arise in their immediate neighbourhood.

Legend of
the Tyfrydog
Thief.

§ LLANDYFRYDOG. Agriculture engages one part of the population of this parish, while others find employment in the great copper-mines of Parys Mountain, in the adjoining parish. In this parish are two wells, called Ffynnon Seiriol and Ffynnon Kybi, where those holy men are said to have held religious conferences ; the wells are midway between Holyhead and Priestholme-island, the retreats of the saints. Upon Clorach farm, also, is a pillar-stone, called the Tyfrydog Thief, said to be a thief, who was in the act of stealing the church bible, and who was actually turned into this pillar of stone for his sacrilegious crime. The bunch, on one side of the stone, is said to be the transmuted bible. The parish church was founded as early as the year 450.

|| LLANDYSIL. The river Teifi forms the southern boundary of the parish, and its banks here present scenes of the most agreeable description. The high road between Lampeter and Cardigan, runs through the parish, keeping parallel nearly with the sinuosities of the Teifi. The village is humble, but cheerfully situated. There were formerly six chapels of ease in this extensive parish, the ruins of some may still be seen. Besides several *carneddau*, here is the Tommen Rhyd Owen ; and Howel's-castle, the history of which is lost, is also within the limits of Llandysil parish.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, February 11 ; on Palm-Thursday ; and on September 19.

Celebrated
suspension-
bridge.

¶ LLANDYSILIO, a parish upon the western bank of the Menai Strait, where it is crossed by the celebrated suspension-bridge, and where there was formerly an established ferry. The fairs are held on the water-side, and continue to be designated the fairs of Bangor-ferry. The chapel, erected in the year 630, stands on a little rocky peninsula, which, at high water, is completely insulated. The island, as it may properly be considered, is called Benglas, affords pasturage for half a score of sheep, and is approached, at ebb-tide, by a sarn, or causeway, connecting it with the Anglesea shore.

Fairs, August 26 ; September 26 ; October 24 ; and November 14.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
56	Llandysilio pr	Montgomery	Welshpool . . 10	Ellesmere . . 17	Montgomery 17	167	633	
52	Llandysilio* pa	Denbigh . . .	Llangollen . . 2	Corwen 8	Wrexham . . 12	186	842	
51	Llandysilio-Gogo . . . pa	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . 18	Aberystwith 9	Tregaron . . 12	229	1468	
49	Llandysilio-yn-Nyfed } pa }	Carmarthen.	Narbarth . . . 3	Llangharne . 17	Carmarthen . 20	253	1045	
56	Llandyssul pa	Montgomery	Montgomery . 3	Newtown . . . 6	Bishops Cas. 12	161	914	
54	Llanedeyrn pa	Glamorgan .	Cardiff 4	Caerphilly . . 4	Llantrissant 10	164	315	
47	Llanedwent† pa	Anglesea . . .	Carnarvon . . 5	Bangor 6	Beaumaris . . 8	254	294	
49	Llanedy pa	Carmarthen.	Llanelly . . . 8	Pont-ar-Dul. 3	Llandilo V. 10	211	1001	
55	Llanegryn pa	Merioneth . .	Dolgelly . . . 7	Towyn 12	Machynleth. 16	209	764	
49	Llanegwad pa	Carmarthen.	LlandiloFawr7	Carmarthen . 9	Llampeter . . 18	208	2214	
47	Llaneigrad pa	Anglesea . . .	Amlwch . . . 7	Llanerch-y-M6	Beaumaris . . 10	261	740	
50	Llanelhaiarn pa	Carnarvon . .	Pwllheli . . . 9	Carnarvon . . 11	Cricceath . . 15	245	676	
47	Llanelian‡ pa	Anglesea . . .	Amlwch . . . 2	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangeffni . . 14	274	1438	
52	Llanelian pa	Denbigh . . .	Abergele . . . 5	Conway 8	Llanrwst . . 10	230	604	
52	Llanelidan pa	Denbigh . . .	Ruthen 6	Denbigh . . . 12	Bala 14	211	749	
48	Llanellieu pa	Brecon	Hay 5	Brecon 12	Crickhowel. 14	161	115	
26	Llanellen pa	Monmouth .	Abergavenny. 2	Pontypool . . 8	Monmouth . . 14	143	323	
55	Llanelltyd pa	Merioneth . .	Dolgelly . . . 1	Barmouth . . 3	Harlech . . . 13	203	416	
48	Llanelly pa	Brecon	Abergavenny. 5	Crickhowel . 5	Pontypool . . 8	152	4041	
49	Llanelly§ m t	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen. 15	Swansea . . . 13	Kidwelly . . . 9	217	7646	

* LLANDYSILIO, or Llantysilio. The parish occupies the most picturesque part of the beautiful vale of Llangollen, and is adorned by a chapel, situated in a wooded and sequestered little glen, near to which is Llandysilio-hall. In this parish are considerable slate quarries, besides lime-works, on an extensive scale. The Ellesmere navigation commences near the hall, where a wear is thrown across the Dee, and the slates are conveyed thence to public markets. Here are the admired ruins of the Cistercian-abbey of Llan Ggwest.

Picturesque scenery.

† LLANEDWEN, a village situated upon the Straits of Menai, and having here an established ferry, at a place called Moel-y-Don, remarkable in the history of Wales for a defeat, sustained by the forces of Edward I., from the ancient Britons. The learned Henry Rowlands, author of the “*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*,” was born here, and lies interred within the church of his native parish, beneath a black marble slab, inscribed with a few lines, in the Latin language, full of elegance and feeling.

Birthplace of Henry Rowlands.

‡ LLANELIAN. Porth Elian, in this parish, affords refuge to pilot-boats, and is capable of still greater benefit to mariners, by scientific improvement. Here are a light-house and signal-staff. There is a subscription-school here for poor children. In the fine old church were several portraits of holy persons, now totally effaced; and some stained glass adorned the eastern window. The famous Caswallon Law Hir, or the long armed, endowed this place with many privileges and extensive lands, of which about £20. per annum, is now traceable, appropriated generally to the repairs of the church. There is, in the cloister, an oaken semicircular box, six feet in length, by three in breadth, and about four feet in height or depth. It is secured to the wall, and perforated in the front by an aperture, three feet in length, or height, by one in breadth. During the celebration of the wake, many persons enter the chest through this aperture, and turn themselves round in it three times, which ceremony is said to ensure a continuance of life, accompanied by various blessings, for the space of one year, at least, from that period. The building, containing this chest, was the cloister, or cell, of St. Elian, and appears to have possessed a bell. In the choir of the church stands another chest, called St. Elian’s-cuff, rounded on the top, and studded with large nails. The chest is only opened on St. Thomas’s-day, in each year. In digging a grave, in the church-yard, in the year 1793, a deep trench, filled with human bones, was found, extending across the cemetery, for a length of about twenty yards.

Curious ceremony.

§ LLANELLY, a thriving market and borough town, situated upon a creek, in the river Burry, which latter is the estuary of the river Loughor.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
58	Llanelwedd.....pa	Radnor	Buallt	1	Rhayader...11	NewRadnor 14	173	196		
55	Llanenddwyn.. ....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth ...	5	Harlech	5	Dolgelly... ..12	214	798	
50	Llanengan* .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli	5	Nevin.....	10	Bardsey Isle 12	248	1016	
47	Llanenghenel.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....	6	Llanerch-y-M7	Aberffraw ..10	272	....	
56	Llanerchfrochwell...to	Montgomery	Welshpool...3		Llanfyllin ..	7	Llanfair ...	7	179	....
47	Llanerch-y-Medd† m t	Anglesea ...	Amlwch	6	Holyhead ..	13	Beaumaris ..14	265	375	
56	Llanerfyl.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair	5	Llanfyllin...13	Dinasmowd. 13	189	989		
54	Llanfabon.....pa	Glamorgan..	Caerphilly ...	5	Llantrissant. 8	Mer. Tydvyl .8	165	741		
55	Llanfachreth .....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly ...	4	Bala.....	12	Harlech.....	12	204	948
47	Llanfachreth .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....	7	Llanerch-y-M9	Llangefni...11	271	424		
47	Llanfaelog.....pa	Anglesea ...	.....	9	Aberffraw ...4	.....	10	270	615	
50	Llanfaelrhys.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....	13	Nevin.....	16	Bardsey Isle..4	256	258	
47	Llanfaes.....pa	Agglesea....	Beaumaris ...1		Bangor....	5	Llangefni...10	252	271	
47	Llanfaethlu.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....	9	Llanerch-y-M8	.....	14	274	433	
50	Llanfaglan .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...3		Newborough 9	Pwllheli...16	252	156		
52	Llanfair - Dyffryn - Clwyd.....pa }	Denbeigh ...	Ruthin	2	Llangollen..14	Corwen ...12	203	1326		
56	Llanfair - ynnghaer - Einion†.....m t }	Montgomery	Llanfyllin....	9	Welshpool...8	Newtown ..10	184	2714		

LLANELLY.

The town has lately undergone very considerable improvements ; and its trade and population greatly augmented. The church is an ancient, venerable-looking structure. The market-house is particularly convenient. The town is governed by a portreeve, and an unlimited number of bur- gesses, who possess very valuable estates, the revenues of which are judiciously and honourably expended upon the improvement of the town and harbour. The parish includes the hamlets of Berwick, the Borough, Glynn, Hengoed, and Westoac, or Westowe. The prosperity of this place is attributable to the presence of bituminous coal of an excellent quality, of non-flaming, or stone coal, culm, and fire-clay, which has caused an influx of capital, and induced men of spirit and intelligence to establish themselves here. Works on an extensive scale are now esta- blished, for the manufacturing of copper, brass, iron, lead, fire-bricks, &c. A vast number of hands find employment in the copper smelting- houses. Such extensive manufactures demanded an outlet, free and unob- structed ; and to procure this, great expense has been incurred in im- proving the port and constructing docks. There are three excellent docks, now completed, furnished with loading stages. The graving-dock of the Railway-company, is admirably constructed, and, from one end of it, a break-water extends, enabling vessels to lie in smooth water at all times. Each dock has a scouring reservoir attached to it, and there is besides, one reservoir, of great capacity, for scouring the harbour and the channel. A steam-tug is in attendance to tow vessels in and out, as occasion demands.

Markets, Thursday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, Ascension-day ; and September 30.

Safe harbour.

* LLANENGAN, or Einionfrenin, a parish, situated upon a promon- tory, stretching into the Irish Sea, the eastern side of which is washed by the strait, called St. Tudwal's-road, and the left by the open harbour of Hell's-mouth. St. Tudwal's-road is one of the safest asylums for shipping on the Welsh coast, and has a good anchorage ground, consisting of a stiff clay. About one mile from the coast lie two small islands, called also St. Tudwal's ; they afford a good sheep-walk, and rabbits breed there in tolerable quantities. Vast numbers of puffins frequent their coasts.

Extensive manufac- ture of snuff.

† LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, or L annerch-y-Medd. This town possesses a manufacture of snuff, acknowledged to be the only formidable rival of the famous composition, called Lundy Foot, which has yet been dis- covered. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 5 ; April 25 ; May 6 ; and Thursday after Trinity- Sunday.

‡ LLANFAIR-YNNGHAER-EINION, a neat, but small market- town, situated upon a hill near the banks of the Fyrnwy (Vierniew) river

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
49	Llanfair-Ar-y-Brynn pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery ..1	Llangadog ...6	Llampeter ..15	191	1485
51	Llanfair-Clydogan ..pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter...3	Llandovery .16	Tregaron ...8	214	385
50	Llanfair Fechan* ...pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway...7	Bangor....9	Llanrwst...11	245	653
47	Llanfair - in - Matha - farn-Eithaf .....pa }	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..8	Llanerch-y-M5	Llangefni ...8	259	739
50	Llanfair-is-Gaer ...pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...3	Bangor.....7	Newborough.7	252	379
55	Llanfair Juxta Har- leigh .....pa }	Merioneth ..	Harlech ....1	Barmouth ...9	Dolgelly....14	230	429
57	Llanfair Nantygof...pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...4	Haverford W. 9	Newport...7	257	243
57	Llanfair Nantgwyn pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ...6	Killgerran ...6	Narbarth ...13	245	267
51	Llanfair Orllwyn...pa	Cardigan ...	Newcastle ..4	Llampeter ..14	Carmarthen.14	226	394
47	Llanfair-Pwll-Gwyn- gyll.....pa }	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ..6	Bangor.....3	Llangefni...7	254	497
52	Llanfairtalhairn† ...pa	Denbigh	Abergele ...4	Denbigh .....7	Conway ....12	217	1355
51	Llanfair-Trelygon ..pa	Cardigan ...	Newcastle...5	Llampeter ..13	Carmarthen.15	225	124
47	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll.....pa }	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ...5	Lla.-y-Medd 10	Llangefni...12	271	319
47	Llanfair-yn - Nghor- nwy.....pa }	Anglesea ...	Amlwch.....9	.....10	.....16	275	310
47	Llanfair - yn - y - Cwmwd.....pa }	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor.....6	Newborough.8	253	....
49	Llanfallteg.....pa	Carmarthen.	Narbarth...5	Llangharne .13	Carmarthen.17	249	378
58	Llanfareth.....pa	Radnor	Buallt...2	NewRadnor 13	Hay.....15	172	183
55	Llanfawr.....pa	Merioneth ..	Bala.....1	Llangollen.20	Ruthin....19	193	1749
56	Llanfechan .....pa	Montgomery	Llanfylllyn...3	Oswestry ...10	Welshpool..10	186	706
56	Llanfechan .....to	Montgomery	Machynlleth.4	Dinasmowddy9	Llanfair...23	203	379
47	Llanfechel†.....pa	Anglesea ...	Amlwch ....6	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangefni...13	272	976
54	Llanfedw .....ham	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....6	Caerphilly ..6	Newport...7	155	346
52	Llanferis.....pa	Denbigh	Mold.....5	Ruthin....9	Wrexham...13	200	705
57	Llanfernach.....pa	Pembroke...	Newcastle ..9	Narbarth...9	Cardigan...9	236	874
48	Llanfeugan .....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....5	Crickhowell 12	Hay.....18	169	696
47	Llanffinan.....pa	Anglesea ...	Llangefni...2	Beaumaris ...7	Bangor...7	257	163
47	Llanfflewyn.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ..14	Amlwch...9	Llanerch-y-M8	275	133
52	Llanfihangel.....pa	Denbigh	Cerrig .....2	Ruthin ...12	Denbigh....13	204	452
56	Llanfihangel.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin ...4	Lanfair.....9	Dinasmowd.17	193	906
49	Llanfihangel Aber- bythych.....pa }	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. .4	Pont-ar-Dul.12	Carmarthen.13	205	953

Here is an ancient church, besides chapels for Methodists and Independents; and a market-house, or town-hall. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts-leet, the latter opened twice in each year, under the lord of the manor.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 19; March 29; May 19; July 26; October 3; November 1; and December 19.

* LLANFAIR-FECHAN, a parish situated upon the sea-coast. The improved and admirable new line of road, at the base of Penmaen Mawr, and along the sea-side, passes through the parish. Adjoining this parish are the Lavan Sands, covering a surface of ninety-six square miles, supposed to have been inundated by the sea, in the sixth century, and never since recovered.

LLANFAIR-
YNNNGHAER-
EINION.

Great inun-
dation of
the sea.

† LLANFAIRTALHAIRN. Talhairn was a bard and saint, of the congregation of Catwg, and flourished at the close of the fifth, and opening of the sixth, century; he composed the prayer adopted at the sessions of the bards of Glamorgan. He was domestic chaplain to Emrys-Wledig, but, upon the untimely death of that prince, he turned hermit, and dwelt where the church, dedicated to him, now stands. Hedd Molwynog, a descendant of Roderic the Great, King of all Wales, had a mansion in this parish, at a place now called Yr Hen Llys.

‡ LLANFECHEL. The population are partly occupied in the Parys copper-mines, which are in the adjoining parish. A mineral spring here is said to have cured lameness in many persons. The church is supposed to have been built as early as the year 630.

Ancient
church.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, February 25; August 5; September 21; and November 5 and 26.

§ LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH. Here is Golden-grove, formerly the seat of the Earls of Carberry, but now of Lord Cawdor.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
49	Llanfihangel - Aber- cywyn*.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..2	St. Clare ....2	Carmarthen..8	241	454	
48	Llanfihangel Aber- gwessin .....pa	Brecon	Buallt.....15	Rhayader .. 18	Llandovery .15	188	345	
49	Llanfihangel - Ar - Ararth.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.15	Llampeter ..11	Newcastle..11	222	209C	
50	Llanfihangei-Bachel- leth.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli.....5	Nevin.....5	Bardsey ....12	248	332	
48	Llanfihangel - Bryn Pab-Jenan .. .pa	Brecon	Buallt.....13	Rhayader...5	Llandovery .26	186	952	
49	Llanfihangel - Cil - Fargen.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...5	Carmarthen.11	Llampeter ..16	206	71	
48	Llanfihangel - Cwm Du.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny13	Hay.....12	Brecon .....10	160	1103	
51	Llanfihangel-Fach .pa	Radnor.....	Rhayader...6	Buallt.....8	Pen-y-Bont..6	178	97	
48	Llanfihangel Fechan pa	Brecon	Brecon .....5	.....10	Hay.....16	172	204
51	Llanfihangel-Genau'r Glynn .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 5	Machynlleth11	Towyn .....12	216	3576	
50	Llanfihangel-in-Rey pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...4	Bangor.....7	Llanrwst ...16	244	866	
51	Llanfihangel Llethyr Troed†.....pa	Cardigan ...	Tregaron ....7	Aberystwith .8	Llampeter ..14	219	1213	
48	Llanfihangel - Nant - Bran.....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....10	Buallt.....15	Llandovery .10	177	603	
58	Llanfihangel - Nant Melin .....pa	Radnor ...	New Radnor.4	Presteign ...11	Kington....10	162	419	
57	Llanfihangel - Pen - bedw.....pa	Pembroke ..	Newcastle...4	Killgarran ..3	Cardigan ...4	234	339	
49	Llanfihangel - Rhosy- corn.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V. 10	Llampeter ..10	Carmarthen.15	205	657	
58	Llanfihangel - Rhydi- thon.....pa	Radnor ...	Rhayader...12	Knighton ...12	New Radnor.9	168	350	
48	Llanfihangel - Tal - y Llyn†.....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....5	Hay.....12	Crickhowell 12	165	135	
47	Llanfihangel - Tre'r - Bardd .....pa	Anglesea ..	Llanerch-y-M3	Almwch....8	Beaumaris .12	263	360	
47	Llanfihangel - Tyn - sy'wy.....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ...4	Lla.-y-Medd 14	Llangefni ...10	255	62	
49	Llanfihangel - Uwch- Gwili .....den	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Newcastle..14	Lampeter...15	228	....
64	Llanfihangel-y-Bont- Faen.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...2	Bridgend ....7	Cardiff .....15	175	48	
51	Llanfihangel-y-Creid- dyn .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith .7	Rhayader...22	Tregaron ...10	205	1971	
47	Llanfihangel-yn-Nhy- wyn .....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....6	Llangefni ...10	Llanerch-y-M9	269	225	
50	Llanfihangel-y-Pen- nant .....pa	Carnarvon ..	Tremadoc ...5	Carnarvon ..12	Maentwrog ..8	232	563	
55	Llanfihangel-y-Pen- nant.....pa	Merioneth ..	Dolgelly ...8	Towyn .....12	Dinasmowd. 13	216	394	

LLANFI-
HANGEL-
ABER-
BYTHYCH.

Cromwell visited this place, with the intent of seizing the noble proprietor, Lord Carberry, but his object being previously known, the earl withdrew to a cottage in the mountains; and the protector, after dining with the countess, pursued his route to Pembroke. The eloquent and learned Jeremy Taylor found shelter in Golden-grove, during the usurpation, and dedicated some of his writings to its noble, loyal, and hospitable proprietor. In this parish are the remains of an ancient British post.

* LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCYWYN. *Fairs*, May 12, and October 10.

Chalybeate
spring.

† LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TROED. Here is a chalybeate spring of some reputation. Evan Evans, the Welsh bard, is interred in the cemetery of the parish church. Many carneddau are scattered about here, apparently sepulchral tumuli.

Fair, October 7.

Beautiful
lake.

‡ LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYNN, a village, beautifully situated at the head of the Lake Lynnsafaddan, through which the river Llyffni flows. Tal-y-Llynn signifies the Head of the Lake. This pretty sheet of water extends two miles in length, and averages one in breadth. It abounds with pike, perch, and mud-eels, of an enormous size. The trout appear to avoid the lake, but are taken in quantities in the Llyffni river.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
47	Llanfihangel Yscei- flog.....pa }	Anglesea ...	Bangor.....7	Llangeffni....3	Newborough 7	258	663	
51	Llanfihangel-Ystrad.pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter....6	Tregaron ...10	Aberystwith14	217	1183	
55	Llanfihangel-y-Trae- than .....pa }	Merioneth ..	Harlech ....3	Tremadoc ...4	Maentwrog ..7	229	1026	
48	Llanfilo.....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....6	Hay.....11	Buallt.....13	167	326	
26	Llanfoist .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 2	Crickhowel ..7	Pontypool ...9	148	538	
55	Llanfrothen .....pa	Merioneth ..	Tan-y-Bwlch 5	Harlech ....9	Llanrwst...10	220	647	
48	Llanfrynach .....pa	Brecon	Brecon .....3	Crickhowel 13	Hay.....16	165	370	
47	Llanfugail.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead....7	Llanerch-y-M7	Llangeffni ..11	270	152	
47	Llanfwrog.....pa	Anglesea ...	.....7	.....9	.....13	272	266
52	Llanfwrog.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin .....1	Bala.....18	Denbigh....8	196	343	
56	Llanfyllin* .....m t	Montgomery	Oswestry...12	Llanfair...10	Dinasmowd.20	179	1836	
49	Llanfynydd† .....pa	Cardmarthen.	Llandilo V...7	Llampeter ..12	Cardmarthen.11	209	1436	
56	Llangadfan‡.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair....7	Llanfyllin...10	Dinasmowd.10	190	1067	
49	Langadog Fawr§...m t	Cardmarthen.	Llandilo V...8	Llandovery ..6	Llampeter ..17	195	2476	
47	Llangaffo.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ..5	Llangeffni ...6	Newborough 3	254	137	
49	Llangain .....pa	Cardmarthen.	Cardmarthen.4	Kidwelly ...7	Llangharne ..7	222	423	
48	Llangammarch ||.....pa	Brecon	Buallt .. ...9	Llandovery .13	Rhayader...13	182	1091	
49	Llangan .....pa	Cardmarthen.	Narbarth...7	Llangharne .12	Cardmarthen.15	233	733	

* LLANFYLLIN. The appearance of this town is neat and agreeable. The church is unadorned, the town-hall modern, and convenient. This is a place of ancient foundation. It was incorporated by a charter of Llewellyn ap Gryffyd, in the time of Edward I. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Here is a blue-coat school for twenty-four boys, a second, for twelve girls, who wear blue gowns. Mrs. Vaughan's bequest sustains twenty-four children; and there is a national school here likewise. There are some fine seats in the vicinity.

Very ancient town.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Wednesday next before Easter; May 24; June 28; and October 5.

† LLANFYNYDD. Fairs, July 5; September 28; and November 19.

‡ LLANGADFAN, a village and parish, situated upon the Banwy, and watered by other tributaries to the Fyrnwy river, a little south-west of the posting-station, called Cann-office. There is a great extent of turbary here, used only as fuel; and copper-ore is known to exist in one or two parts of the parish. In the church-yard is the Ffynnon-Gadvan, or Cadvan's-well. This saint was the son of Æneas-Cledwyr, of Armorica, and was interred at Towyn, in Merionethshire. There is a tumulus 210 feet in circumference, at Cann-office; and the ruins of a monastery are still visible in the township of Kyffin. William Jones, a poet of some reputation, was born in this parish, in the year 1729.

St. Cadvan's-well.

§ LLANGADOG-FAWR, a town and parish, lying between the Bran and Swadde rivers, and bounded on the west by the river, Tywi, deriving great picturesque superiority from the scenery in the vales of these beautiful and fertilizing rivers. The parish church is mounted upon an eminence, and the stone bridge over the Tywi is substantial and handsome. Thomas Beck once contemplated the establishment of a collegiate church at this place. Bledri, the son of Cedifov the Great, lord of Gwydigada and Elfed, died in 1119, and was interred here. The ancient castle has long since been demolished.

Picturesque scenery.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, March 12; last Thursday in May; July 9; first Thursday after September 11; second Thursday after October 10; and second Thursday after December 11.

|| LLANGAMMARCH, a village and parish upon the post-road between Buallt and Llandovery. The rivers Dulas, Cammarch, and Camddur fall into the Irvon in this parish, and the parish church is conspicuously placed upon the summit of a rock, projecting between the Irvon and Cammarch rivers. Several ancient mansions in this parish lie deserted. It is supposed there was a chapel of ease at a place in this parish, now called Llwyn-y-Fynwent. At Caerau is a mound eighty feet in diameter,

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
50	Llangelynin.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Conway.....3	Bangor.....12	Llanrwst...10	241	279
55	Llangelynin.....pa	Merioneth ..	Barmouth....6	Towyn.....8	Machynlleth 18	213	1162
48	Llangeneu.....pa	Brecon	Crickhowell .2	Hay.....15	Abergavenny.9	155	409
49	Llangennyck.....pa	Carmarthen..	Llanelly.....4	Pont-ar-Dul. 3	Llougher....5	216	670
54	Llangennydd.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....16	Penrice.....6	.....14	212	411
52	Llangennyw*.....pa	Denbigh	Llanrwst....6	Abergeley...8	Conway.....9	224	1036
26	Llangview.....pa	Monmouth ..	Usk.....1	Monmouth .12	Chepstow...14	141	173
50	Llangian.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....6	Nevin.....8	Bardsey Isle 12	249	1211
26	Llangiby.....pa	Monmouth ..	Usk.....2	Caerleon....5	Newport....8	144	543
47	Llangoed.....pa	Anglesea	Beaumaris...3	Bangor.....6	Llangeffni..13	254	562
51	Llangoed Mawr†.....pa	Cardigan ...	Cardigan....1	Kilgerran...4	Newcastle...9	239	1014
52	Llangollen ‡.....m t	Denbigh	Chester.....23	Wrexham...12	Corwen...10	184	4498
57	Llangolman.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth....8	Haverford W13	Cardigan...12	243	511
48	Llangors.....pa	Brecon	Brecon.....7	Hay.....12	Crickhowell 12	168	405
26	Llangoven.....pa	Monmouth..	Ragland...4	Monmouth...7	Usk.....7	136	150

* LLANGERNYW, or Llangerniew. *Fairs*, March 29; May 16; June 16; September 29; and November 29.

† LLANGOED-MAWR, a village upon the eastern bank of the Tyvi river, in a cultivated, well-wooded, and agreeable country. A cromlech may yet be seen here, the leaning stone of which measures nine yards in circumference, and one of its edges now rests upon the ground. The Lech-y-Gowres, or Stone of the Giantess, was demolished, and the great blocks which composed it converted into gate-posts. In another place stand nineteen vast blocks of hewn stone, resembling, in arrangement, a Druidic circle. There was a strong military post, or fortress, on the Aberystwith road, which is yet tolerably perfect; it is now called Bank-y-Warin.

Druidical circle.

‡ LLANGOLLEN, a village, beautifully situated in the vale of Llangollen, upon the banks of the river Dee, the great Parliamentary road, from London to Holyhead, passing directly through it. The church is spacious, and in good preservation. The glebe-house is one of the most agreeable residences in the county; and there are two inns here. The influx of tourists, during the summer, to this romantic vale, contributes greatly to the support of the villagers. Manufactures of flannel and cotton, upon an extensive scale, occupy many hands. The Ellesmere-canal, which is conveyed across the Dee, from one side of the vale to the other, by an aqueduct 1007 feet in length, affords commercial facilities of great advantage to this parish. The canal is fed by the river Dee, and extends along the vale from the aqueduct to the Oernant slate-quarries. Amongst the curiosities of this interesting and beautiful vicinity, the bridge over the Dee seems to find a place, although possessing no remarkable features. It is an irregular, unarchitectural piece of workmanship, consisting of five pointed arches, separated by clumsy buttresses, which so obstruct the passage of the waters, in extraordinary floods, that it is very singular the bridge has stood so long. The castle of Dinas Bran, called also Crow-castle, is a remarkable and curious ruin. It stands upon the vertex of a hill resembling an upright cone, the sides of which are so steep as to be with difficulty ascended, even by pedestrians. Considerable remains of the castle are yet visible, which indicate it to have been of Welsh origin. It is not ascertained by whom this ancient fortress was erected, but the lord of Dinas Bran was Gryffydd ap Madawc Maelor, a man of notorious reputation for injustice and oppression, who basely forsook his countrymen and went over to the Earl of Chester, the general of Henry III. and Edward I. His memory was despised by King Edward, who cut off two of Gryffydd's sons secretly, and bestowed the possessions of the eldest upon John, Earl of Warren. The most picturesque object in this vicinity is the Abbey of Valle Crucis. Near to the village is Plas Newydd, the seat of Miss Ponsonby, and where also dwelt her faithful companion, the late Lady Eleanor Butler. The beauty of the scenery,

Extensive manufacture of flannel and cotton.

The Abbey of Valle Crucis.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
55	Llangower pa	Merioneth . .	Bala 3	Dinasmowd. 13	Llanfyllin . . 20	197	412
51	Llangranwg* pa	Cardigan . . .	Cardigan . . . 10	Newcastle . 11	Aberystwith 30	225	921
17	Llangristiolus pa	Anglesea . . .	Llangeffni . . 1	Bangor 9	Llanerch-y-M8	260	873
26	Llangston pa	Monmouth . .	Newport . . . 5	Caerleon . . . 3	Chepstow . . 13	141	137
26	Llangua pa	Monmouth . .	Abergavenny 11	Monmouth . . 14	Hereford . . 13	145	81
56	Llangurig pa	Montgomery	Llanidloes . . 5	Aberystwith 25	Rhayader . . 13	182	1847
47	Llangwenllwyfo . . . pa	Anglesea . . .	Amlwch . . . 4	Llanerch-y-M6	Llangeffni . . 14	272	543
52	Llangwm pa	Denbigh . . .	Corwen 8	Bala 6	Ruthin 14	202	1011
26	Llangwm pa	Monmouth . .	Usk 4	Chepstow . . . 8	Monmouth . . 10	139	370
57	Llangwm pa	Pembroke . .	Haverford W. 5	Milford 3	Pembroke . . . 6	271	697
50	Llangwnodyl† pa	Carnarvon . .	Pwllheli . . . 12	Nevin 12	Bardsey Isle . 5	248	293
47	Llangwyfan pa	Anglesea . . .	Holyhead . . 10	Aberffraw . . 2	Llangeffni . . 11	270	218
52	Llangwyfan pa	Denbigh . . .	Denbigh 3	St. Asaph . . . 5	Holywell . . . 9	217	264
17	Llangwyllog pa	Anglesea . . .	Llanerch-y-M3	Llangeffni . . 5	Holyhead . . 12	264	267
50	Llangwystennin . . . pa	Carnarvon . .	Conway 3	Abergele . . . 8	St. Asaph . . 15	233	643
50	Llangybi pa	Carnarvon . .	Pwllheli . . . 7	Cricceath . . . 5	Carnarvon . . 16	239	717
51	Llangybi pa	Cardigan . . .	Lampeter . . . 4	Tregaron . . . 7	Llandovery . 15	204	275
49	Llangyndeyrn‡ pa	Carmarthen .	Carmarthen . 7	Llandilo V. 14	Kidwelly . . . 6	216	2412
51	Llangynfelin pa	Cardigan . . .	Aberystwith 6	Towyn 9	Machynlleth 12	217	688
42	Llangynhafal§ pa	Denbigh . . .	Ruthin 4	Mold 5	Denbigh 8	207	503
49	Llangynin pa	Carmarthen .	Carmarthen . 11	Narbarth . . 11	Llangharne . . 8	229	434
51	Llangynllo pa	Cardigan . . .	Newcastle . . 4	Cardigan . . 12	Lampeter . . 16	227	644
53	Llangynllo pa	Radnor . . .	Knighton . . 5	Presteign . . . 9	New Radnor . 7	170	498
49	Llangynnog|| . . . . . pa	Carmarthen .	Carmarthen . 7	Llangharne . . 3	Kidwelly . . . 8	225	....

LLAN-
GOLLEN.

and the interest belonging to a story where friendship of the highest and most romantic cast forms the most prominent feature, cannot fail to attract the inquisitive to this spot.
Market, Saturday.—Fairs, last Friday in January; March 17; May 31; August 21; and November 22.—Inns, Hand-hotel and Saracen's-head.

Eistethua
rock.

* LLANGRANWVG, a village situated upon the shores of Cardigan-bay. On the top of a hill, near the harbour, is a rock, called Eistethua, where bardic meetings are believed to have been held; and on another hill is a tumulus called Moel-badell. The steps of a rood loft may still be seen within the old church.
Fair, May 27.

Abounding
in iron
ore, &c.

† LLANGWNODYL, or Llangwnoddle, a parish situated upon the sea-coast. The fisheries on the coast are auxiliary to agriculture, in occupying and maintaining the inhabitants of this remote parish. Upon one of the columns, in the old parish church, is an inscription bearing the date 750, and upon another pillar are these words, *Hæc ædes ædificata est*, A. D. M.
‡ LLANGYNDEYRN, a village situated upon the river Gwendrath Vach. Iron ore, coal, and limestone abound here. It is the great lime depôt for the surrounding county; and a good trade exists here in the quarrying and working of marble. Slabs of a rare description, are constantly raised, and chimney-pieces, as well as sepulchral ornaments, manufactured here for Bristol, and other large towns along the Channel.
Fairs, August 5 and 6, and November 1.

The Moel
Famma
mountain.

§ LLANGYNHAFAL, a parish, situated upon the eastern side of the noble vale of Clwyd. Moel Famma, the most conspicuous of the Clwydian hills bounds this parish on the east. On its summit, which is elevated 1845 feet above sea-level, an obelisk has been erected to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of King George III.

|| LLANGYNNOG, a parish enclosed between the navigable parts of the Tafe and Towy rivers. Here is a charity-school, where eight poor children are received; it is endowed with a house, garden, and an acre and a half of ground for the benefit of the master. It is said that this charitable institution was founded in thankfulness and commemoration of a cure effected on one of the Vaughans, of Derllys, by the waters of a

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
48	Llangynnog.....pa	Brecon	Buallt .....4	Brecon ....12	Llandovery .19	177	77	
56	Llangynnog*.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin...5	Dinasmowl. 16	Llangollen..16	194	675	
48	Llangynydr†.....pa	Brecon	Abergavenny13	Crickhowel ..7	Brecon .....11	160	1440	
49	Llangynydr.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..1	Llandilo V. 14	Kidwelly .. 10	218	1040	
56	Llangynyw.....pa	Montgomery	Llanfair .....3	Llanfyllin...8	Welshpool...8	184	675	
54	Llanharan‡.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...6	Llantrissant .6	Bridgend ....3	177	313	
54	Llanhary .....pa	Glamorgan..	.....4	.....6	.....6	177	208
26	Llanhenock .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon.....2	Usk.....6	Pontypool ...8	146	159	
26	Llanhileth .....pa	Monmouth ..	.....8	.....12	.....5	154	481
58	Llanhir .....pa	Radnor	Rhayader....7	Pen-y-Bont ..7	Buallt.....8	181	675	
52	Llanhychan .....pa	Denbigh....	Ruthin.....2	Denbigh... ..6	Mold.....8	207	135	
57	Llanhywel .....pa	Pembroke ..	St. David's...5	Fishguard .. 11	Haverford W12	268	186	
47	Llanidan§.....pa	Anglesea ...	Carnarvon ...4	Newborough 4	Bangor .....8	253	966	

fountain, called the New-well, which sprang up adjacent to the school-house. Over the entrance door of the school-room is the following inscription: "Here is a charity-school for ever, built at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the lord, freeholders, and inhabitants of the manor of Penrin, A. D. 1705." The manor of Penrhyn, extends over the whole of this parish, and 1512 acres of the adjoining parish of Llanstephan.

LLAN-
GYNNOG.

* LLANGYNNOG, a village on the banks of the Tanat river, and in a valley, enclosed by the Berwin mountains. Above the vale of Llangynnog rises a stupendous rock of coarse slate, containing white, opaque, amorphous quartz, and abounding in lead and calamine. The produce of these hills is transported to Ruabon founderies. The great lead-mine, in the Craig-y-Mwyn, was discovered, in the year 1692, the vein there wrought being three yards and a half in thickness; and it afforded, for the space of forty successive years, the enormous revenue of £20,000. per annum to the proprietor.

Great lead-
mine.

Fairs, May 6; August 9; and September 3.

† LLANGYNYDR, or Llangynydr. Fairs, April 4; October 20; December 7; and Wednesday next before Christmas.

‡ LLANHARAN. Llewellyn Sion, an eminent poet, author or collector of the "Traditional System of Bardism," preserved in the Gorsedd Morganwg, at which he presided, A. D. 1580, was a native of this place, and died, A. D. 1616. The collections are in the possession of the Turberville family. In this parish, also, was born the poet Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys ap Rhiriart, who flourished between the years 1420 and 1460.

Birth-place
of Llewellyn
Sion.

§ LLANIDAN, a village situated upon the Menai Straits. The church was erected, A. D. 616, and belonged, at one period, to the convent of Beddgelert, the fate of which house it shared, in 1535. Edmund Downham and Peter Ashton, obtained a grant of its possessions from Queen Elizabeth, but made over the same, in 1605, to Richard Prytherch, of Myfyrian, whose daughter married a Llwyd of Llugwy. The estates of this last family were purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge, who bequeathed them to his nephew, Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston. Incorporated with the church wall may be seen the famous Maen Mordhwyd, or stone of the thigh, which Giraldus mentions as possessing a locomotive property. Hugh Lupus resolved to subdue this unnatural quality by chaining it to a stone of greater weight, and casting both into the sea; but tradition asserts, that it returned to its former place, and now, at last, rests tranquil in this wall. The Romans having crossed the Menai, at this place, under the conduct of Suetonius Paulinus, slew an incredible number of the islanders on a spot called Maes Mawr Gad. In the year 67, the Druids having recovered from this shock, resumed their authority, and retained it until the year 76, when the Romans, headed by Agricola, again crossed the Menai, and landing at a place called Pont-yr-Yscraphic (the Bridge of Skiffs), a second time massacred the assembled Druids

Singular
tradition.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
56	Llanidloes* m t	Montgomery	Pwllheli...14	Machynlleth 20	Chester....69	188	4189	
47	Llaniestyn..... pa	Anglesea . .	Beaumaris ...3	Bangor .....6	Llangeffni ...9	254	135	
50	Llaniestyn..... pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli .. .8	Nevin .... .6	Bardsey Isle.12	251	1115	
48	Llanigon pa	Brecon .....2	Hay..... .2	Brecon .....16	Crickhowell 14	158	655	
51	Llanilar..... to & pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith .8	Tregaron ...10	Cardigan ...34	211	999	
48	Llanilid pa	Brecon .....9	Brecon..... .9	Llandovery .11	Buallt.....19	180	565	
54	Llanilid pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...5	Llantrissant .6	Bridgend ...5	177	119	
54	Llanilltwnr..... pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....6	..... .6	Caerphilly ..5	166	149
48	Llanilltyd..... pa	Brecon .....5	Brecon..... .5	Trecastle...5	Llandovery .15	176	....
51	Llanina..... pa	Cardigan ...	Lampeter ..15	Cardigan ...16	Aberystwith22	226	482	
51	Llanio†..... to	Cardigan ...	..... .8	Tregaron ....4	..... .20	219	125
54	Llanisan..... pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....4	Caerphilly ..3	Llantrissant .8	164	390	
26	Llanishen pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...7	Usk..... .7	Chepstow ...8	136	360	

LLANIDAN.
Formerly
the resi-
dence of the
druids.

and their followers, in cold blood. The fields of slaughter are known at the present day by the appellation of Llanaillywynon and Bryn Lader. Tre'r Dryw is supposed to have been a dwelling-place of an anti-druid, and some curious remains may be seen there. Bryn Gwyn (the Royal Tribunal), is a circular hollow, 180 feet in diameter, encompassed by a mound of earth and stones. Near this was one of the Gorseddau, or conical heaps of stone, on the summit of which the druid sat while he delivered instruction to the people. The eminent antiquary, Henry Rowlands, was vicar of Llanidan, and is said never to have enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he discovered in his native isle. It is certain that he never travelled further than Shrewsbury from the land of his birth. He died, A. D. 1723, and was interred in the church of Llanedwen.

Extensive
nanufactory
of flannel.

* LLANIDLOES, or Llanydloes, is said to derive its name from the Welsh word *Llan*, a church or village, and *Idloes*, the saint, after whom it was called, hence the appellation, "Llanidloes." The town is cheerfully situated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Clewedog; over the former are two handsome stone bridges, one of which has been recently erected, at the expense of near £3,000., and upon the streams are several mills and factories, for the carding and spinning of wool. Forty years ago, this was the first town in the county for making flannels; this trade is still carried on to a considerable extent, and the finest and best of this article is made here; the lead mines, in the neighbourhood, contribute, also, to the prosperity of the town. A court-baron is held every third Monday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings; a court-leet is also held once in the year, at Michaelmas, when a mayor is elected, and a coroner and other officers appointed, in whom is vested the government of the borough; petty sessions are also held on the first Monday in every month, by the magistrates of the county. In the vicinity of this town are several handsome residences, the property of opulent individuals; amongst the most distinguished is Dollys, situated about a mile from the town, on the road leading to Trefaglwys, from which the approach to Llanidloes is highly picturesque; the appearance of the vale, with the Severn beautifully winding, and the hills by which the prospect is bounded, all are in unison to render this spot highly interesting. The lands about the town, and in the vale, are fertile and well cultivated, rich in wood and foliage, while the roads around are well kept up.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, April 5; May 11; June 21; July 17; September 13; and October 2 and 28.—Inns, The Queen's-head, and New-inn.

Once a
Roman
station.

† LLANIO. This was the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and an important station upon the Sarn Helen, or western road, between Carmarthen and Penallt, near Machinllaeth. Several Roman coins, and some culinary utensils, have been dug up here. There are three inscribed stones, incorporated with the walls of two cottages in the vicinity, which may, with some appearance of accuracy, be thus read; on one, "*Car artis manibus primus*;" on a second, "*Overioni*;" and on the third

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
49	Llanllawdog.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llampeter..16	Llandilo V..12	213	770
57	Llanllawen .... .pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	Newport ...6	Haverford W11	256	135
50	Llanllechid.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Bangor .....5	Carnarvon ..10	Conway ...14	252	3075
48	Llanlleon-Foel.....pa	Brecon	Buallt .....10	Rhayader...12	Llandoverly .14	183	226
47	Llanllibio	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ...8	Llanerch-y-M5	Llangeffni ..10	269	88
26	Llanllowell.....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....2	Chepstow...12	Caerleon.....7	144	69
56	Llanllugan	Montgomery	Llanfair ....4	Newtown ...9	Montgomery 12	180	360
49	Llanllwch.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..1	St. Clare ...7	Llangharne ..7	219	....
51	Llanllwchaiarn ....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith .4	Tregaron ...14	Devil's Brid.12	211	390
51	Llanllwchaiarn ....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ..17	Cardigan ...16	Tregaron...18	228	1062
56	Llanllwchaiarn ....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...2	Montgomery .7	Llanfair...10	175	1107
49	Llanllwny.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llampeter ...8	Carmarthen.16	Newcastle..15	219	848
50	Llanllyffni*.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...7	Cricceath...7	Tremadoc ...8	241	1571
54	Llanmadog.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....14	Lloughor ...10	Llanelly ....16	220	240
54	Llanmaest†.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..4	Cardiff ....16	Bridgend ...9	177	217
26	Llanmartin .... .pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon....4	Chepstow ..11	Newport ....6	141	227
56	Llanmerewig	Montgomery	Newtown ...3	Montgomery .5	Llanfair ...11	173	201
52	Llannefydd	Denbigh....	Denbigh ...7	St. Asaph...6	Abergeley ...9	217	1173
51	Llannon‡...ham & cha	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith 11	Llampeter ..13	Cardigan ...22	224	....
49	Llannon.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llanelly ....6	Kidwelly...9	Lloughor ...9	220	1582
50	Llannor.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli....4	Nevin .....2	Carnarvon ..18	247	1137
26	Llanover	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 4	Pontypool ...7	Usk.....9	145	2359
52	Llanrhaider.....pa	Denbigh....	Denbigh...3	Ruthin.....3	St. Asaph....9	208	2066
52	Llanrhaidar-y-Moch- nant§.....pa	Denbigh	Llanfyllin...6	Llangollen..12	Bala.....15	182	2344
57	Llanrhiain.....pa	Pembroke...	St. David's .5	Fishguard ..12	Haverford W15	269	715
54	Llanrhidian||.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea....10	Lloughor ...7	Llanelly ....13	216	1445
57	Llanrhidian	Pembroke...	St. David's .9	Fishguard ..8	Haverford W10	265	158
47	Llanrhwydrys	Anglesea ...	Amlwch.....8	Llanerch-y-M9	Holyhead ..14	276	188

“*Cohors Secundæ Augustæ fecit quinque passus.*” Masses of brick-work are frequently dug up in the surrounding lands, and one piece, possessing a smooth and polished surface, is used as the floor of an oven in a neighbouring mill.

LLANIO.

* LLANLLYFFNI. In this parish is the admired scene, called the Nantle Pools, immortalized by the pencil of Wilson. And in the adjoining hills are the small lakes of Llyn Cwm Silin, and Llyn Cwm Dylyn, containing an abundance of trout. Edward I. was so enamoured of the scenery of the Nantle glens, that he built a lodge here, in which he occasionally resided. Craig-y-Dinas, on the Llyffni, is a circular mound 210 feet in diameter, and from it issue two embankments, enclosing a deep fosse. It appears to have been a military station.

Splendid
scenery.

† LLANMAES. Longevity is of frequent occurrence here, and there is an entry in the parish register, of the burial of Ivan Yorath, on the 12th of July, 1621, in the 180th year of his age. He had been in the famous battle of Bosworth field, and resided afterwards at Llantwit Major, where he supported himself by fishing.

Remarkable
instance of
longevity.

‡ LLANNON. *Fairs* July 6, and December 10.

§ LLANRHAIADAR-Y-MOCHNANT. The river Tanat takes its rise in this parish, and lofty mountains occupy the whole district. William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into the Welsh language, was vicar of this parish, and the last rector was the facetious Doctor Robert South. Pistyl Rhaiadar, in this parish, is the noblest cataract in North Wales.

|| LLANRHIDIAN. At Pen Clawd, in this parish, there are extensive works, established formerly by the Cheadle Copper Company. Limestone abounds every where, and some good quarries of freestone are worked here. There is a mineral spring, near the church, deemed efficacious in scorbutic complaints; and the waters of Holywell, on Cefn Bryn, are supposed to strengthen delicate eyes. There are many subterranean caves in the limestone region of this parish; and, in one place, a stream bursts forth from the rock with such impetuosity, that in the space of two

Mineral
spring.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
50	Llanrhychwyn.....pa	Carnarvon..	Llanrwst ....4	Conway .....8	Bangor .....10	221	565
52	Llanrhydd.....pa	Denbigh	Ruthin .....8	Mold.....8	Llangollen..13	206	97
47	Llanrhyddlad.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead ..12	Llanerch-y-M9	Amlwch.....10	276	623
51	Llanrhystyd* .....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith10	Llampeter ..16	Cardigan ...28	227	1525
17	Llanrothall .....pa	Hereford ...	Monmouth...5	Ross .....9	Hereford ...15	129	128
52	Llanrwst†.....m t	Denbigh	Conway ....12	Denbigh ....20	St. Asaph...20	218	3601
47	Llansadwrn .....pa	Anglesea ...	Beaumaris ...3	Llangeffni ...6	Lla.-y-Medd12	251	371
49	Llansadwrn‡.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangadog ...5	Llandovery ..5	Llandilo V..10	196	1221
49	Llansadwrn§ .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llangharne ..2	St. Clare ....4	Tenby.....13	247	212
51	Llansaintffraid .....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ..14	Cardigan ...21	Aberystwith13	225	1206
48	Llansaintffraid|| .....pa	Brecon .....7	Brecon .....7	Crickhowell .8	Hay.....16	165	190

LLAN-
RHIDIAN.Arthur's-
stone.

hundred yards from its source it turns two mill-wheels. On an eminence, commanding a view of the Burry, stand the ruins of Weobley-castle: on Cefn Ifor-hill may be seen an ancient intrenchment, raised, it is supposed, in the year 1110, by Ifor ap Cedifor, a chief of Glamorganshire, during his conflicts with the English. Arthur's-stone is a huge mass, about twenty tons weight, raised upon supporters, five feet in height; and beneath it is a well, which ebbs and flows with the tide.

* LLANRHYSTYD. *Fairs*, Thursday before Easter, and Thursday before Christmas.

Ancient
church.

† LLANRWST, a good market-town, situated upon the north-eastern bank of the Conway river, which is here spanned by a noble bridge of three arches, designed by Inigo Jones, and in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of North Wales, preferred even to the vale of Clwyd. The town consists of a square, in the centre of which stand the market-hall and assembly-room, and, from each corner, avenues issue at right angles, with perfect regularity. The church, an ancient structure, is inferior in architectural merit to its beautiful little lateral chapel, also built after a design of the famous Inigo. This is the corn-market for the supply of a district of about 200 square miles. The beauty and fertility of the adjacent country, has drawn hither, also, a wealthy resident gentry. Within the church is preserved the stone coffin in which the remains of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales, were deposited.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, March 8; April 25; June 10; August 10; September 17; October 25; and December 11.

‡ LLANSADWRN. The ancient estate of Albemarles, in this parish, once the property of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, was purchased from Lord Hawarden, by the gallant Admiral Foley, who erected a splendid mansion from the ruins of "Old Sir Ree's-house."

Fair, October 5.

Broadway-
house.

§ LLANSADWRNEN. Broadway-house, in this parish, was once the residence of that upright man, John Powell, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Keeper of the Great Seal, and one of those who sat on the trial of the seven bishops, who were sent to the tower by the arbitrary mandate of James II.

Fair, October 5.

|| LLANSAINTFFRAID, a parish situated upon the banks of the river Usk. A house and two quillots of land, called Tal-y-Brynn, were bequeathed by Mr. Watkin, for the relief of the poor of this parish, the profits to be distributed on the 1st of January in each year, reserving the sum of 6s. 8d. to the minister for preaching an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The stone, mentioned by Bishop Gibson, as inscribed with the name Victorinus, still remains on the turnpike-road to Brecon. Thomas Vaughan, noticed in Wood's "Athenæ," was a native of this parish, and also its rector, until removed by the Oliverians. His brother, Henry Vaughan, M. D., author of "*Olor Iscanus*," and other poems, lies interred in the cemetery of the parish.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
52	Llansaintffraid Glan } Conway*.....pa }	Denbigh	Conway .....3	Abergeley ...2	Llanrwst ... .9	226	1334	
52	Llansaintffraid - } Glynn-Ceiriog ..pa }	Denbigh	Llangollen ...3	Llanfyllin...14	Corwen.....9	187	543	
55	Llansaintffraid - } Glyn-Dyffrwy ..pa }	Merioneth ..	Corwen.....2	Llangollen ..8	Ruthin .....9	192	60	
58	Llansaintffraid - in - } Elfel .....pa }	Radnor	Buallt .....5	NewRadnor 10	Hay.....16	169	343	
56	Llansaintffraid - in - } Mechain .ham & pa }	Montgomery	Llanfyllin...6	Oswestry ...8	Welshpool..10	172	1315	
50	Llan-Samled .ham & pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea ....4	Neath .....5	Llandilo V. 14	203	3187	
26	Llansanfread .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 4	Usk .... .6	Monmouth..11	140	....
52	Llansannant .....pa	Denbigh	Denbigh .....9	Abergele ...9	Conway ....12	222	1383	
54	Llansannwr .....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge ..2	Llantrissaint.3	Bridgend ...9	174	184	
49	Llansawyl†.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandilo V...9	Llampeter ..9	Llandovery .11	202	1010	
26	Llansay§ .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....5	Monmouth ...9	Chepstow...10	138	152	
52	Llansilyn¶.....pa	Denbigh	Oswestry ....5	Llanfyllin...9	Llangollen ..10	176	1951	
48	Llanspyddyd¶.....pa	Brecon .....3	Brecon .....3	Llandovery .16	Buallt.....17	174	514	
57	Llanstadwell .....pa	Pembroke ..	Milford ....3	Pembroke...4	Haverford W. 7	275	733	
49	Llanstephan**.....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..8	Llangharne ..4	Kidwelly ...6	226	1274	
58	Llanstephan .....pa	Radnor	Buallt .....7	Hay.....8	Kington ...17	164	268	
57	Llanstinan.....pa	Pembroke...	Fishguard ...3	Newport ....7	Haverford W. 9	257	168	

* LLANSAINTFFRAID GLAN CONWAY, a village and parish, situated upon the navigable part of the Conway river. Much corn is grown in this parish, and a few vessels belong to this little port.

Abounding in corn.

Fairs, February 14; May 1; August 1; and November 1.

† LLANSANNAN, a village and parish on the banks of the river Aled. The former consists of a few cottages, disposed without any regularity, a parish church, meeting-houses for Methodists, Independents, and Baptists; two schools, one on the national system, and a respectable inn.

Fairs, May 18; August 17; October 26; and November 30.

‡ LLANSAWYL, a village agreeably situated in a close valley, watered by a tributary to the Coethy river. Here is Edwin's-ford, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Williams, whose ancestors represented the county in Parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Edwin's-ford.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, first Friday after May 12; July 15; October 23; and first Friday after November 12.

§ LLANSAY, a parish in the upper division of the hundred of Ragland; living, a dis. rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff; valued in K. B. £6. 10s. 10d.; annual value P. R. £103. 15s. 5d.; patron (1829) the Duke of Beaufort.

¶ LLANSILYN. Fairs, Easter-Tuesday; July 10; and October 2.

¶¶ LLANSPYDDYD, a hamlet and parish, and on the banks of the river Usk, which is crossed, in this parish, by three bridges. Miles, Earl of Hereford, who was accidentally slain by an arrow, discharged by one of his own knights, while hunting, granted the manor and advowson of Llanspyddyd to the prior and monks of Malvern. There is a stone in the church-yard, which indicates the grave of Brychan Brecheniog, or more probably of Aulach, his father.

Death of Miles, Earl of Hereford.

** LLANSTEPHAN, a village agreeably situated in a woody hollow, at the base of a lofty hill, crowned with the ruins of a fine castle, and near to the embouchure of the navigable river Towy. Superstitious reverence has been paid to St. Anthony's-well here, and miraculous cures ascribed to it. There was a chapel in this parish, called Marble-chapel, which fell into the hands of the Dissenters, during the civil wars, and they have continued in possession ever since. This is also an ancient manor. The castle occupies the summit of a bold hill, hanging over the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
26	LlanthewyRytherch.pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny.4	Usk.....9	Monmouth..11	140	348
26	LlanthewySkirrid...pa	Monmouth..	.....4	.....11	.....12	141	92
26	Llanthewy Vach.....	Monmouth..	Usk.....4	Pontypool...5	Newport...6	146	189
26	Llanthoney Abbey*ham	Monmouth..	Abergavenny10	Monmouth..21	Hereford...19	150	....
15	Llanthony....ext p dis	Gloucester..	Gloucester...1	Stroud ....10	Cheltenham 10	106	....
26	Llantilio Crassenny .pa	Monmouth..	Monmouth...8	Abergavenny.8	Usk.....10	137	780
26	Llantilio Pertholey..pa	Monmouth..	.....15	.....2	.....13	144	798
47	Llantrissaint .....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M5	Holyhead...9	Llangeffni ..10	269	998
54	Llantrissaint†.m t & pa	Glamorgan..	Bridgend ...11	Cardiff ....11	Mer. Tydvy16	171	2789
26	Llantrissent .....pa	Monmouth..	Usk.....3	Chepstow ...10	Newport ...9	145	304
54	Llantryddyd.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cowbridge...3	Cardiff ....13	Bridgend ...11	173	221
57	Llantyd.....pa	Pembroke ..	Cardigan ...3	Kilgerran...4	Haverford W19	242	280
55	Llanuwch-y-Llyn† .pa	Merioneth ..	Bala .....5	Dolgelley ...14	Dinasmowd.15	199	1516
26	Llanvaches.....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon....7	Chepstow...7	Black Rock..6	140	271
26	Llanvair Discoed ....pa	Monmouth..	.....8	.....6	.....6	140	232
26	Llanvair Kilgidin ...pa	Monmouth..	Usk .....6	Abergavenny 5	Monmouth..11	140	248
33	Llanvair Waterdine.pa	Salop	Knighton...4	Clun .....5	BishopsCast.10	166	566
26	Llanvapley .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	Usk.....11	Monmouth..11	140	123
26	Llanvetherine .....pa	Monmouth..	.....5	.....14	.....13	142	161
26	Llanvihangel, near } Rogeat .....pa }	Monmouth..	Chepstow...8	Caerleon ...9	Black Rock..5	139	49
26	Llanvihangel, near } Usk .....pa }	Monmouth..	Usk.....7	Monmouth..12	Abergavenny 5	141	251
26	Llanvihangel Cru- } cornney\$. ....pa }	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 5	.....16	Usk.....16	145	103
26	Llanvihangel Llan- } tarnam .... .pa }	Monmouth..	Caerleon ....3	Newport ...3	Pontypool ...6	147	621

LLAN-STEPHAN.

entrance of the river Tywi ; it was founded by the sons of Uchtre, Prince of Merionethshire, A. D. 1138, but soon after passed into the hands of the Normans and Flemings.

Ancient structure.

* LLANTHONEY ABBEY. Situated in a deep and solitary valley, surrounded by rocks, are the ruins of Lanthoney-abbey, an ancient structure, built by St. David, who, at this place, led the life of a recluse, in the reign of Henry I. After the death of Henry, the monks being grossly insulted and pillaged by the Welsh, fled from this monastery to another of the same name, which had been built for them at a place near Gloucester. Little remains of this venerable abbey, but the ruins of its conventual church.

Quarter sessions held here.

† LLANTRISSAINT, a town and parish, situated upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the vale of Glamorgan. This is a borough town, and contributes, with Cardiff and others, in returning one member to Parliament. The Marquis of Bute is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the place. The quarter sessions for the hundred are held here. There are several collieries near the town, and the surrounding district abounds with lead and iron ores. Sir Llewellyn Jenkins, secretary of state to James II., was born in this parish.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, February 13 ; May 12 ; August 12, and October 29.

Singular mountain.

‡ LLANUWCH-Y-LLYN. Fairs, April 25 ; June 20 ; September 22 ; and November 22.

§ LLANVIHANGEL CRUCORNEY, or Crickhornel. Here is a gaping mountain, called Skyrrid-Vawr, which has a peculiarly fine effect ; it is isolated, and rises abruptly from the plain ; the base is ornamented with wood, and enriched with luxuriant corn-fields and pastures, which form a gratifying contrast to the dark aspect of its summit, which is covered with heath and ling, but which commands an extensive, grand, and diversified view, embracing a vast expanse of country ; but the most remarkable circumstances attendant on this mountain, is the enormous chasm which divides it into two unequal parts ; the bottom of this chasm is nearly 300 feet in breadth, and is strewn with immense fragments of rock, supposed to have been broken by a tremendous crash. The rugged side of the larger portion rises perpendicularly, like a wall, to a great and dizzy height ; the other portion is also perpendicular, but less elevated.



LLANTIONEY ABBEY

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Drawn & Engraved for WILLIAMS, ENGLAND & WALES

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
26	Llanvihangel Pont-y- Moyle.....pa }	Monmouth..	Usk......5	Abergavenny10	Pontypool....1	147	173
26	Llanvihangel Tor-y- Mynydd ... ..pa }	Monmouth..	..... 6	Monmouth...8	Chepstow ...8	137	234
26	Llanvihangel Ystern, Llewern .. ..pa }	Monmouth..	.....10	..... 6	Abergavenny10	135	163
26	Llanvrechoa.....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon ...2	Pontypool ..6	Usk .....7	146	1092
17	Llanvynoe ....to & cha	Hereford....	Hereford....18	Hay.....9	Crickhowell .9	155	298
17	Llanwarne .....pa	Hereford....	Ross .....7	Hereford ...9	Monmouth...11	127	366
56	Llanwddyn * ham & pa	Montgomery	Llanfyllin...11	Llanfair...14	Dinasmowd. 11	200	580
26	Llanwenarth .....pa	Monmouth..	Abergavenny 2	Crickhowell .9	Pontypool ..12	148	2201
51	Llanwenog†.....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...6	Newcastle..13	Cardigan ...20	217	1647
26	Llanwerne .....pa	Monmouth..	Caerleon....3	Newport ...5	Chepstow ..12	142	29
49	Llanwinio‡...ham & pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen.13	Narbarth ...15	Newcastle..10	231	1200
50	Llanwnda.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Carnarvon ...2	Tremadoc ..15	Cricceath...15	244	1264
57	Llanwnda§.....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	St. David's..17	HaverfordW15	260	1046
51	Llanwnen‖.....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...3	Newcastle..16	Cardigan ...23	214	304
56	Llanwnog¶.....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...6	Llanidloes ...9	Llanfair ...11	181	1355
49	Llanwrda .....pa	Carmarthen.	Llandovery .5	Llangadog ...4	Llandilo V. 11	196	560
56	Llanwrin.....pa	Montgomery	Machynlleth .4	Dinasmowd. 9	Llanidloes ..19	203	802
48	Llanwrthwl.....pa	Brecon	Buallt ... ..14	Rhayader ...2	Llanidloes ..14	183	558
48	Llanwrtyd** .. ..pa	Brecon .....	.....13	.....17	Llandovery .12	186	627
56	Llanwyddellan .....pa	Montgomery	Newtown ...7	Llanfair ....4	Welshpool .10	186	530
54	Llanwyno .....pa	Glamorgan..	Llantrissaint.3	Mer. Tydvyl .8	Bridgend ...15	179	1094
33	Llanyblodwell .....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry ...6	Llanfyllin ...8	Welshpool ..12	173	915
49	Llanybyddar††.....pa	Carmarthen .	Llampeter ...5	Carmarthen.19	Llandilo V. 16	216	1052
57	Llanycefn .....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth ...7	HaverfordW12	Cardigan ...13	253	500
57	Llanychaer .....pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...3	Newport ...6	HaverfordW10	256	176
51	Llanychaeron .....pa	Cardigan ...	Llampeter ...10	Tregaron ...11	Cardigan ...25	221	690
57	Llanychllwydog‡‡...pa	Pembroke ..	Fishguard ...4	Newport...5	HaverfordW11	255	169

* LLANWDDYN, a hamlet and parish, situated in a remote and elevated region. There is a place here called Wddyn's-bed, and a track across the mountain called Wddyn's-path. This personage, who has bequeathed his name to the parish, is by some said to have been a giant, but by others, with more reason, considered to have been a holy man, and contemporary with Saint Monacella, of Pen Nant Melangell.

St.
Widdyn's-
bed.

† LLANWENOG. Fair, January 14.
‡ LLANWINIO. Fair, November 12.

§ LLANWNDA, a village and parish, situated upon the sea-coast. In the year 1797, a detachment of the French army effected a landing at this place. A cromlech may be seen occupying the verge of a rocky eminence above the village, and other Druidical remains lie scattered through the parish.

Druidical
remains.

‖ LLANWNEN. Fair, December 13.

¶ LLANWNOG, a parish on a tributary to the Severn river. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, amongst them a brick inscribed, "*Septimæ Victrici Legioni*," which was presented by Mrs. Tilsley, of Dinam, to Mr. Pennant. In the wall of a farm house at the same place, is a stone with the letters G. I. G. engraven upon it; and at Park, in this parish, now the property of University-college, Oxford, Queen Elizabeth kept a stud of horses.

Ancient
inscription.

** LLANWRTYD. Here are two mineral springs of acknowledged efficacy, in relieving gravel, gout, and scurvy. They resemble the Harrowgate waters.

†† LLANYBYDDAR. Fairs, July 17, and November 1 and 21.

‡‡ LLANYCHLLWYDOG. The church is said to have been founded by Clydawg, a petty prince of this district, who was murdered in his own territories, while pursuing the chase. Two upright stones, in the churchyard, indicate his grave.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
55	Llanycil*.....pa	Merioneth ..	Bala .....2	Dolgelly ....16	Llanrwst ...19	196	2359
49	Llanycrwys.....pa	Carmarthen.	Llampeter...4	Llandovery .13	Llandilo V. 16	207	374
47	Llanyddansaint ....pa	Anglesea ...	Llanerch-y-M5	Holyhead...8	Llangeffni ..11	270	768
51	Llanygwyrddon.....pa	Cardigan ...	Aberystwith. 8	Llampeter ..18	Cardigan ...30	211	661
55	Llanymawddwy ....pa	Merioneth ..	Dinasmowd..4	Bala .....12	Dolgelly .. .8	206	772
52	Llanymyneich†.....pa	Denbigh....	Oswestry...6	Welshpool..11	Shrewsbury 16	169	880
33	Llanymyneich.....pa	Salop.....	Oswestry...5	.....12	.....16	169	887
48	Llanynys.....pa	Brecon.....	Buallt.....3	Rhayader...15	Llandovery .19	176	195
52	Llanynys.....pa	Denbigh....	Denbigh ....6	Ruthin .. .3	Mold .....10	208	784
49	Llanypumpsaint ....pa	Carmarthen.	Carmarthen..7	Newcastle..11	Llandilo V..15	216	548
50	Llanystyndwy‡.....pa	Carnarvon ..	Pwllheli ....8	Cricceath...5	Nevin .. .9	239	1115
48	Llanywern.....pa	Brecon.....	Brecon .....4	Crickhowell 15	Llandovery .20	172	138
47	Llecheynfarwy.....pa	Anglesea ..	Holyhead...10	Llanerch-y-M4	Llangeffni ..7	266	442
51	Llechrhyd.....pa	Cardigan ...	Cardigan ....3	Newcastle...6	Kilgarran...3	236	392
54	Llechwedd.....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff .....2	Cowbridge..11	Llantrissaint .9	162	103
48	Llechweddor ....ham	Brecon.....	Buallt.....12	Rhayader...15	Llandovery .13	185	328
47	Llechylched.....pa	Anglesea ...	Holyhead...9	Llangeffni ..8	Llanerch-y-M7	267	405
54	Lloughor§.....pa	Glamorgan..	Swansea.....7	Carmarthen.17	Kidwelly .. 13	212	283

* LLANYCIL. *Fairs*, June 9; September 11, and October 2.

Abounding in lime-stone.

† LLANYMYNEICH, a village in the parish of the same name, the latter being partly in the hundred of Chirk, partly in Deuddwr hundred, in the county of Montgomery, and partly in the hundred of Oswestry, and county of Salop. It is watered by the rivers Tanat, Morda; and Fyrnwy; and the Montgomeryshire-canal passes through it. Limestone is found here in abundance, and zinc and lead ores also are raised. The navigable Fyrnwy, and the canal, afford an easy and expeditious transport of these productions, as well as the Llangynnog slates, which are passed through here. The Romans excavated an insulated hill in this parish, in search of copper; and several skeletons, Roman coins, and mining implements, have been found in the ogo, or cave, hollowed out by them. Offa's-dyke bisects the parish, and crosses the mineral mountain. Two other dykes also cross it, and a rampart of loose stones, with a deep fosse on one side, supposed to be of Roman workmanship, constructed for the better protection of the mineral region from the intrusion of the Britons. Here stood a vast cromlech, beneath which it was believed a giantess, wearing a golden necklace, was interred, but the prospect of plundering the remains, induced some foolish and mischievous persons to overturn the covering-stone.

Fairs, June 9, and September 23.

‡ LLANYSTYNDWY, a village and parish, situated upon the sea-coast, and intersected by the post-road from Tremadoc to Pwllheli.

Fair, April 17.—*Festival*. June 24.

§ LLOUGHOR, or Castell Llychwr, a town in the parish of the same name, and hundred of Swansea, situated upon the Loughor river, which separates the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and over which there is a regular ferry at this place, and a ford at low water. It is but an inconsiderable place, as to extent and population, yet is a contributory borough with Cardiff, in returning one member to Parliament. The population of the parish appears to have decreased, owing, it is supposed, to the discontinuance of the works at some of the collieries. The ruins of the castle occupy the summit of a mount, which appears to have been encompassed by ditches. The Romans probably cast up the mount, but by whom the castle was founded does not appear. In the year 1115, it was demolished by Gryffydd ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales; and Henry II. granted it to Hugh de Spenser, who most likely built the castle, the ruins of which are now extant. There is a house in the borough, usually called the Sanctuary, supposed to have belonged to the manor of Millwood, or St. John's, near Swansea, anciently possessed by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Fairs, first Monday in June; St. Ann's-day, and October 10.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
33	Llwyntidman to	Salop	Llanymynech 2	Oswestry . . . 6	Shrewsbury 15	168	....
58	Llowes pa	Radnor	Hay 3	Buallt 12	Kington . . . 13	159	372
26	Lloyndee ham	Monmouth . . .	Abergavenny 0	Crickhowell . 6	Pontypool . 10	141	....
47	Llugwy pa	Anglesea . . .	Llanerch-y-M5	Amlwch . . . 6	Llangefni . . 7	265	577
48	Llysdimam ham	Brecon	Buallt 6	Rhayader . . . 9	Llandovery . 24	179	213
50	Llysfaen ham & pa	Carnarvon . . .	Abergele . . . 3	Conway 8	Llanrwst . . 14	228	585
54	Llysfaen ham & pa	Glamorgan . . .	Cardiff 5	Caerphilly . . 3	Llantrissaint . 9	166	552
48	Llyswen pa	Brecon	Hay 5	Crickhowell 11	Brecon 14	161	202
54	Llyswerni pa	Glamorgan . . .	Cowbridge . . 2	Bridgend . . . 6	Llantrissaint . 8	175	178
57	Llysyfran pa	Penbroke	Haverford W 8	Narbarth . . 11	Fishguard . . 8	254	202
48	Llywell pa	Brecon	Brecon 11	Llandovery . 9	Trecastle . . . 1	182	1699
34	Load ham & ch	Somerset	Somerton . . . 5	Ilchester . . . 4	S. Patherton . 3	124	....
13	Loan End to	Durham	Berwick on T 4	Coldstream . . 9	Belford . . . 16	338	147
31	Lob ham	Oxford	Tetsworth . . 2	Thame 4	Watlington . . 6	43	....
24	Lobthorpe ham	Lincoln	Colsterworth 3	Corby 4	Stamford . . 11	100	....
41	Lockeridge to	Wilts	Marlborough . 2	Calne 10	Devizes . . . 13	77	....
16	Lockerley pa	Hants	Romsey 6	Salisbury . . 10	Stockbridge . . 8	74	554
10	Lockhay cha	Derby	Derby 4	Nottingham 11	Belper 8	126	....
34	Locking pa	Somerset	Axbridge . . . 6	Wroughton . . 8	Bridgewater 17	134	212
4	Lockinge, East pa	Berks	Wantage . . . 4	E. Ilsley . . . 6	Abingdon . . . 9	58	373
4	Lockinge, West pa	Berks . . . . .	..... 2	..... 8	..... 9	58	....
23	Lockington pa	Leicester	Loughborough 7	Derby 11	Ashby 11	116	633
46	Lockington pa & to	E. R. York . . .	Beverley . . . 6	Gt. Driffield . 8	M. Weighton 10	186	475
34	Lockston pa	Somerset	Axbridge . . . 4	Wroughton . . 8	Bridgewater 15	134	131
44	Lockton to	N. R. York . . .	Pickering . . . 5	Scarborough 16	Whitby . . . 17	227	312
45	Lockwood to	W. R. York . . .	Huddersfield . 2	Rochdale . . 17	Oldham . . . 16	190	3134
11	Loddeswell pa	Devon	Kingsbridge . 4	Modbury . . . 5	Dartmouth . 12	205	826
23	Loddington pa	Leicester	Uppingham . . 8	Leicester . . 14	Melton Mow . 12	94	164
28	Loddington pa	Northampt . . .	Kettering . . . 4	Rothwell . . . 2	Wellingbor' 10	77	218
27	Loddon* m t	Norfolk	Beccles 7	Bungay 7	Norwich . . . 11	112	1175
12	Loders pa	Dorset	Bridport . . . 2	Beaminster . . 7	Dorchester . 14	133	1002
12	Loders Matravers . . . ham	Dorset . . . . .	..... 4	..... 8	..... 13	132	....
44	Lodge ham	W. R. York . . .	Settle 1	Kettlewell . 13	Clapham . . . 7	236	....
38	Lodsworth cha	Sussex	Petworth . . . 4	Midhurst . . . 4	Haselmere . . 7	49	564
44	Lofthouse pa	N. R. York . . .	Guisborough . 8	Whitby . . . 13	Stockton . . 22	251	1038
45	Lofthouse† to	W. R. York . . .	Wakefield . . 4	Leeds 7	Pontefract . 11	180	....
46	Loftsome to	E. R. York . . .	Howden . . . 4	Selby 8	Goole 9	181	....
17	Logaston to	Hereford	Weobley . . . 5	Kineton 5	Hay 11	152	....
6	Lolworth pa	Cambridge . . .	Cambridge . . 6	Caxton 7	Fenny Stanton 4	57	122
46	Londesbrough pa	E. R. York . . .	Mt. Weighton 3	Pocklington . 5	Gt. Driffield 15	191	259
25	London† city	Middlesex } & Surrey . }	Edinburgh . 396	Dublin . . . 330	Paris 251	....	123656

* LODDON, a small market-town, situated on the banks of a small stream, which rises near Howe, in Clavering, and falls into the Yare at Hardley-cross. The church is a handsome stone structure, with a fine tower, and contains several ancient monuments; it was erected at the sole expense of Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VII.

Handsome
church.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, for petty chapmen, and Monday after November 21, for horses and hogs.

† LOFTHOUSE, a parish in the east division of the liberty of Langbaugh. The vicinity abounds with stone and alum rocks, which are worked to a considerable extent.

Great alum
works.

Market, (customary) Thursday.

‡ LONDON AND WESTMINSTER. Our account of these great and ancient cities must be comparatively brief; yet the sketch that we shall be enabled to present, will be found to exhibit some lively views of our combined metropolis. London is technically considered as a distinct county; having been designated, under 3 Geo. I., c. 5, "The City and County of the City of London." This, and the contiguous city of Westminster, have distinct privileges and jurisdictions; but in every other respect they are justly considered as forming one grand metropolitan town. Calculating the first degree of longitude from the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, in Kent, St. Paul's-cathedral, in the centre of London, the seat of the British empire is situated in $5^{\circ} 37''$ west longitude, and $51^{\circ} 31''$ north latitude. There is no doubt that the present site of London was occupied, as a British town, before the arrival of the

LONDON.

Discovery
of Roman
remains.

Ravaged by
the plague
in 664.

Dreadful
massacre of
the Jews.

20,000 per-
sons died
from starva-
tion.

Romans, who made it a permanent station, surrounded it with a fortified wall, governed it by Roman laws, advanced it from a prefecture to the rank of a colony, and rendered it the seat of the vicarius Britanniarum, and of the commissioners of the treasury, under the emperors. Many remains of the Romans, as tessellated pavements, &c., have been at various times found beneath the surface. When the Romans found it necessary, in the early part of the fifth century, to withdraw their troops from the distant provinces, London again became a British town. In the year 457, the Britons fled hither on their defeat by the Saxons, under Hengist, who afterwards made himself master of London. On his death, in 498, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the sixth century. It was afterwards subjected to the newly established Saxon kingdom of Essex; and, on the conversion of the east Saxons to Christianity, it was nominated as the bishop's see; Melitus being appointed the first bishop, in 604, and a cathedral church was erected in 610, on the present site of St. Paul's. In the year 664, the city was ravaged by the plague; and in 764, 798, and 801, it suffered severely by fires. A wittenagemot, or parliament, was held here in 833, to consult on proper means to repel the Danes. London was, about that period, repeatedly pillaged. In 925, King Athelstan had a palace here; and, from the descent of William the Conqueror, London may be considered as the metropolis of the kingdom. William granted a charter to the citizens, which is still preserved. In 1077, the greatest part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1078, the king founded the fortress now called the White-tower, for the purpose of keeping the citizens in awe. William Rufus repaired and strengthened the tower. Henry I. granted the city an extensive charter of privileges, among which was the perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex. On the coronation of Richard I. a dreadful massacre of the Jews, who were settled here, was made by the populace. Richard granted the city a new charter, confirming all its liberties; and four years afterwards, on the payment of £1500., he granted another, providing for the removal of all weirs that had been erected on the Thames. On this charter the corporation found their claim to the conservatorship of that river. King John granted the city several charters. By one he empowered the "Barons of the city of London" to choose a mayor annually, or to continue the same person from year to year, at their own pleasure. In the civil feuds, the citizens took part with the barons; and when the monarch was compelled to sign Magna Charta, it was expressly stipulated, that "the city of London should have all its ancient privileges and free customs, as well by land as by water." In the year 1258, a famine occurred, and 20,000 persons died of hunger in London only. King Edward III. granted to the city two charters; by one, all the ancient privileges were confirmed, and additional ones bestowed; by the other, Southwark was granted to the citizens in perpetuity. In 1348, the terrible pestilence, which spread itself through every country on the globe, reached England. Its ravages in London were so great, that various pieces of ground without the walls were assigned for burial-places. In the waste land, now forming the precinct of the Charter-house, upwards of 50,000 bodies were deposited. The public entrance of Edward the Black Prince into London, in 1356, after his victory at Poitiers, was celebrated with an unparalleled degree of splendor. In 1380, occurred the desperate insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler. The return of King Henry V. after his victory at Agincourt, in 1415, was celebrated here with great magnificence. The year 1450 was memorable for the insurrection of Jack Cade. They entered the city in triumph, bore down all opposition, and beheaded the lord treasurer, Lord Say, and several other persons of consequence. In 1485, an epidemical disorder, called "the sweating sickness," raged with great violence in London. Two mayors and six aldermen died of this complaint in one

week. In 1563, the plague again made dreadful ravages, to which 20,000 persons fell victims in the city. In 1569, the first public lottery was exhibited in London. The prizes were of plate, and the profits were appropriated to the repair of the seaports. In the preparations against the Spanish armada, London took a distinguished share. The preparations for the coronation of King James were interrupted by a dreadful plague, which ravaged the city with greater violence than any similar visitation since the reign of Edward III. The commencement of the reign of Charles I. was marked by the return of the plague, which destroyed, in the metropolis, 35,000 persons. The year 1665 became memorable by the dreadful ravages of the great plague, as it is styled, which commenced in December, 1664, and had not entirely ceased till January, 1666. The digging of graves was soon discontinued, and large pits were excavated, in which the dead were deposited. At length, all regard to ceremony became impossible; and the rich and the poor, the young and the old, were all promiscuously thrown together into one common receptacle. Whole families, and even whole streets of families, were swept away together. The cessation of public business was so complete, that grass grew within the area of the Royal Exchange, and in the principal streets of the city. The entire number returned in the bills of mortality, as having died of the plague within the year, was 68,950. The aggregate is estimated at 100,000. The great fire of London broke out in the morning of Sunday, September 2, 1666. Impelled by strong winds, the city being principally built of wood, it raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights. Within the walls it consumed almost five-sixths of the city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one-sixth part left unburned within. Public buildings, churches, and dwelling-houses, were involved in one common fate. It is stated, on one of the inscriptions upon the monument, which was raised to perpetuate the memory of this calamity, "that the ruins of the city were 436 acres, viz. 373 acres within the walls, and sixty-three in the liberties of the city; that of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling-houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels; four of the city gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices." The value of the property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration has been estimated at £10,000,000. The city was principally rebuilt in little more than four years, in a style of superior regularity. In the year 1689, an act was passed, by which all proceedings of former reigns against the city charters were reversed, and all the rights and privileges of the citizens were fully re-established. In 1692, during King William's absence in Holland, the queen borrowed £200,000. of the city, for the exigencies of government. The year 1703 was remarkable for a dreadful storm of wind, on the night of the 26th of November. The damage sustained by the city alone was estimated at two millions sterling. An act of parliament was passed, in 1711, for erecting fifty new churches in and about London; the expense of which was defrayed by a small duty on coals, brought into the port of London, for about eight years. In the winter of 1739-40, occurred one of the most intense frosts ever known in this country. It commenced on Christmas-day, and continued till the 17th of February. Above London-bridge the Thames was completely frozen, and numerous booths were erected on it for selling liquors, &c. to the multitudes, who daily flocked thither. In 1814, a similar frost occurred, and a fair was held on the Thames. In 1780, an insurrection, composed chiefly of the rabble, during a week, bore the most alarming appearance. Newgate, the King's-bench, and the Fleet-prisons were burnt, and the prisoners set at liberty. The popish chapels, and a number of private houses of Roman Catholics, were set on fire, and thirty-six fires were

LONDON.

First public
lottery.The great
plague.The great
fire.Dreadful
storm.

LONDON.

Grand
review in
Hyde-park.Splendid
procession.Library
founded by
Whitting-
ton.

seen blazing at one time in various parts of the metropolis. By military interference, many of the rioters were killed ; 135 were brought to trial, fifty-nine convicted, and upwards of twenty were executed. During the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, London was greatly agitated by the political contention of clubs, debating societies, and political associations. In 1798, a numerous meeting of the bankers, merchants, and traders of London, was held in the Royal-exchange, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the public service. This subscription amounted to more than two millions of money. Threats of invasion from France gave rise to several armed associations ; and on the 4th of June, 1799, all these volunteers were assembled in Hyde-park, and reviewed by his majesty, George III. On the ratification of preliminaries of peace, in October 1801, the metropolis was brilliantly illuminated. The war breaking out again, the cities of London and Westminster raised a volunteer force of 27,077 men. A patriotic fund was established in London in July, 1803, which, before the end of August, amounted to £152,000. The successive deaths of Nelson, Pitt, and Fox, produced respectively a great sensation in the metropolis, in the years 1805 and 1806. They were celebrated with the highest funeral honours. Covent Garden-theatre was consumed by fire in September, 1808 ; another fire, in January, 1809, destroyed part of the King's-palace, at St. James's ; and a third fire, in February, consumed the whole of Drury Lane-theatre. On the 18th of June, 1814, subsequently to the downfall of Buonaparte, the right honourable William Domville, then lord mayor of London, had the honour to entertain, at the city table in Guildhall, the Prince Regent, Alexander, Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and a distinguished train of royal and noble personages. The Prince Regent commanded a public procession in the city, on this occasion ; and during the visit, he raised its chief magistrate to the rank of a baronet. On the 9th of July, of the same year, the Marquis Wellington was received by the lord mayor and corporation, with almost equal magnificence. Thus have we hastily sketched some of the more prominent chronological events connected with the history of this great metropolis. It is considered that the site of London is better adapted for mercantile transactions, than for the display of architectural magnificence. It consists of a gentle slope on the north bank of the Thames, and of an almost uniform flat surface on the southern side of that river.

For the convenience of general reference we shall adopt an alphabetical arrangement, and commence with its

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Bartholomew's Hospital is erected upon the site of a house which belonged to the order of Grey Friars. The building is very extensive, and consists of a variety of irregular parts. Its handsomest front looks into Newgate-street, and is decorated with Doric pillars. The hall, which is a large room, was built at the expense of Sir John Frederic, one of the aldermen of London, who expended upon it £500. The library was founded in the year 1429, by the celebrated Whittington, and has a valuable and extensive collection of books. The room in which they are contained, measures 129 feet in length, and thirty-one in breadth. The court-room, a spacious apartment, designed for the meetings of the governors, contains some valuable paintings, among which the portrait of Edward, by Holbein, merits peculiar attention. Henry VIII., upon the dissolution, founded this hospital upon the ruins of the convent of the Grey Friars, and endowed it with considerable lands. It was further benefitted by the exertions of Ridley, Bishop of London, in the reign of Edward VI., at which period the poor, whom it was designed to relieve, were divided into classes. A mathematical school, with an endowment of £1000. per annum, payable for ten years out of the exchequer, was annexed by Charles II. to this hospital ; it was designed for the education

LONDON.

Benevolent
Institutions

of forty boys, of which number ten are annually apprenticed to the sea-service, and their places supplied by a similar number from the foundation.

Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth, for lunatics; "is a huge but comely" edifice, and munificently endowed; it formerly stood in Moorfields, but now ornaments St. George's; it is an immense structure, with an elegant frontage of 300 feet, and cost £100,000. The celebrated reclining statues of raging and melancholy madness, that were formerly exposed to the effects of our "moody climate," after a restoration from Bacon's skilful chisel, are now sheltered in the hall of the hospital.

British Lying-in Hospital (The) was instituted in 1749. The committee have preserved an account of those who have died here. In the first ten years of the institution, one woman died in forty-two; in the fifth ten years, one in 288; in the sixth ten years, only one in 216.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, was founded by Edward VI., for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of the city; of whom 1000, of both sexes, are generally maintained in the house, or out at nurse, and are also clothed and educated. Forty boys are qualified for the sea. These wear appropriate badges, and their classes are examined by the elder brethren of the Trinity-house; ten of them are yearly appointed to ship masters, and ten others received into their places. The other boys are apprenticed to different trades, at the charge of the hospital; or, if properly qualified, are sent to Oxford or Cambridge. One scholar is sent every year, except on the return of every seventh year, when two are sent.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, City-road, was instituted in 1750. This hospital, in 1809, had subsisted fifty-nine years; and had relieved, in that time, 24,902 poor married women, of whom 25,196 children had been born. Out of the whole number, 292 women have been delivered of twins, and two women had three children at the birth.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Kent-road, is an admirable institution, and singular success has attended its efforts—greater than could, without the evidence of the senses, be believed. These two last named charities have acquired a kindred popularity; the objects of each are admitted by ballot, and the numbers who vote demonstrate the extensiveness of their patronage; extraordinary interest is made by the friends of the candidates to secure their election.

Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth, has been instrumental in rescuing thousands of females from ignorance and its consequent depravity, who have been deprived of their natural protectors; the old asylum has been pulled down, and a new erection has arisen on the spot; it forms three sides of a square, but its dimensions appear contracted, and not of that commanding character expected from the celebrity of this charity.

Foundling Hospital (The) is a noble institution, in Guildford-street, for the reception of deserted children, and flourishes under the patronage of the great and the affluent. Many of those handsome streets and squares, which have arisen within these few years around this once insulated edifice, have greatly enriched the funds of the charity, the ground on which they stand being the property of the hospital. The chapels of this, and the preceding charity, are much frequented, and as the congregations are expected, on their entrance,

"To bribe the chinking plate,"

these voluntary contributions must be very productive; the psalmody, at the Foundling, is a great attraction; it is admirably performed by the children, assisted by professional singers.

Haberdashers' Hospital (The) was erected at Hoxton, in 1692, by the company of Haberdashers, in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq., who left, for building and endowing it, £30,000. It supports twenty poor haberdashers, and supports and educates twenty boys.

LONDON.

Benevolent
Institutions.

Marine Society (The) is an establishment peculiarly British ; its design is the training of boys to the sea service ; the society have a fine vessel stationed off Deptford, for the purpose of exercising and instructing the boys in rigging and managing a ship.

Middlesex Hospital (The), for sick and lame, and lying-in married women, was instituted in 1745. It is under the direction of a patron, a president, twelve vice-presidents, two treasurers, and a committee of the governors, or those who subscribe three guineas annually, or thirty guineas at one payment. The lying-in ward of this hospital has no communication with those in the sick and lame. The patients are visited by three physicians, an accoucheur, and three surgeons, besides the physician and surgeon of the cancer ward ; which last was established, in 1792, in pursuance of the will of the elder Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M. P.

Queen's Lying-in Hospital was founded in 1752, for receiving poor pregnant women, as well married as unmarried, in separate wards, and also of attending them at their own habitations, within a limited circuit, was established at Bayswater, but has been removed to Lisson-green, Paddington. The government is vested in a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and a committee of eighteen governors. An annual subscription of three guineas constitutes a governor, entitled to recommend one in-patient, two to be delivered at their own habitations, and six for advice ; and a subscription of thirty-one guineas, at one payment, entitles to the recommendation of one in-patient, six at their habitations, and twelve for advice, yearly. Upwards of 45,000 women are estimated to have received the benefit of this hospital. Her majesty is patroness ; and it is under the care of a consulting physician, a physician in ordinary, a surgeon and man-midwife, an apothecary, secretary, matron, nurses, &c.

Small Pox Hospital (The) was instituted by voluntary subscription in the year 1746 ; but the present building, at Battle Bridge, St. Pancras, was not open for the reception of patients till Michaelmas, 1767. Dr. Woodville, physician to the hospital, first introduced vaccination, January 21, 1799, and adopted it generally during the following year. During the year 1808, the patients relieved in the casual small-pox, amounted to 132 ; those for inoculation to 1266 ; those of vaccination to 1252 ; and the total number of the latter, since 1799, amounted to 23,197 ; of casual patients, since the first establishment, 21,868 ; and of variolated patients, 47,471 ; making a total of 92,536. In this building is also a house of recovery for typhus and scarlet fever, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

St. Luke's is a commodious edifice for the reception of insane persons, erected at the expense of £40,000. by the governors of the last-mentioned institution, on a large spot of ground, which they were enabled to purchase by the increase of their funds. This building is 492 feet long, and proportionably broad, its front is grand but simple. Its interior is divided into three floors, exclusive of the ground floor ; the centre of which is occupied by a hall, apartments for several of the resident officers, and the staircase. A spacious gallery occupies either side of each story ; the western being allotted to the female, the eastern to the male patients. The apartments of the lunatics occupy the south side of the gallery, the greater part of the northern side of which is opened, by wide, lofty, and well-grated iron windows, to the air. Two different apartments are prepared in each gallery for the patients to take their meals in, according to the degree of their disorder. To each is allotted a small square bed-room, containing a good mattress, with comfortable bed-covering. The whole house is kept most perfectly clean, and well ventilated ; and in the rear of it are two gardens for the recreation of the patients of each sex.

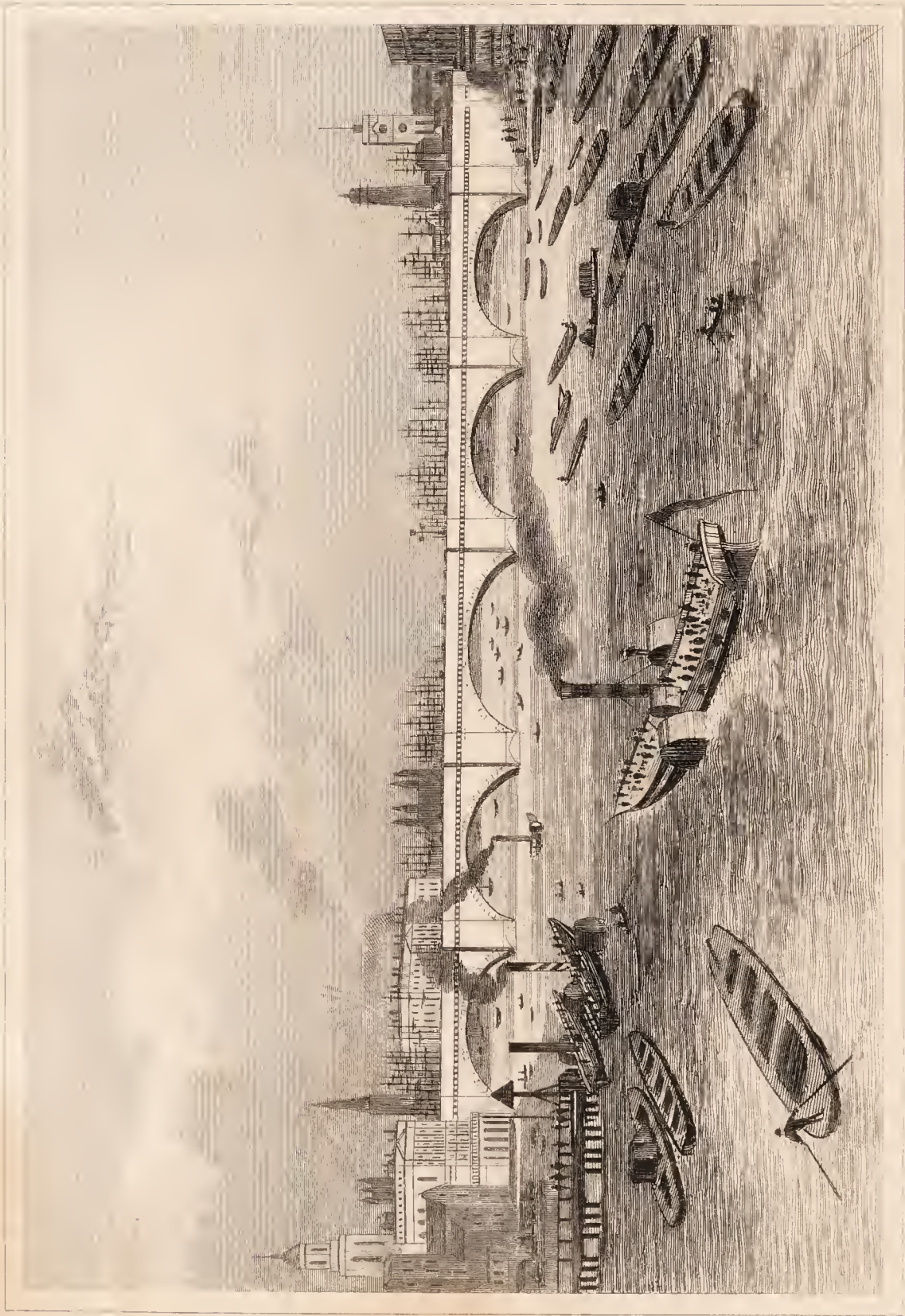
St. Thomas's, in the Borough, is an extensive range of buildings, consisting of four spacious quadrangular courts, that have the appearance of



MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Charles Street Mary-le-bone,

This Hospital was instituted for sick & lame patients in 1745. The present substantial building was completed



LONDON BRIDGE
LONDON

Drawn & Engraved for D. GDALES ENGLAND, 1841

a palace. In the middle of the second is a statue of brass of Edward VI. There are hot and cold baths, and an excellent circular theatre, where courses of lectures are delivered to great numbers of students, who come from all parts of the country to learn the London practice. The hospital is for the poor who are sick, or who have been maimed by accident, and is of great utility, relieving, on an average of ten years, 9,000 persons, at an expense of £10,000. annually.

Westminster New Lying-in Hospital, on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was instituted by subscription, in 1765. A subscription of thirty guineas constitutes a governor for life, entitled to recommend yearly, three in-patients, three at their own habitations, and any number for advice. Besides the Lying-in hospitals, there are two or three institutions for the purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations. One of these dates its rise in 1757, and is under the direction of a president, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and governors. An annual subscription of one guinea, or more, or a benefaction of ten guineas, or upwards, constitutes a governor. During the first fifty years of this society, the deliveries amounted to 178,983. There is another institution of the same nature, called "The Benevolent Institution for the sole purpose of delivering poor married women at their own habitations," established forty years ago.

LONDON.

Benevolent
Institutions

BRIDGES.

Blackfriars' Bridge was finished in 1769, and is remarkable for the lightness of its structure; it has eight piers, and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide; those on each side ninety-three, the third eighty-nine feet, and the fourth seventy. The length is 1100 feet, and the breadth, forty-two feet.

Bridges.

London Bridge.—The first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1825. The construction of the piers proceeded with great rapidity; and the first arch was keyed in on the 4th of August, 1827. The arches of this bridge being very flat elliptics, it was necessary that the centres (upon which the stones and other materials of an arch are supported during the progress of the work) should be particularly strong. Each centre of this bridge consisted of nearly eight hundred tons of timber and iron. The bridge was finally completed on the 31st of July, 1831, having occupied about seven years and a half in its construction. It was opened by the king on the 1st of August. London-bridge consists of five semi-elliptic arches. The least of these is larger than any other stone arch, of this form, ever erected. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high water mark of twenty-nine feet six inches; the two arches next the centre are 140 feet in span; the abutments are each 130 feet in span. The roadway is fifty-three feet wide between the parapets, the footways occupying nine feet each; the rise in the road is only one in 132. The length of the bridge, from the extremities of the abutments, is 928 feet; within the abutments, 782 feet. The whole of the bridge is built of granite, and the total quantity of stone employed amounts to about 120,000 tons. The new bridge is, like the old one, free of toll. The expense has been paid, partly by the corporation and partly by the government; the corporation are allowed to levy a tax (which is to last for twenty-six years) of 10*d.* per chaldron on all coals entering the port of London.

Southwark Bridge was proposed by Mr. John Wyatt, with the view of forming a communication between Bankside, Southwark, and the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside. Rennie made the design. It consists of three arches only, of cast iron, from the foundry of Messrs. Joshua Walker and Co., of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, on massy stone piers and abutments. The centre arch is 240 feet span, and the two side arches, 210 feet each.

Vauxhall Bridge is of iron, and is light and elegant; it was cast at

LONDON.

Bridges.

Butterley iron works, Derbyshire, and was erected by Mr. Walker, for £150,000. It has nine cast iron arches, seventy-eight feet in span, and twenty-nine in height; the length of the bridge is 860 feet. The first stone was laid by Prince Charles, eldest son of the late Duke of Brunswick, in 1813; it was completed in 1816.

Waterloo Bridge.—Wednesday, June 18, 1817, the anniversary of the glorious victory of Waterloo, was the day fixed for the ceremony of its opening. The town was all in motion. Crowds were seen at an early hour advancing in all directions. The aquatic excursion embarked near Fife-house. The day was most auspicious, and gave full effect to the splendor of the scene. The banks of the river, from Whitehall to Somerset-house, were crowded to excess, and the houses seemed roofed with people; platforms and scaffolds were erected in every station, commanding a view of the river and the bridge; the latter, which was taken possession of by the horse guards, at ten o'clock, resembled a camp, and had a very picturesque effect. Three rows of benches were erected along the eastern footpath of the bridge, for the accommodation of the spectators, including the subscribers, each of whom had a ticket. Flags were flying in all directions. The river between Westminster and Waterloo-bridges was literally covered with boats, filled with genteel and well-dressed company. Divisions of foot-guards, in their full dress, were stationed in the vicinity of Whitehall, and a captain's guard was stationed in the area of Fife-house, to receive the Prince Regent. The military part of the spectacle was uncommonly interesting, as many of the troops who contributed to the victory of Waterloo were present, with their medals, and sprigs of laurel in their hats. On the wreaths of laurel, in gold, were the words, "Waterloo, 18th of June, 1815." Tuesday night a large cannon, taken at the great battle, was placed on some flag-stones on the bridge; and several pieces of artillery were ranged along the west side of the bridge, to fire a grand salute of 202 guns, the number taken at the battle of Waterloo. The cannon commenced firing precisely at three o'clock, announcing the embarkation of the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and the great officers of state, in the royal barges, near Fife-house. The barges belonging to the admiralty, ordnance, navy, the treasurer of the navy, &c., distinguished by their proper flags, previously started from the stairs of the house of the board of control, and passing Whitehall, they awaited the arrival of the Prince Regent. The whole then proceeded towards Waterloo-bridge; the six barges first, the two royal barges next, then the other barges bringing up the rear, having previously taken on board their respective companies. On each side a line was formed, consisting of boats belonging to the Eridanus and Euphrates frigates, manned by their respective crews, under the immediate command of captain William King, of the former ship. The boats belonging to the Thames police, under the superintendence of Captain Richbell, chief magistrate of that office, also attended, and assisted in keeping off the boats of every description, with which the Thames was covered. Bands of music were placed in various stations, in boats, on the bridge, &c., playing martial airs. The procession moved slowly along, the cannon still firing, and the royal barges passed through the centre arch of the bridge amidst the acclamations of the people on shore and in the boats, which were countless. The barges having arrived at the Surrey side of the bridge, the royal party landed, ascended the bridge stairs, where they were received by the committee, paid the toll, and walked over the bridge on the eastern side, the Prince Regent at the head of the procession, attended by the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, and all the great officers of state. After having passed the bridge, the procession took water again on the Middlesex side, and proceeded in the royal barge to Whitehall. The Lord Mayor was present in the city state barge. Lord Liverpool gave a superb dinner to several



SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,

LONDON. FROM THE S.W.

persons of distinction after the ceremonies of the day.. The bridge was open to the public at seven o'clock in the evening, and an immense number of persons passed over it. A fair of three days' continuance was held on the Surrey side of the bridge. The whole of the outside courses of Waterloo-bridge is Cornish granite, except the balustrades, which are of Aberdeen granite. The stones were cut to their form before they were brought to the spot. There are 320 piles driven into the bed of the river under each pier, the length of each pile, from nineteen to twenty-two feet, and the diameter, about thirteen inches; there is one pile to every yard square. The four toll-lodges are neat Doric structures. They have a contrivance—an extremely inconvenient one—at each lodge, for the purpose of checking and preventing the keeper's dishonesty to the trust. A kind of iron turn-stiles, which admits of only one person passing at a time, touches some machinery, which communicates with a clock, locked up in an oak box, in each toll-house, the index of which is thereby moved, so that on looking at it, the number of those who have passed is seen. The situation of this bridge is remarkably fine for its view of the river. The bridge, which was only six years in building, is exactly on a level with the Strand, and fifty feet above the surface of the river. The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 11th of October, 1811.

Westminster Bridge.—London, for a long period, knew the convenience of only one bridge; but in 1739, Monsieur Labelye began that elegant structure, Westminster-bridge, which was completed in eleven years; the entire expense was £389,000., £40,000. of which was sunk beneath the water; parliament defrayed the cost. Its dimensions are, length, 1223 feet, width forty-four feet, width of the centre arch, seventy-six feet.

LONDON.

Bridges.

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, AND CHAPELS.

The edifices consecrated to religious worship are so numerous, that it must suffice for us to notice two only of the most prominent, viz. St. Paul's and Westminster-abbey; the whole number of churches, scattered over the metropolis, exceeds 140, besides many private episcopal chapels, and chapels of ease. There are also about 250 chapels appropriated to the service of the various classes of Protestant dissenters and Methodists, including several meeting-houses for the Society of Friends. There are forty foreign churches and chapels, six Jews' synagogues, and fifteen Roman Catholic chapels; one of the latter, lately erected in Moorfields, is very elegant; the interior is finely decorated, and the painting at the altar has a very impressive effect.

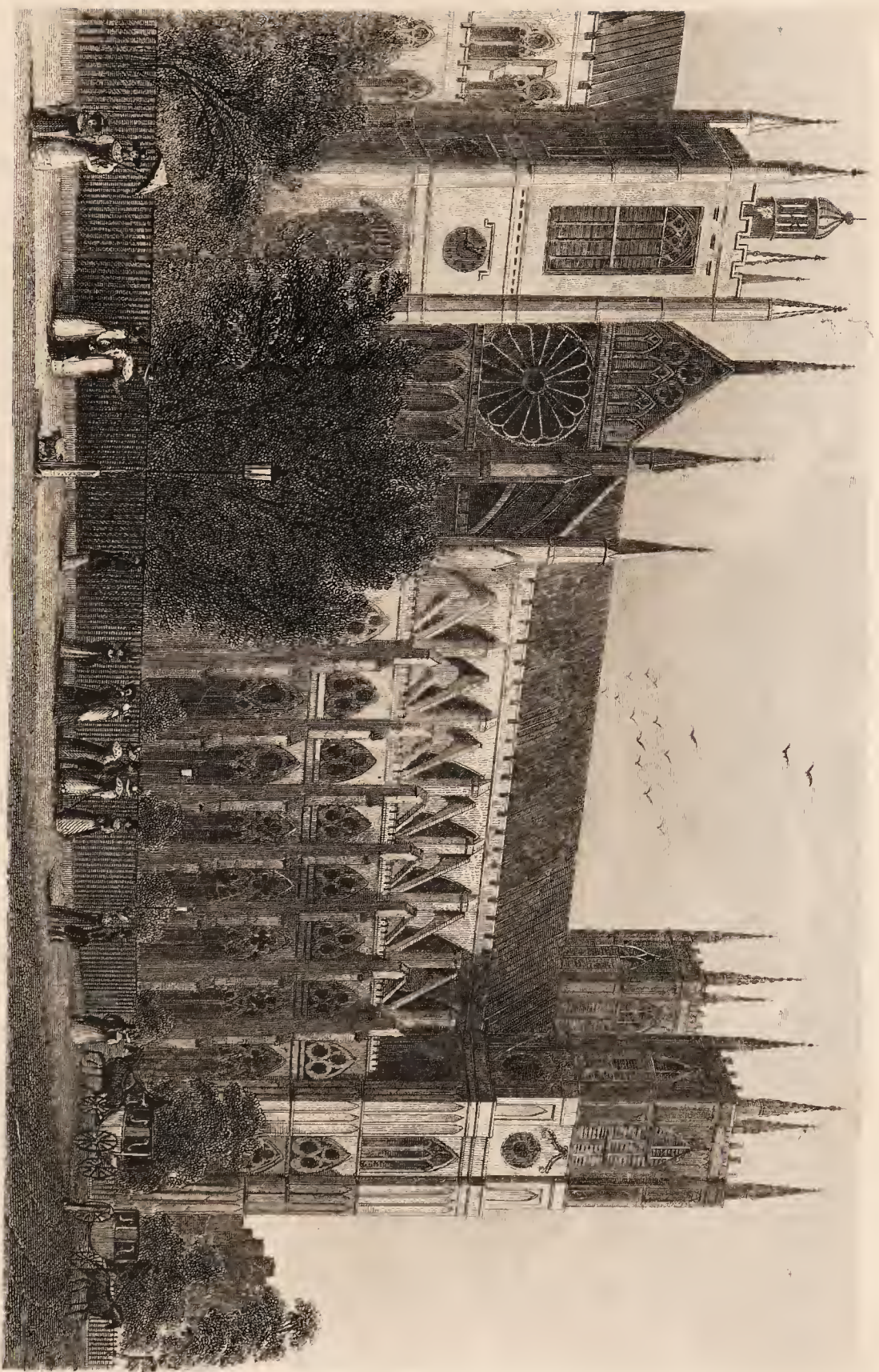
St. Paul's Cathedral is confessedly, with the exception of St. Peter's, at Rome, the noblest existing work of man. The ancient gothic cathedral, destroyed by the great fire, in 1666, stood upon the site of the present church, the ground plot of which contains two acres, sixteen perches, seventy feet, enclosed by an elegant and ponderous balustrade of iron. The stupendous structure that covers this extended area stretches its "giant limbs" from west to east, 500 feet, and from north to south, 285 feet, and its altitude, to the summit of the cross, is 404 feet. The first stone was laid on the 21st of June, 1675, and the last in the year 1710, so that the whole was completed in thirty-five years. Sir C. Wren was the architect, and he lived to see it finished. Shortly afterwards, the queen, and members of both houses of parliament, attended divine service in it. The west front, towards Ludgate-street, has a noble aspect; at the north-west and south-west corners two beautiful turrets are erected, the south containing the clock, and the north the belfry. In front of the great north entrance is a semi-circular portico. The southern door is nearly similar. The east end is semicircular, and ornamented with fine sculpture. The sublime dome rises from the intersecting lines of the great cross, in most beautiful proportion and awful grandeur. On the summit of it is a handsome lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns,

Cathedrals,
&c.

LONDON.
Cathedrals,
&c.

and surrounded at its base by a balcony; on the lantern rests a gilded ball and cross, of immense size and weight, which was put up a few years since in lieu of the old one (now exhibited in the Colloseum). The new ball is considered the finest piece of gilt copper work in the kingdom, and has a very grand effect; it is six feet in diameter, and will contain twelve persons; the copper of the whole weighs four tons, twelve cwt., and measures twenty-seven feet from the bottom of the gilding to the top. The ball is in two parts only, and rests upon ornamented gilded brackets; the ironwork necessary for its support in the interior, weighs above three tons, making the entire weight near eight tons. The whole of this ponderous ornament was begun, executed, and placed in its present situation, in the short space of fourteen weeks. Within the south-west pier a circular staircase leads to the whispering gallery, from whence the view is strikingly impressive. The whispering gallery is itself a great curiosity, as the slightest breathed whisper is distinctly heard across the dome, the diameter of which, at this part, is 100 feet. The bell is greatly admired; its tone is readily distinguished from that of all the other bells in the metropolis; it is tolled only on the death of one of the royal family, the lord mayor, the bishop of London, or the dean of the cathedral. Monumental decorations give additional interest to the interior, commemorative of scholars, philosophers, philanthropists, and warriors; in a vault, under the centre of the dome, are deposited all that could die of the illustrious Admiral Lord Nelson. Here strangers, when visiting the *cryptæ*, are shown a sarcophagus of black and white marble, resting on a pedestal, with "HORATIO VISC. NELSON," inscribed thereon. Our space will not allow us to enter into a detailed description of the beauties of this noble building.

Westminster Abbey.—On the site of the present building stood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquake, in the time of Antoninus Pius. From its ruins, Sebert, King of the West Saxons, raised a Christian church, which was ruined by the Danes. It was repaired by Edward the Confessor, who chose it for his burial place. Henry III. took down this fabric, and erected a new church, which occupied fifty years in building. It suffered much by fire in 1274, but was repaired by Edward I., Edward II., and the abbots. In 1700, this church being much decayed, the parliament granted money for repairing it; and the bounty has been frequently repeated. The form of the abbey is that of a long cross. Its greatest length is 489 feet; the breadth of the west front is sixty-six feet; the length of the cross aisle is 189 feet; and the height of the roof is ninety-two feet. At the west end are two towers. The nave and cross aisle are supported by fifty slender pillars of Sussex marble, exclusive of pilasters. In the upper and lower ranges there are ninety-four windows; all which, with the arches, roofs, and doors, are in the Gothic taste. The inside of this church is much better executed than the outside, and the perspective is good, particularly that of the grand aisle. The choir, from which there is an ascent by several steps to a fine altar-piece, is paved with black and white marble; having twenty-eight stalls on the north, the same number on the south, and eight at the west end. The altar is made of a beautiful piece of marble, the gift of Queen Anne, enclosed by a curious balustrade, and upon a pavement of porphyry, jasper, Lydian, and serpentine stones, laid in the mosaic style. On each side of this altar a door opens into St. Edward's-chapel, round which are ten other chapels, ranging from the north to the south cross aisles, and dedicated to their respective saints. In St. Edward's-chapel are still to be seen the remains of the shrine, which, though now in obscurity, and robbed of all its riches and lustre, was once esteemed the glory of England, so far as art and riches could make it. Here are the tombs of King Edward I., and several other kings and queens of England; and here, also, is the famous chair in which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone. The chapel of Henry II. is divided from St. Edward's



WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delimited

by an iron screen, on each side of which are statues as large as life. St. Andrew's-chapel, next to the north cross, and the others which surround the choir, are crowded with monuments of noble personages. At the corner of St. Benedict's-chapel, an iron gate opens into the south cross aisle; which, from the number of monuments erected therein to celebrate English poets, has obtained the name of Poet's-corner. Here is a most magnificent monument, at the south end, to the memory of John, Duke of Argyle; another to Camden, the antiquary; doctor Isaac Barrow, the divine; and Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152 years. On the east of the abbey stands the chapel of Henry VII., founded in 1502, and at that time styled the "wonder of the world." It is now one of the most expensive remains of ancient English taste. The original object of this chapel was a royal dormitory; and none have been interred therein, but such as have traced their descent from ancient kings. The tomb of King Henry VII. is magnificent, enclosed by a screen of cast brass, admirably designed and executed. Within the rails are the figures of that king, and his royal consort, in their robes of state, on a tomb of black marble. At the head of this tomb lie the remains of Edward VI. In different parts of this chapel are the monuments of Louis Stewart, Duke of Richmond; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Charles Montague, Marquis of Halifax, Edward V., and his brother Richard; the vault of James I. and his queen Anne, and daughter Mary; a lofty monument of Queen Elizabeth, and another of Mary, Queen of Scots; the monuments for Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots; Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; the vault of King Charles II., and William III.; Queen Mary, his consort; Queen Anne, and Prince George. In a fine vault, under the chapel of Henry VII., is the burying place intended for the royal family, erected by George II. Adjoining to the abbey are the cloisters, built in a quadrangular form, with piazzas towards the court, where several of the prebendaries reside.

LONDON.

Cathedrals,
&c.

DOCKS.

Before the construction of the prodigious docks on both banks of the Thames,

" Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Raised the strong crane, choked up the public street
With foreign plenty; and thy stream, O Thames,
Chose for his grand resort."

Docks.

But by these enormous excavations both the "choked street" and the "king of floods" have, in a great degree, been freed from these incumbrances.

East India Docks (The), at Blackwall, include the Brunswick-dock, and receive all the East India ships. The prodigious traffic to these depôts led to the formation of the fine Commercial-road, which is seventy feet wide, with a *pavé* of twenty feet in the centre; it extends from Whitechapel-church to Blackwall, a distance of nearly three miles.

St. Katherine's Docks, near the Tower, have occasioned the annihilation of nearly the whole of St. Katherine's parish, together with its venerable church. These were opened, October 25, 1828, seventeen months only after the first stone was laid. They cover twenty-four acres, eleven and a half of which are devoted to wet docks, the remainder to warehouses and quays. The canal leading to the river is 190 feet long and forty-five broad, and by a steam engine of 100 horse power, can be filled or emptied, so that vessels of 700 tons can enter at any time of the tide; the docks and basin will accommodate annually, 1400 vessels. The cost, including that of 1200 houses demolished, was little short of £2,000,000., which was raised by shares. From the newly formed quay of these docks, passengers can enter or quit the various steam vessels

LONDON.

without the intervention of boats, by which the public avoid both danger and extortion.

Docks.

London Docks (The) were commenced in 1802, and contain twenty acres. There are extensive warehouses and cellars on the north quay, which, with a large tobacco warehouse, cover fourteen acres. The east cellar extends over three acres, and will contain 22,000 pipes of port wine; the present capital of the company is £2,200,000.

West India Docks (The) are formed in the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs; one dock for loading, and the other for unloading; the two contain fifty-four acres, and are capable of accommodating all the shipping in the West India trade. The canal to the south is designed to avoid the circuit round the Isle of Dogs.

INNS OF COURT AND COURTS OF LAW.

Inns of
Court and
Courts of
Law.

Admiralty (Court of), held in Doctors' Commons, by the lords of the admiralty, takes cognizance of all maritime affairs, whether civil or criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or on great rivers below the first bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only. The proceedings are the same as those adopted in civil law. The plaintiff gives security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged. In criminal cases, as trial of pirates, and crimes committed at sea, the process, by a special commission, is by a judge, jury, and witnesses, a judge of the common law assisting, on which occasion the court is commonly held at the Sessions-house, in the Old Bailey.

Chancery (Court of) is a court of equity, in which cases of the highest import are tried, but from which there is an appeal to the House of Peers. It consists of two courts, in one of which the chancellor, or vice chancellor, proceeds, according to the precedents and statutes of the kingdom, without the aid of jury; and, in the second, according to equity, judging by the spirit rather than by the letter of the law. The lord chancellor holds his appointment during the king's pleasure, and enjoys precedence over every temporal lord. During the vacations, he sits at Lincoln's Inn-hall, in Chancery-lane; and in his absence, the master of the rolls, or sometimes one of the judges, officiates in his place. The master of the rolls has also his own department, and hears causes in the Rolls-chapel, Chancery-lane; but his decisions may be appealed against to the lord chancellor or vice-chancellor.

Chancery (Inns of) were probably so called because they were anciently inhabited by such clerks as chiefly studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, who are officers of chancery. The first of these is Thavies-inn, begun in the reign of Edward III., and since purchased by the society of Lincoln's-inn; Clement's-inn; Clifford's-inn, formerly the house of Lord Clifford; Staple-inn, belonging to the merchants of the staple: Lion's-inn, anciently a common inn, with the sign of the lion; Furnival's-inn; Barnard's-inn; and New-inn. These were considered only as preparatory schools for younger students; and many were entered here before they were admitted into the inns of court. They are now chiefly occupied by attorneys and solicitors.

Common Pleas (Court of) is the second court, in point of rank, and has a concomitant jurisdiction with the King's-bench, in civil actions, besides an exclusive one in some particular cases respecting real property, but it has no criminal jurisdiction. No counsel plead in this court, except serjeants at law. The chief justice has a salary of £4500. per annum; and the other three judges have £3000. a year each. A Court of Common Pleas is also holden, by the lord chief justice, at Guildhall, in the city.

Doctors' Commons, or the College of Civilians, is a college established for the study and practice of the civil law, in which courts are kept for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the archbishop of Canter-



T. H. Shepherd Del.

J. Kallia Sc.

THE ADMIRALTY
WHITEHALL

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bury and the bishops of London; as in the Court of Arches, and the Prerogative Court. There are also offices in which wills are deposited and searched, and a court of faculties and dispensations. The name of commons is given to this college, from the circumstance of the civilians commoning together, as in other colleges. This edifice is situated in Great Knight Rider-street, near the College of Arms, on the south side of St. Paul's Cathedral. The old building, which stood in this place, was purchased for the residence of the civilians and canonists, by Henry Harvey, doctor of the civil and canon law, and dean of the arches. But this edifice being destroyed by the general devastation in 1666, they removed to Exeter-house, in the Strand, where the civilians had their chambers and offices, and the courts were held in the hall. Some years after, the commons being rebuilt in a more convenient and elegant manner than before, the civilians returned thither.

Exchequer (Court of) is a court for the trial of revenue causes, actions of debt, and other questions between subject and subject. It is also a court of equity. The lord chief baron has £3500. a-year; and the other three barons, £3000. a-year each. Sittings are likewise holden at Guildhall.

Gray's Inn, on the north side of Holborn, near the bars, is so called in consequence of being formerly the residence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who, in the reign of Edward III. demised it to several students of the law.

Insolvent Debtors' Court has been instituted, for the releasing all debtors, who have been confined in prison for three months, and who apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering all their effects to their creditors. The commissioner presides as judge, and sits one day in a week, in the Guildhall of Westminster, an octagonal brick building, near St. Margaret's-church.

King's Bench (Court of) is the supreme court of common law in the kingdom, and has cognizance of all kinds of causes, civil and criminal. The court is composed of four judges, who hold their appointments for life. The lord chief justice enjoys a salary of £6000. per annum; the puisne judges, £3600. each. Sittings are also holden at Guildhall, in the city.

Lincoln's Inn belonged originally to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it derives its name; it first became the residence of law students in the year 1300. The chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, and is built upon massy pillars, affording, under its shelter, an excellent walk; the hall was erected in 1506, and the grand entrance, which is no small ornament to Chancery-lane, into which it opens, was completed in the year 1548, three years after which, with the assistance of donations from Sir Thomas Lovel, the tower and great gate-house were perfected. The grand terrace, and the walk, separating it from the square, were finished in 1663, at the expense of nearly £1000. The new square, formerly called, from its founder, Searl's-court, was completed in the year 1697, and the arms of the family of Searl, along with those of the society, are placed over the gateway leading into Carey-street. This square is gravelled, and has, in its centre, a fountain, which is not at present used; it consists of an elegant column of the Corinthian order, designed by Inigo Jones, supporting on its top a sun-dial, and having at its basement infant tritons, spouting water out of their shells. It was once proposed to rebuild Lincoln's-inn in a magnificent manner, with Portland stone, which would have rendered it one of the most elegant piles of building in the city; but the design, after its execution had been commenced, was abandoned.

Temple (The) is among the most distinguished of our seats of legal study. It takes its name from the knights templars, a military order, founded about the year 1118, by a number of the crusaders, who formed

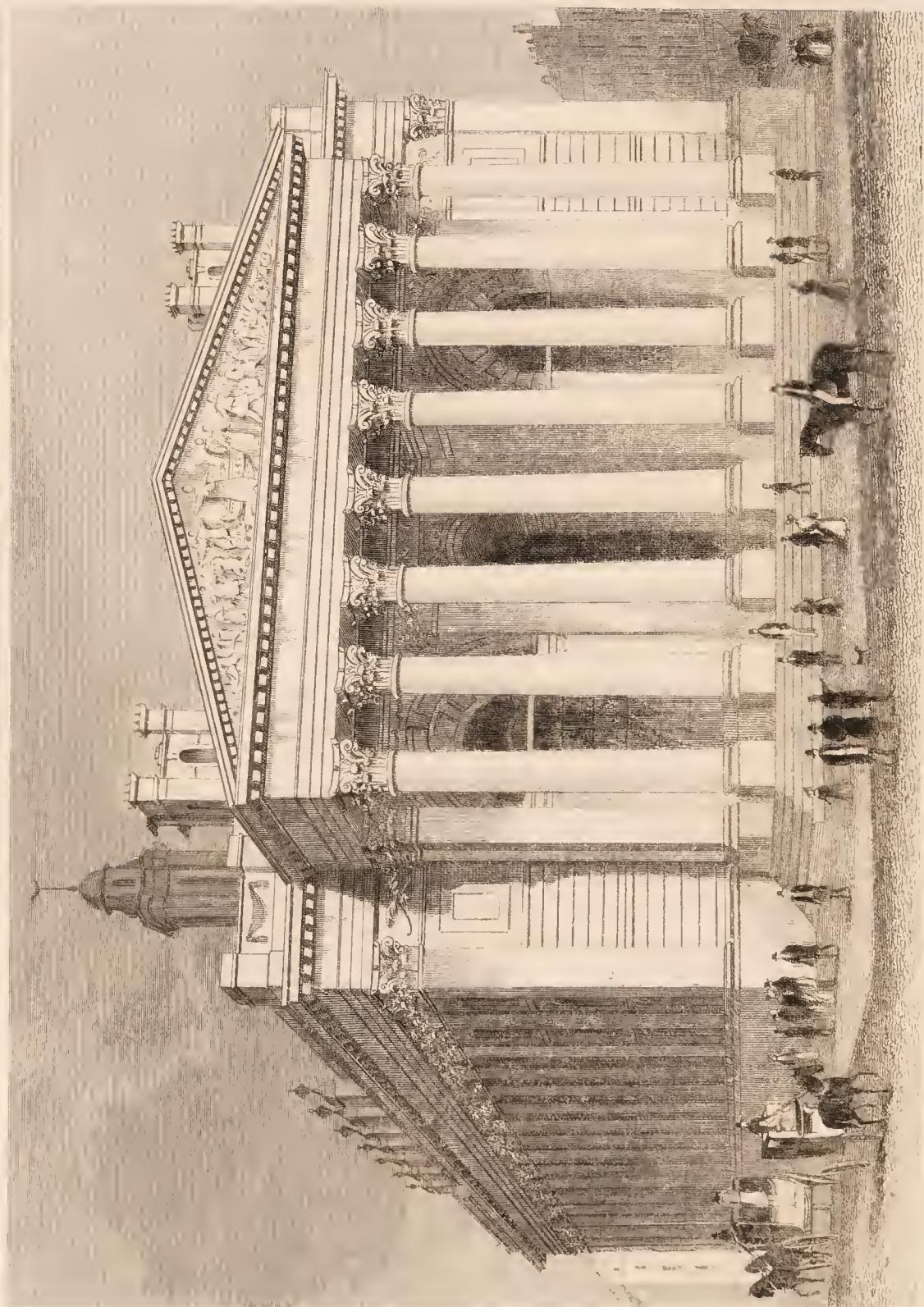
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Inns of
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themselves into a kind of militia, for the protection of the holy pilgrims upon their journey to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. A number of these knights first established themselves in a house in Holborn, whence they moved here, in the year 1185 ; from these possessors it finally came into the hands of the gentlemen of the law, in the reign of Edward III. The Temple, which contained all that space of ground from White-friars to Essex-house, is divided into two inns of court ; namely, the Middle and Inner Temple. The Middle Temple-gate, opening into Fleet-street, was built in the year 1684, in the style of Inigo Jones. The magnificent hall of the Middle Temple was rebuilt in the three years' treasurership of Plowden ; its roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the walls decorated with the arms of the readers. This apartment, including the passage, measures 100 feet in length ; it fortunately escaped destruction in the great fire, which laid most of the Temple to the east of it in ruins. Over the music gallery, at the entrance, is suspended a large quantity of the armour of the old knights templars, consisting of helmets, shields, &c. The library of the Middle Temple, which is regularly opened (except during the long vacation) from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon, and from two in the afternoon to six in summer, and four in winter, is situated in Garden-court, and was founded in the year 1641, by the will of Robert Ashby, Esq., who left his own library and £300. to it ; the librarian must be a student of the society, and elected by the benchers. To the east of Middle Temple-gate is situated the Inner Temple, which has a cloister, large garden, and more spacious walks than the former. In the hall are emblematic paintings by Sir James Thornhill, and two full-length portraits of those illustrious pillars of the law, Lyttleton, who died in 1481 ; and his commentator, the able, but insolent, Coke, who died in 1634. This hall is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward III. Beneath the hall, is a passage to the round church, which was founded in the reign of Henry II., by the knights templars, upon a model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, it was consecrated in 1185, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The entrance is through a door with a Norman arch ; its form, internally, is circular, supported by six round arches, each resting upon four round columns, bound together by a fascia. Above each arch is a round-topped window, with a gallery and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at the top, and having over each a grotesque head ; connected with the church is a large square choir, with narrow gothic windows, evidently of more modern erection, between each window there is, externally, a buttress. Of the monuments in this church, we shall notice but two groups of knights, placed upon the floor of the round church. In the first group are four knights, each cross-legged ; three of them perfectly armed, having plain helmets, flatted at top, and singularly long shields : of these, one is known to be Geoffry de Magnaville, created Earl of Exeter, in 1148, whose singular fate is recorded by Pennant. One of these figures is remarkable, being bareheaded and bald, his legs armed, and hands mailed, his mantle long, and a cowl round his neck ; as, though in conformity to the reigning superstition, he had desired to be buried in a monk's dress, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body ; his shield bears three *fleurs-de-lis*. In this group is a stone coffin, of a ridged shape, supposed to have been the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. Of the figures in the second group, which are all armed in mail, except the outmost, none are cross-legged. The helmets much resemble the former, but two are mailed. The attitude of one figure is spirited, he is drawing a dagger, one foot rests upon the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the act of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. The conjectures respecting these groups, and the individuals designated by the figures, are so vague, that we wave the discussion of them.



TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR
IN THE FORUM OF AUGUSTUS

Besides the courts which we have described, there are several others which our limits will not allow us to illustrate; these are, the Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall; the Lord Mayor's Office, Royal Exchange; the Palace, or Marshalsea Court, Scotland-yard; the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane; the Sessions-house, for Middlesex, Clerkenwell-green; the Sessions-house, Old Bailey; the Sessions-house (for London), Guildhall; the Sessions-house (for Southwark), Horsmonger-lane; the Sessions-house (for the Tower liberty), 33, Wellclose-square; the Sessions-house (for Westminster), or the New Court House; the Star Chamber, New Palace-yard.

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Apothecaries' Hall is a beautiful edifice, which has a handsome pair of gates leading into an open court, paved with broad stones; at the upper end of which is an ascent, by a grand flight of steps, into the hall room, which is built with brick and stone, and adorned with Tuscan columns. The ceiling of the hall, and of the court-room, is elegantly ornamented with fret-work; the wall is wainscotted to the height of fourteen feet, and decorated with the bust of Gideon Delaun, apothecary to James I. The hall possesses likewise some good portraits. Here are two large laboratories, in which are prepared large quantities of the best medicines which can be obtained here, of unadulterated purity. The apothecaries were originally incorporated with the Grocer's Company, but were, by a charter of James I., formed into an independent company in the year 1617, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

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British Institution (The), in Pall-mall, was established by the liberal contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen, in 1805, for the express encouragement of British artists; it is devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures, and to the use of young students, for copying from, and studying old paintings.

British Museum (The), in Great Russel-street, a grand national depository of antiquities, manuscripts, and books, with various natural and artificial curiosities, was established, by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of Sir Hans Sloane having left, by will, his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament paid £20,000. to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for its reception. Many valuable collections of manuscripts, books, &c. have, at different times, been added; and marbles have recently enriched its former inestimable stores. The Museum is open, for public inspection, from ten till four o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on thanksgiving and fast days, and during the months of August and September. No money is to be given to the attendants or servants. The reading-room is open from ten till four, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on thanksgiving and fast days.

City of London Institution (The) is organized for the purpose of imparting to persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, a knowledge of science, literature, languages and the arts. Upwards of 500 members are enrolled, and several distinguished names appear among its conductors. The subscription is £2. per annum. There is a library, and courses of lectures form part of the advantages afforded by this excellent establishment.

College of Physicians (The), in Pall-mall East, is a brilliant star in that beautiful constellation of new buildings which adorns the western hemisphere of the metropolis. The portico, in the Ionic order, is very fine. The old college, in Warwick-lane, has been converted into a brass foundry; it is one of the remaining monuments of the taste of Inigo Jones.

King's College. Its plan is to afford to the younger members of society

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learned, scientific, and religious courses of instruction upon economical terms, the religious branch of which is to be in accordance with the articles of the church of England. The building was designed by Mr. Smirke, and forms the east wing of Somerset-house, which has so long been incomplete ; it comprises a chapel, hall, library, museum, and lecture rooms ; a house for the principal, and apartments for the professors. There is a provision for the residence of some of the students in the college with the tutors.

Lloyd's Coffee House is the first and most important place for the transaction of business, being the medium of communication between the government and the city, no mercantile information being credited until it has been officially posted up at Lloyd's. This coffee-house has been the place in which many patriotic schemes have been planned and matured. The name of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, for relief and reward of those who suffer or distinguish themselves in the defence of their country, will be handed down to the latest posterity, amidst the applause and admiration of surrounding nations. At Lloyd's also numberless charitable subscriptions have been made for the relief of our distressed neighbours and allies upon the continent ; thus contradicting, by the most forcible arguments, those idle declaimers, who rail against the supposed sordid selfishness of our merchants, and seek to exalt their own fame upon the ruins of their country's grossly misrepresented character. But the limits of our work prevent our expatiating as we could desire upon the extensive benefits which have emanated from the subscribers to this coffee-house ; benefits which were not selfishly restricted to the shores of England, but were most liberally extended to whatever part of the world stood in need of them.

London Institution (The), Finsbury-circus, possesses an admirable library, a chemical laboratory, and a philosophical apparatus. The lectures are delivered in an elegant theatre. The entire establishment evinces taste and opulence ; as an edifice it ranks high as a specimen of elegant architecture, forming a noble centre to the newly formed circus which has arisen around it.

London University (The), Gower-street, Bedford-square, is a great architectural ornament to London. The first stone was laid, by the Duke of Sussex, April 30, 1827, and the first lectures were delivered October 1, 1828. The front is adorned with a noble portico of twelve Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, on which are symbolical emblems of science and literature in basso relievo. Over the octagonal vestibule, in the centre of the edifice, a cupola rises, surmounted by a lantern. The building is nearly 400 feet in length, and 200 feet in depth, including the hall and lecture rooms in the rear. The following are the dimensions of some of the principal rooms—hall 90 feet by 45, museum 120 feet by 50, theatre 65 feet by 50, library 120 feet by 50. The university is governed by a council, elected by the shareholders every two years ; the chief superintendent is the warden. The plan of the institution comprehends public lectures and examinations by the professors, and mutual instruction by the pupils, assisted by tutors. The course of instruction includes literature and the mental and moral sciences, law, physic, history, political economy, &c. Well dressed persons are allowed to inspect the interior of the edifice.

Painters in water-colours (Society of) have an annual exhibition of their works, in Pall-mall East. It opens generally in May, and is an institution combining talent of the first water-colour artists in London. Admission one shilling.

Royal Academy (The), in Somerset-house, has an annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture, open from May to August. In this academy lectures are given to the students on architecture, sculpture, painting, perspective, and anatomy.

Royal Institution (The), Albemarle-street, may be called the headquarters of British science; here the most illustrious of its names are enrolled, and every facility is afforded for the prosecution of discoveries in philosophy. The lecturers are eminent, and the apparatus commensurate.

Russell Institution (The), Coram-street, offers elegant accommodation for the study of science and the recreation of literature; and in the immediate neighbourhood, Burton-street, Burton-crescent, Mr. Owen has opened an institution, where he delivers lectures upon his "Rational System of Society," every Sunday morning and evening.

Sion College, London-wall, contains a valuable library for the use of all rectors, vicars, curates and lecturers of the city and suburbs.

Society of Arts (The) have an establishment, in the Adelphi, for the display of models and machines, which have obtained prizes from the society. This is a most interesting exhibition, and may be viewed by applying for an order at the office of the society.

The institutions for the purposes of science above enumerated, form but a small part of the immense number which are at present established in London. We give the names of some of the principal literary societies not already mentioned. The African Institution, 3, Fludyer-street, Westminster; the Antiquarian Society, Somerset-place, Strand; the Astronomical Society of London, 57, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; the Board of Agriculture, Sackville-street; Church Missionary College, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Church Missionary Society, 14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street; College of Advocates, Great Knight Rider-street; College (Royal) of Surgeons; Law Institution, Chancery-lane; Linnæan Society, 32, Soho-square; London Mechanic's Institute, Southampton-buildings, Holborn; Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 59, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, &c. &c.

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Coal Exchange (The), in Thames-street, is a large building for the purchase and sale of coals by the ship; here the price of this essential article is regulated; the agents between the buyer and seller are called factors. When it is known that 5000 vessels are employed in this trade to the port of London alone, some idea will be formed of the enormous consumption, which is computed to be 1,500,000 chaldrons annually.

Corn and Seed Markets are in Mark-lane. These articles are sold by sample; and as the stands are limited and new ones prohibited, the factors who own them are secured from a competition, which would be more hurtful to their interests than to those of the public.

Covent Garden Market, for fruit, flowers, and vegetables, is now worthy of the metropolis; it has recently been so much improved, both in its plan and aspect, that it may be designated a new market; the Duke of Bedford, who is the proprietor, was the projector, and Mr. Fowler the designer of the alterations. The numerous rows of shops and ranges of stands are encompassed with colonnades of granite pillars twelve feet high, forming covered walks, over which is a terrace, to which there are two ascents at the eastern end by stone stair-cases, leading to spacious conservatories for the display and sale of green-house plants, in front of which are fountains spouting up refreshing streams.

Farringdon or Fleet Market was removed from the spacious street now named Farringdon-street, to its present situation, in Shoe-lane, November 20, 1829; it is a very commodious market, in the form of a quadrangle, 232 feet by 150, and covers an acre and a half. The purchase of the ground and houses taken down, amounted to £200,000., and the building cost £30,000. Three sides of the quadrangle are occupied by a double row of shops, under cover; the roof of these avenues is twenty-five feet high; the light is admitted from above. The centre of the quadrangle is appropriated to a vegetable market.

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Hungerford New Market.—The site of the new market has been similarly occupied for upwards of a century and a half. Here originally stood Hungerford-inn, the town residence of the Hungerford family, one of the stately mansions which formerly embellished the northern bank of the Thames. Hungerford-inn must have stood between York-house, and Suffolk, or the present Northumberland-house. We are not informed of the motives which led the Hungerfords to convert their mansion and gardens into a market, though conjecture attributes it to their waning fortunes. Malcolm tells us, that Sir Edward Hungerford, “influenced by the same motives that prompted his illustrious eastern neighbours, determined to sacrifice the honours of his ancestors at the shrine of Plutus; and obtained an act, in the reign of Charles II., to make leases of the site of his mansion and grounds, where a market was soon afterwards erected.” This privilege was granted in 1679, but, with the restriction of malt, meal, and grain, from being offered for sale in the market. In the year 1685, however, the market rights were fully established, with license to sell the above articles, granted to Sir Stephen Fox, and Sir Christopher Wren, the then proprietors of the market estate. Of the old premises there were few remains when the new market was decided on. These were a range of stalls, or shops, beneath a colonnade, on the west side, and a lofty hall in the centre of the market-place; but this building had long been divided into stables. In a niche over its entrance was a bust of Sir Edward Hungerford, with an inscription to the purport that Sir Edward erected the market-place “*utilitati publicæ*,” or for public utility. To perfect the buildings, and to purchase the Hungerford estate, and some adjoining ground, on which they have been erected, was estimated at upwards of £200,000.; which amount has been raised in shares of £100. each. The general plan of the market was to extend the buildings from the Strand to the front of the river, from the design of Mr. Fowler, the architect of the new market, Covent Garden. The new embankment was commenced in 1830, and the first stone of the building was laid by Lord Dover, on the 18th of June, 1831, so that little more than two years were occupied in the erection of this great work. The whole area of the company’s estate comprises about three acres and a quarter; of which the market buildings occupy upwards of 60,000 square feet, or nearly one-half, the remainder being taken up in the wharf, approaches, and accessories. The buildings may be divided into two quadrangles; a large hall; the front facing the river; and the land, or Strand front. The buildings are of fine brick, the columns (of the Tuscan order), stairs, pavement, and parts of the frontages being throughout of granite; and the cost of the market-buildings is stated at £53,000., a moderate sum, considering the great extent and solidity of the work. The wharf has a frontage of more than 220 feet. Spacious and easy granite stairs project from its centre, with a causeway extending 150 feet into the river. This front consists of a central colonnade, with a commodious balustraded roof or terrace, flanked by two handsome buildings, which have flat roofs, or terraces, at the top, formed of tiles and cement upon iron bearers. The lower quadrangle is devoted exclusively to the Fish-market, and is 120 by 70 feet within the colonnades. There are twenty-four compartments, or shops, at the sides, besides a considerable space for stalls and benches under the colonnades; the whole of this space, including the open court and the vaults underneath, forming an extensive range of cellarage. From the Fish-market the ascent is by a spacious flight of steps leading to the hall, the dimensions of which are 188 by 123 feet. It consists of a nave and two aisles, besides ranges of shops against the side walls, with galleries over, the latter being approached by four staircases at the extremities. The whole building is lighted and ventilated from above, the centre part, or nave being raised by open arches, and the roofs of the aisles carried up in the centre with

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open intervals. The floor of the hall contains twenty-three shops; the eastern side being for the sale of fruit and vegetables, and the western side for poultry, butchers' meat, &c. The galleries contain ranges of counters for the display of ornamental wares, as in a bazaar. Under the whole of this building is a double tier of cellars and warehouses, covered with brick vaulting, and having entrances from various points, so as to be independent of uses connected with the shops above them. The upper quadrangle is 140 feet by 70 feet in the clear of the colonnades, and is occupied by shops with dwellings, which are appropriated to range with those in the hall, keeping the two sides quite distinct. The principal approach is from the Strand, through the New Hungerford-street, which is 163 feet in length and thirty feet wide. The east entrance from Duke-street, Adelphi, is formed by an arcade twelve feet wide, lighted from above, and flanked by shops on each side; over the eastern end of which are erected the court-room and offices of the company, forming a conspicuous and lofty elevation towards the Adelphi. The western entrance is by a court from Craven-street.

Islington Market is included in an area of nearly fifteen acres, abutting on the Lower-road, Islington, near to Ball's Pond Turnpike-gate. This space is enclosed by a substantial brick wall, about ten feet in height, within which are sheds on all the four sides, each of which is 800 feet long, and the span of the roofing to the sheds is twenty-five feet. The roofs rest on the enclosing walls outward, and on substantial piers inward. These sheds are divided into pens or stalls of convenient extent for the reception of beasts, with yards, or layers, before them, in which the cattle may range. Here they may be foddered and watered from market-day to market-day, or until the purchasers may have occasion to use them. A road, or drive, goes on each of the four sides of the market, within the layers before the stalls; and within this road are other yards or layers, for cattle also; but these are without sheds. Within these cattle-yards are layers for sheep. The rest of the inner area, save the centre, is disposed in pens for sheep; the layers being for conveniently exposing them for sale; and the latter for them to remain in after they are sold, or if they should remain unsold. The centre of the inner area is a circle, of 150 feet diameter, intended to be occupied by an Exchange for the meeting of salesmen and graziers, and offices, and dwellings for money-takes. At present, the latter only have been erected. The inner area is likewise quadrated by roads crossing it at right angles, and lying opposite to the entrance gateways. Drains and sewers run through the whole area, and two large tanks furnish the establishment with water. Thus far the upper, or quadrangular portion of the market. The lower part is of irregular triangular form; the right-hand portion being reserved for slaughter-houses; or occupied by enclosures for pigs. Here, likewise, is the principal entrance from the Islington Lower-road by an arched gateway, and footways, through the centre of a building containing offices for the clerks, &c.; it is placed in the middle of the west side of the market, and recedes about sixty yards from the road. The sides immediately fronting the road consist of houses with shops, built in the embellished style now common in the new streets of the metropolis. Here, likewise, is another entrance. "The situation of this establishment is, perhaps, the best that could have been chosen for its purpose, lying open, as it does, to most of the great roads from the northern and eastern counties, from which the principal supply of cattle and sheep to the London market is derived, and communicating conveniently, by means of the New, or City-road, with a greater part of the town—without driving through the heart of it—than any other would have done. Indeed, the New-road affords direct and easy access to the market from the western roads also; but both town and country will require a similar establishment near the confluence of the principal roads on the

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south side of the river. The market was opened for business on the 18th of April, 1836.

Leadenhall and Newgate are the principal markets for meat, poultry, eggs and butter; the latter is also a considerable market for vegetables, and the former for leather.

Smithfield was formerly the place of execution for heretics and malefactors. Here, within the part now enclosed by rails, many of the most upright of the opposers of the errors of the church of Rome were burned; among other distinguished names we may notice those of Latimer and Cranmer. From having been covered with elms, a part of this place was called the Elms. The origin of its present name of Smithfield is not well ascertained. Besides being a place of martyrdom and execution, Smithfield was also occasionally the scene of festivity; tournaments and trials by single combat, being held here. At present this place is chiefly distinguished for its great cattle market, and for its annual fair, in honour of Saint Bartholomew, the humours of which have been so admirably portrayed by Hogarth, in his inimitable print of that fair.

The markets not included above, are, Billingsgate, in Lower Thames-street, for fish, which is held daily; the Borough, in York-street, Southwark, daily, for butchers' meat and vegetables; Finsbury Market near Finsbury-square, daily; Honey-lane Market, Milk-street, Cheapside, daily; Newport Market, near St. Martin's-lane, daily; St. George's Market, Borough-road, daily; Borough Skin Market, Great Suffolk-street, Monday; Portman Market, Edgeware-road, general provisions, daily; pigs, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; Whitechapel, High-street Market, butchers' meat, daily; skins, Saturday; hay and straw, three times a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

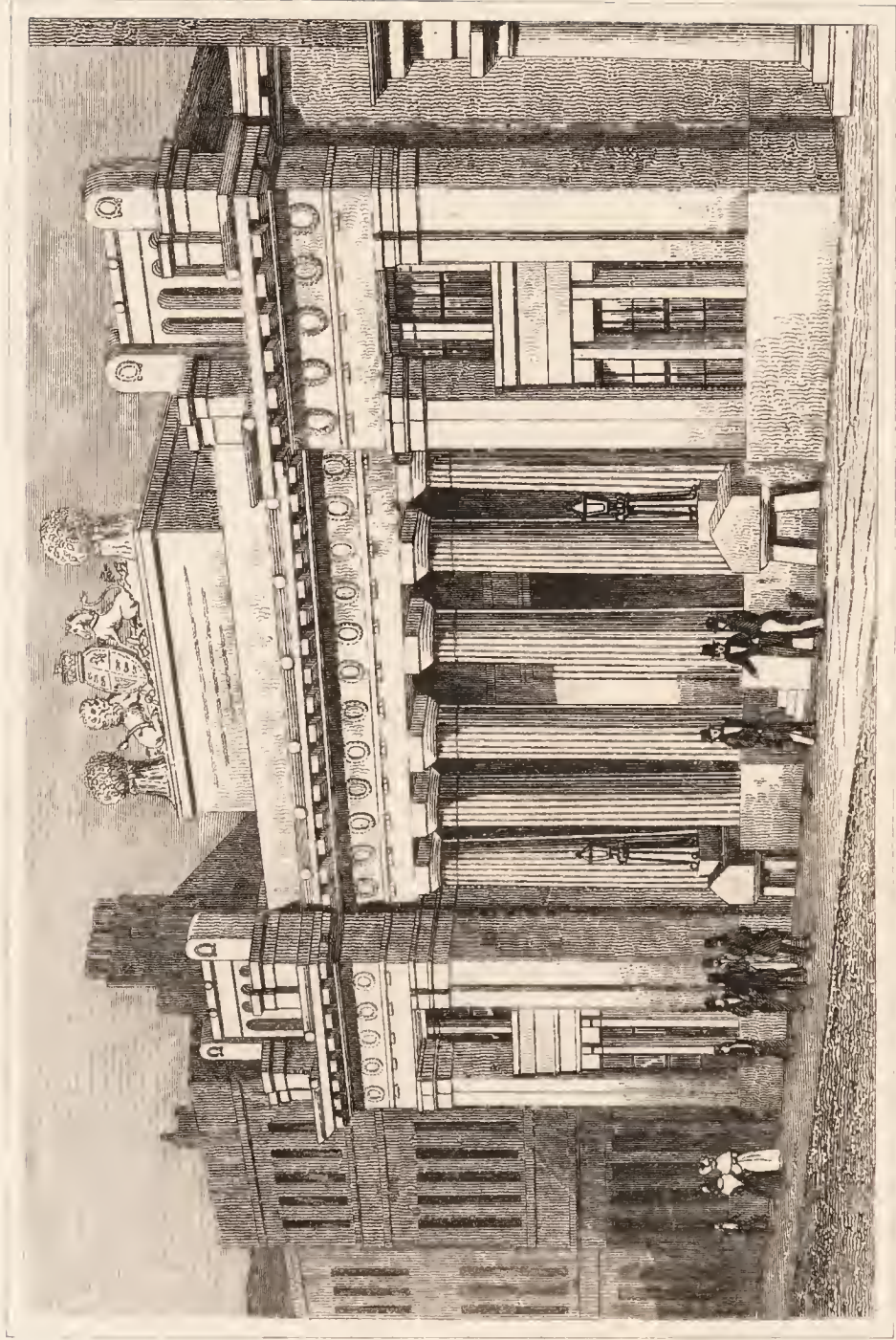
Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, is a spacious and commodious building, erected in 1810, from the design of John Walters, Esq.

Bank of England, a magnificent structure, of Portland stone, the grand front of which towards Threadneedle-street, extends to eighty feet in length, and is of the Ionic order, with a rustic basement. In it is situated a noble gateway, opening into the court-yard, and leading to the great hall; this gateway is of the Corinthian order, and has a pediment in the centre, upon which is engraved in relievo the seal of the Bank Company; this building is ornamented at the top with a balustrade and handsome vases. Within is the hall, a spacious apartment, measuring seventy-nine feet, by forty, and having a statue of William III. at its further end. The Rotunda, a large room in which the stock brokers transact their business, is among the apartments most deserving of notice.

Charing Cross is so called from one of the crosses which King Edward I. caused to be erected to the memory of the queen, Eleanor, and Charing, the name of the village in which it was built. The cross remained till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when it was destroyed, on the pretence that it was a monument of popish superstition, and an equestrian statue of Charles I. was set up in its stead. This, which continues to be an ornament to the place, was made in 1633, at the expense of the Howard-Arundel family. The Parliament sold it to a brazier in Holborn, with strict orders to break it to pieces: but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was again set up.

Commercial Hall, Mincing-lane, for the sale of colonial produce, was built in 1811, by Joseph Woods, F. S. A., and its front is ornamented with Ionic columns and bas reliefs.

Commons (House of), as it existed previous to the fire, had nothing very striking to recommend it to notice: convenience rather than ornament seems to have been the object of the government in the successive adaptations of St. Stephen's Chapel to the use of the Commons, and even



CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, LONDON.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE

L O N D O N.

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the former object was but imperfectly attained. It was too small, and this defect has been very sensibly felt by the members since the additions made to their number by the Irish Union. There were galleries along each side of the House for the use of the members, and another at the end of the room, opposite the Speaker's chair, to which the public were admitted, but this gallery was not capable of accommodating more than 130 persons. These galleries were supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals, and the walls of the whole apartment to the ceiling were lined with brown polished wainscot. The Speaker's chair stood at some distance from the wall at the east end of the room: it was ornamented with gilding, and surmounted by the royal arms. At a short distance before the Speaker was a table, at which sat three clerks of the House, and on which the Speaker's mace was laid when the House was formally sitting, and under which it was put when the House went into Committee. In the centre of the House, between the table and the bar, there was an area, in which a temporary bar was placed when witnesses were examined. The seats of the members occupied each side and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. The rows of seats were five, rising above each other, with short backs and green morocco cushions. The seat on the floor, on the Speaker's right hand, was called the "Treasury Bench," as the principal members of the government usually sat there; and the opposite seat was commonly occupied by the leading members of the "Opposition." No members had any particular seats, except those for the city of London, who have a right to sit on the Speaker's right hand; but of this privilege it was not usual for them to avail themselves except on the first day of a session.

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1827, at the expense of a joint-stock company, from the designs of G. Smith, Esq.

Crosby Hall.—What now remains of this ancient residence occupies the western and northern fronts of the irregular quadrangle, called Crosby-square, on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, and immediately to the south of the better known opening of Great St. Helen's. On the west is the principal apartment, the great Banqueting-hall, measuring 55 feet in length, by $27\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, while the height, from the original floor to the crown of the ceiling, is 40 feet. The principal ornament of this room is its noble oaken or chesnut roof, of an elliptical form, and divided in the ancient style into quadrangular compartments with pendants. It is regarded as a work of great skill and beauty, and fortunately, it still remains nearly perfect. Between this roof and the original pavement, two wooden floors have been erected at different times; and the whole space is at present divided into an upper and lower apartment. The hall is lighted by twelve lofty windows, six in the east and six in the west front, commencing at the height of seventeen feet from the floor, and divided each into two parts by beautifully carved mullions. In the northern wall is an immense chimney, a rare, perhaps singular instance of such an accommodation in these old banqueting halls; where the fire was usually placed in the centre of the room, and the smoke allowed to escape through an opening in the roof. At the north-west corner of the hall is a semi-octagonal recess, measuring about nine feet in diameter, of the kind commonly called an oriel, of the same height with the hall, and having also a window in each of its four sides. The taste and skill of the architect have been exerted with the happiest effect in finishing both the outside and the interior of this ornamental projection.

Custom House, Lower Thames-Street, was originally founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and having been repeatedly destroyed by fire, was rebuilt on a most extensive scale, by David Laing, architect to the Board of Customs, in 1814; but the foundation having given way in 1825, the front next the Thames has been since rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Smirke.

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East India House was executed from the designs of Mr. R. Jupp, architect, in the years 1798 and 1799. A portion of the interior of the old house was preserved, but by far the greatest part was erected from the ground, on the site of various dwellings which had been purposely taken down. The front, which is of stone, has an air of considerable grandeur, principally arising from the extent and elevation of its central portico, which consists of six Ionic columns, fluted, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments, imitative of the antique; and the pediment contains several figures, emblematical of the commerce of the company, protected by George III., who is represented as extending a shield over them. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia; at the east corner, a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary; and at the west, another representing Europe. The interior of the India House is well worth visiting; the stranger may see great part of it without expense, and the rest by a *douceur* to any of the porters, or an order from a director. The new sale room fully equals, in interest, the rotunda of the bank. The grand court room, which is elegantly fitted up, contains a fine *bas-relief* of Britannia, in white marble, attended by her river god, the Thames, and three female figures, emblematical of India, Asia, and Africa, presenting their various productions. In the committee room is a good portrait of Major General Stringer Lawrence, whose skill and gallantry so greatly contributed to the preservation of the company's East India possessions, in the middle of the last century. In the old sale room are statues of Lord Clive, Admiral Pocock, Major General Lawrence, and Sir Eyre Coote. Portraits of the Marquess Cornwallis, Sir Warren Hastings, the famous Nabob of Arcot, and various views of buildings, &c. in the east, are contained in the room where the committee of correspondence meet. Within the eastern wing is the library and the museum. The former contains an unparalleled collection of oriental manuscripts, in all languages, many of which are adorned with historical and mythological drawings, executed in the most brilliant colours, and heightened with gold; among them is Tippoo Saib's copy of the Koran. Here, also, are many volumes of Indian drawings, copies of every work which has been published relative to Asia, and an extensive collection of Chinese printed books. A fine portrait of the Sovereign of Persia, and two busts of Governor Warren Hastings, and Mr. Orme, the historian, are likewise preserved here. In the museum are many curiously sculptured representations of the Hindoo deities, together with inscribed bricks, in the Persepolitan, or nail-headed character, from the banks of the Euphrates; and numerous other articles of interest, from the countries forming the British Empire in India. Here also are many of the trophies taken at Seringapatam, by General Harris, and particularly the standards of Tippoo Saib, the golden footstool of his throne, his velvet carpet, mantle, and several pieces of his armour. Three beautiful models of Chinese rock-work, &c., in wood, ivory, embossed silver, and mother-of-pearl, together with various highly-finished Chinese and Indian paintings, are also preserved here. The warehouses of the company, in the neighbourhood are of immense extent, and are well worth inspection, both from the immense value of their merchandise, and from their excellent internal arrangements.

Duke of York's Monument.—The subscription for a monument to commemorate the public services of the Duke of York, as commander-in-chief of the army, having, in the year 1829, amounted to the sum of £21,000. (which was afterwards increased, by an accumulation of interest and further contributions, to about £25,000.), the committee of noblemen and gentlemen for managing the application of that fund, invited seven or eight of the most eminent architects in the country to offer their suggestions and to make designs, with a view to the accomplishment of that object. The committee did not, however, decide upon the design till

December, 1830, when that submitted by Mr. Benjamin Wyatt was finally adopted. Mr. Newell, the mason, of Grosvenor-wharf, Pimlico, contracted to complete the column for the sum of £15,760. 9s. 6d. and within two years from his being put in possession of the ground. "Fortunately, the great opening into St. James's-park had been decided on before the exact site for the column was fixed upon; and thus an opportunity was afforded for placing this ornamental and stupendous feature in one of the most imposing positions imaginable, whether with reference to its effect, as viewed from the top of Regent-street, or from the park below the steps." The view from the summit of the column itself is certainly the finest to be obtained of the most embellished quarter of the metropolis, and approached only by the *coup d'œil*, from the Colosseum. The column is of the Tuscan order, and is composed of granite of different colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language, 'fine axed,' polished or rubbed. The pedestal underneath the column consists of ten courses of grey granite, from the quarries of Aberdeen, above the level of the ground, and is sixteen feet eight inches high, to the bottom of the base of the column, having one course of rough granite (from the island of Hern) between the first of these ten courses and the course of Yorkshire stone slabs, on the top of the concrete." We now come to the dimensions, which have been variously detailed; but the following may be relied on as correct:—"The plinth of the pedestal measures twenty-two feet six inches on either side; and its diameter is eighteen feet and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The base of the column, consisting of two members only, viz. the plinth and the torus, are formed also of granite from Aberdeenshire, but of a bluer tone of colour than that of the pedestal, and arc, together, five feet four inches in height. The shaft of the column, which is of red granite, contains twenty-six courses, and has six apertures on one side, and seven on the other, for the admission of light to the staircase within. The bottom diameter of the shaft is eleven feet seven and a half inches, and that of its top, immediately under the capital, is ten feet one inch and three-fourths; whilst its whole height is eighty-four feet ten inches, from the top of the basement to the bottom of the capital. The capital consists of two courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four feet two inches in height. Upon the outer lines of the abacus of the capital is fixed a plain, but very substantial iron railing; and in its centre is constructed the acroter, which at once forms a roof, or covering, to the internal staircase, and a pedestal for the statue to stand upon. The superstructure is of the same red granite as the shaft, and contains seven courses in height, between the top of the abacus and the foot of the statue. The gross altitude of the whole structure, from the surface of the ground to the top of the acroter, is 123 feet six inches; and the statue itself being thirteen feet six inches, the whole distance from the ground to the top of the figure is 137 feet. The spiral staircase within the pedestal and shaft of the column consists of 168 steps, of two feet four inches wide, and very well lighted in every part between the pedestal and the outlet upon the abacus of the capital. The architect made use of this staircase for the purpose of firmly binding together all parts of this fabric, by means of the bond-stones." We must add, the whole has such an appearance of solidity as to resemble one stupendous slab of granite, within which the stairs have been, as it were, dug, or chiselled out. The statue weighs 7 tons 800lbs., and represents the duke in the robes of the Order of the Garter, the folds of which aid in supporting the ponderous figure. It was conveyed to the base of the pillar on a truck, and was hauled up by ropes and pulleys, the scaffolding for which is stated to have been a triumph of mechanical contrivance. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to reflect on a weight of 16,480lbs. being raised 123 feet in height without associating the labour with some of the

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gigantic labours of antiquity ; an association, by the way, which is not unassisted by the material of the column, this being, as regards hardness, colour, and external appearance, scarcely inferior to “ the red and grey Egyptian granite of ancient times.” It should not, however, be overlooked, that if we consider the raising of this statue a wonder of art, in the present age of mechanical triumphs, what must have been the labour of the Egyptians in erecting their stupendous monuments, beside which our buildings are puny, and almost furnish materials for another Lilliputian satire. One consolatory reflection remains. The monuments of Egypt are, by those who have studied their history, believed to have been undertaken by tyrannical rulers to oppress the people, and thousands perished in their construction ; but the architectural works of our times are the free labours of industry and peaceful prosperity. The York column, in form, resembles the Pillars of Trajan, at Rome, and of Napoleon, in the Place Vendôme, at Paris. Yet it lacks the interesting character of those celebrated monuments. The rich reliefs are wanting in our column, where all is blank stone ; and the merits of the Trajan reliefs, as illustrations of the manners, costume, &c. of the period in which the pillar was erected, are too valuable to be passed over in the comparison. The proportions of the York column, and that at Paris, are as follow :—

COLUMN AT PARIS.		YORK COLUMN.	
	Ft. in.		Ft. in.
Height.....	141 0	Height.....	137 0
Diameter	12 9	Extreme Diameter....	11 7½

Excise Office, Broad-street, is a spacious structure, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham-college.

Exeter Hall was erected from funds raised by shares, for the purpose of accommodating public meetings for religious, charitable and other objects. The building contains a suite of rooms for offices, committee-rooms, &c. On the upper floor is a magnificent room, capable of seating nearly 3,000 persons, with a commodious platform at the upper end for the speakers ; the seats or forms are of wainscot, with backs ; on the ground floor is one of smaller dimensions, which will accommodate 800 persons. The entrance from the Strand is adorned with a noble portico ; the view from the roof is very striking.

Green Park (The) is part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII. Though of limited extent, it possesses many attractions, as the mansions and gardens which flank one side ; the ranger’s lodge, and its picturesque shrubbery, in a little valley : and the fine road, Constitution-hill.

Guildhall next attracts our notice. The front is Gothic, but has a striking appearance. The large hall is 153 feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five high ; here the elections for members of parliament, and for the lord mayor, take place ; public meetings are also held here, and city feasts given. The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, was entertained in the hall at a great expense. The far famed giants, which formerly stood facing the entrance, are removed to the west end of the hall ; their history was long involved in obscurity, but Mr. Hone, in his recondite book of “ Mysteries,” has disclosed their origin. It was customary, before the present “ high and mighty ” personages were in existence, for two wicker-work and pasteboard giants to march before the lord mayor, on the day of his inauguration, but time and the rats having made sad work with their aforesaid giantships, they were invalided, and trainband Captain Saunders, citizen and carver, happily for “ the city’s weal,” introduced, at this juncture, to the corporation, as their successors, his two majestic sons, the present venerable Messrs. Gog and Magog ; but as these were thought too dignified to be made a show of, a more lofty station was assigned them—that of “ standing centries ” in the hall ; and so faithful have they been to their duty, that but once, since the year 1708, have



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Drawn & Engraved for DODDLES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

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they quitted their posts. In the chamberlain's office, Mr. Hone discovered the following register of their births :—"To Richard Saunders, carver, seventy pounds, by order of the co'mittee for repairing Guildhall, dated 7th April, 1707, for work by him done." The two chambers, for the courts of aldermen and common council, adjoining the hall, are elegant rooms, and are adorned with many fine paintings, which may be viewed for a small gratuity.

Horse Guards (The), under which is an arched passage for carriages, with lesser ones on each side for foot passengers, into St. James's-park. This superb pile of building consists of a centre and two wings; upon each side of the gateway are pavilions fronting the street, in which mounted centinels keep guard. The expense of this structure was £30,000. : it contains the various offices of the war department.

House of Lords (The) was considered a very handsome apartment, certainly not very well suited to the purpose it was made to serve, but, on the whole, much more convenient than the House of Commons. It underwent considerable repair and alteration at the time of the Union with Ireland, when provision was to be made for the accommodation of an additional number of peers. One of the chief and most interesting ornaments of the interior of this apartment consisted of the fine tapestry hangings, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On the occasion to which we have just adverted, these hangings were taken down, cleaned, and replaced as they lately appeared. The tapestry was judiciously set off with large frames of brown-stained wood, which divided it into compartments respectively containing the several portions of the history, or of the events of the destruction contemplated by the Spaniards on that occasion. The heads, which formed a border to each design, were portraits of the several officers who at that period held commands in the English fleet. The destruction of these hangings is, perhaps, one of the greatest, because perfectly irreparable, losses occasioned by the fire in 1834. The House of Lords was fitted up anew on the accession of George IV., and among the minor alterations which then took place was the erection of a splendid new throne in the place of the elevated arm-chair from which former monarchs addressed the parliament. This throne, which perished in the fire, consisted of a very large canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported by Corinthian columns richly gilt and decorated with oak-leaves and acorns, while tridents, olive-branches, and other emblematic figures, ornamented the pedestals. On the right hand of the throne was a seat for the heir apparent, and, on the left, another for the next person of the royal family. The lord chancellor, who is the speaker of the House of Lords, had no chair, like the speaker of the House of Commons, but sat on a broad seat stuffed with wool, called the "woolsack," with no support for the back, or any table to lean against in front. There were two similar seats for the judges, who occasionally attend to be consulted on points of law. The spiritual and temporal peers sat, according to their rank, on benches covered with crimson baize. The archbishops, dukes, and marquesses sat on the right hand of the throne, the earls and bishops on the left, and the other peers on the cross benches in front. Across the room, at the end opposite the throne, there was a bar, outside of which the Commons stood when summoned to appear before the king at the opening and close of sessions. When the House of Lords was used as a court of justice, it was open to the public; at other times, strangers were admitted by peers' tickets. Not a great many years ago all strangers, who were only allowed to stand below the bar, were required to be dressed as for their appearance in a dining-room; boots were odious and forbidden things. These regulations were gradually relaxed; and within the last three years a gallery was erected, to which strangers of both sexes were admitted.

Hyde Park is the site of the manor of Hyde, which anciently belonged

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to the abbey church of Westminster, till it became the property of the crown, in the reign of Henry VIII., by exchange for other lands. In 1652, this park contained 620 acres. During the Usurpation, it was sold in different lots; but the crown lands being resumed after the Restoration, it was replenished with deer, and surrounded by a brick wall, having, before that time, been fenced with pales. Since the survey in 1652, it has been reduced by the addition to Kensington-gardens; by the survey of 1790, it was found to be 394 acres, two rods, thirty-eight poles. In the upper part, or, as it is called, the Deer-park, adjoining Kensington-gardens, are some fine old forest-like trees, and the scenery has more rusticity than any spot so near London. The large sheet of water erroneously called the Serpentine (for it forms nearly a parallelogram), was made by the command of Queen Caroline, in 1730. This park has maintained the favour of fashion longer than any other, though it has few of the diversions of olden times. Maying was formerly enjoyed here; and Ludlow, in his "Memoirs," notes, "May 1, 1654. This day was more observed for people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde-park; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women." Hyde-park has, of late years, been much improved, by government. The roads, rides, and walks have been thoroughly repaired, and an entirely new drive has been made across the park to Kensington-gardens. An elegant bridge has also been constructed across the west end of the Serpentine, from designs of Sir John Rennie. This bridge, on the Hyde-park side, affords persons on horseback and on foot, a communication between the north and south sides of the park, and being divided along the centre by an iron railing, the inner half of the bridge forms the passage for those who frequent Kensington-gardens. Its cost was £36,500. We should here mention that the present Cumberland-gates to Hyde-park were erected about twelve years since, from the designs, and at the sole expense, of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, author of "Anastasis." This was an act of individual munificence which must not be forgotten amidst the improvements of succeeding generations.

King's Cross is quadrangular at the base, and octagonal in the upper story; it is of considerable altitude, and on the summit is placed a statue of his late majesty; the lower compartment is a police station.

Lowther Arcade (The).—This covered way intersects the insulated triangle of buildings (completed in the early part of the year 1832) in the Strand, the principal façade of which is denominated the West Strand. This passage is similar to the Burlington-arcade, in its use, it is, however, wider and more lofty, although it is not so long; the passage forms an acute angle with the Strand, running to the back of St. Martin's-church, and is divided by large pilasters into a succession of compartments; the pilasters are joined by an arch; and the compartments are domed over, and lighted in the centre by large domical lights, which illuminate the arcade in a perfect manner. The style of architecture is Grecian, and the order employed, Corinthian; the angles are finished in a novel manner, with double circular buildings, having the roof domed in brick, with an ornament as a finish to the top of the dome. The Arcade, at night, is lit with gas, within elegant vase-shaped shades of ground glass, branching from each side; there is no doubt that this, and similar passages in the British metropolis, are importations from the French capital.

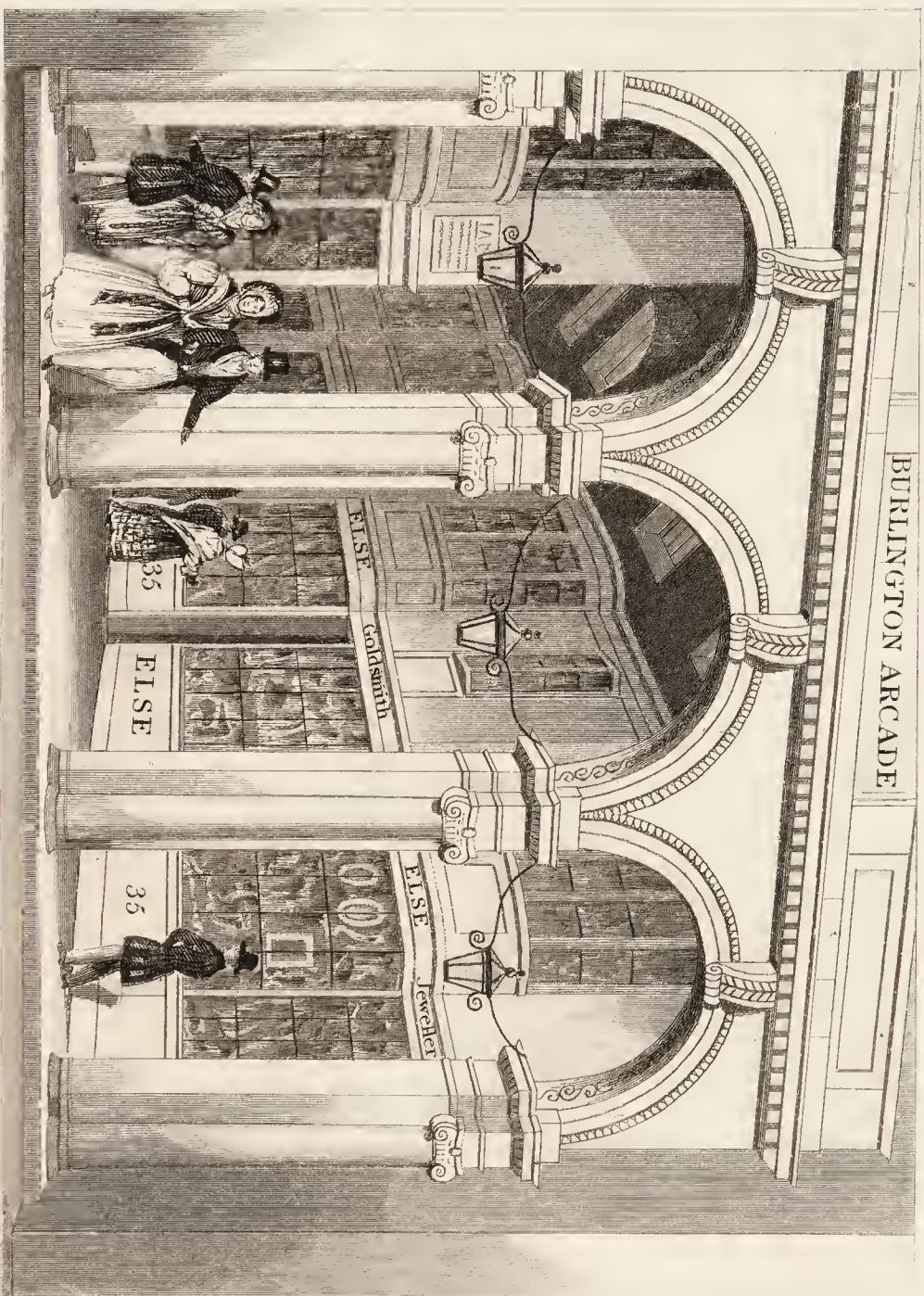
Mansion House (The), a substantial building of Portland stone; the first stone was laid in 1739, by Micajah Perry, Esq., who was lord mayor, but the work was not completed till 1753, the total expense amounting to £42,638: 18s. 6d. Though the architecture of this building has been so generally censured, yet it has no small claim to grandeur, and was designed after the style of the great architect, Palladio; its defects have originated in the narrowness of those who had the superintendence of the



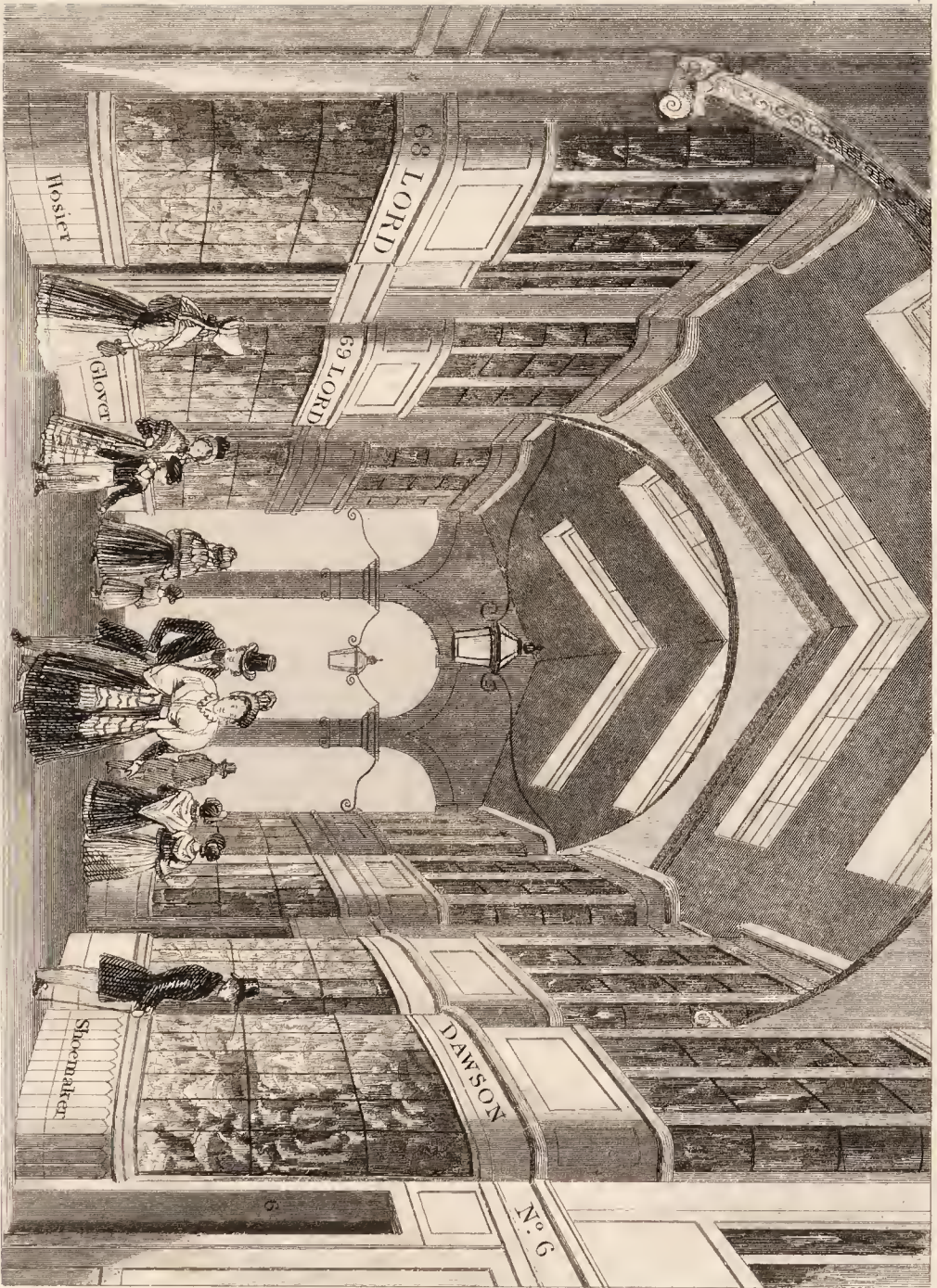
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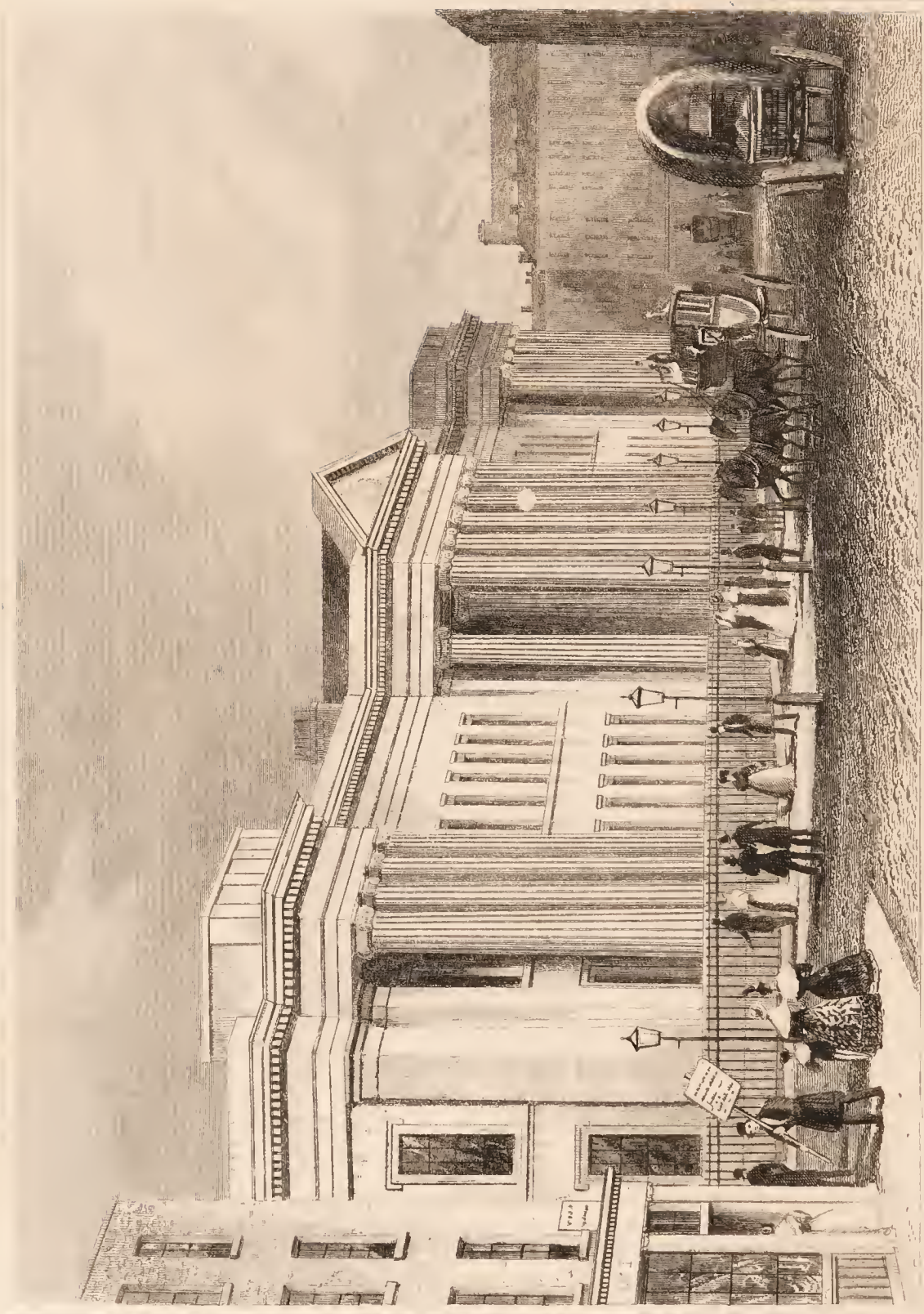
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NORTH ENTRANCE OF BURLINGTON ARCADE, LONDON.



INTERIOR OF BURLINGTON ARCADE, LONDON.



NEW POST OFFICE.
St. Martin's le Grand
LONDON.

work, not admitting of a sufficient area, upon which the architect might build it. The several apartments are extremely magnificent, and the Egyptian-hall is, by many, much admired.

Monument (The) is an astonishing specimen of the genius of the great Sir Christopher Wren, erected in commemoration of the dreadful fire, already noticed, which commenced in an adjoining street, called Pudding-lane, upon the night of the 2nd of September, 1666, and continuing its ravages for the space of four days, laid almost the entire city of London, within the walls, in ashes. This magnificent pillar is of the Doric order, and, in height, vastly exceeds the most distinguished monuments of antiquity. The dimensions of Antoninus's, the largest of the Roman columns, were 172 feet and a half in height, and twelve feet three inches in diameter at its base; while the diameter of the base of the Monument is fifteen feet, and the total height of the column and its pedestal, urn, &c. is 202 feet, being the exact distance of its base, from the house at which the fire is said to have commenced. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps, made of black marble, which lead to a balcony, within thirty-two feet of the summit, commanding a most extensive and interesting view of the city and its environs.

Post Office (The), in St. Martin's-le-grand, is an edifice worthy of the nation; constituting one of the chief ornaments of the metropolis. It was erected under the eye of its designer, Mr. Smirke; its composition is brick, cased with stone, and iron is substituted for timber wherever it can be eligibly employed. The front extends from the point of junction, between Cheapside and Newgate-street, to St. Ann's-lane, Aldersgate-street, being a line of full 400 feet; this width of frontage is relieved by a noble portico in the centre, and two smaller ones at the wings; the centre one is seventy feet wide, and this, together with those of the wings, are adorned with lofty columns in the Ionic order. The interior is admirably calculated to facilitate the complicated arrangements of this most important establishment, which is one of the best regulated departments under the control of government.

Regent's Park (The) excels all the others; those who recollect the large tract of pasture land, called Mary-le-bonne Park-fields, can alone appreciate its astonishing transformation; its present beauty must fill them with delight, and its magnificence with amazement. On entering at York-gate, which is opposite Mary-le-bonne church, will be noticed a splendid range of buildings, called Ulster-terrace, extending some distance to the right; on the left is a similar range, named Cornwall-terrace; further on are Clarence-place, Sussex-place, and Hanover-terrace. These have more the appearance of so many individual palaces, than a series of private dwellings, the subdivision being almost imperceptible. Though differing in architectural style, they have a corresponding uniformity of design, comprising a centre and wings, with porticos, piazzas, and pediments, adorned with columns of various orders. Sussex-place is crowned with singular gourd-like cupolas, and the pediments of Hanover-terrace are embellished with numerous elegant statues; the sheet of water, and the plantations in front, form a beautiful fore-ground. Proceeding onwards, in the direction of North-gate, by the villa belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, a bridge is crossed, under which the Regent's-canal meanders; on each bank is a foot-path, with a beautiful margin of trees. Outside the North-gate is the extensive plantation called St. John's-wood, and in the burial-ground of St. John's-chapel are deposited the mortal (alas!) remains of the notorious Johanna Southcote; and near this chapel is a building for the education of the orphan children of the clergy. The plantations in the Regent's-park are picturesque, and numerous tasteful villas diversify the scene. The fine roads, which sweep in mazy curves, afford delightful rides, but the tired pedestrian cannot but cast a longing look upon the forbidden enclosures. The view from the bridge, near

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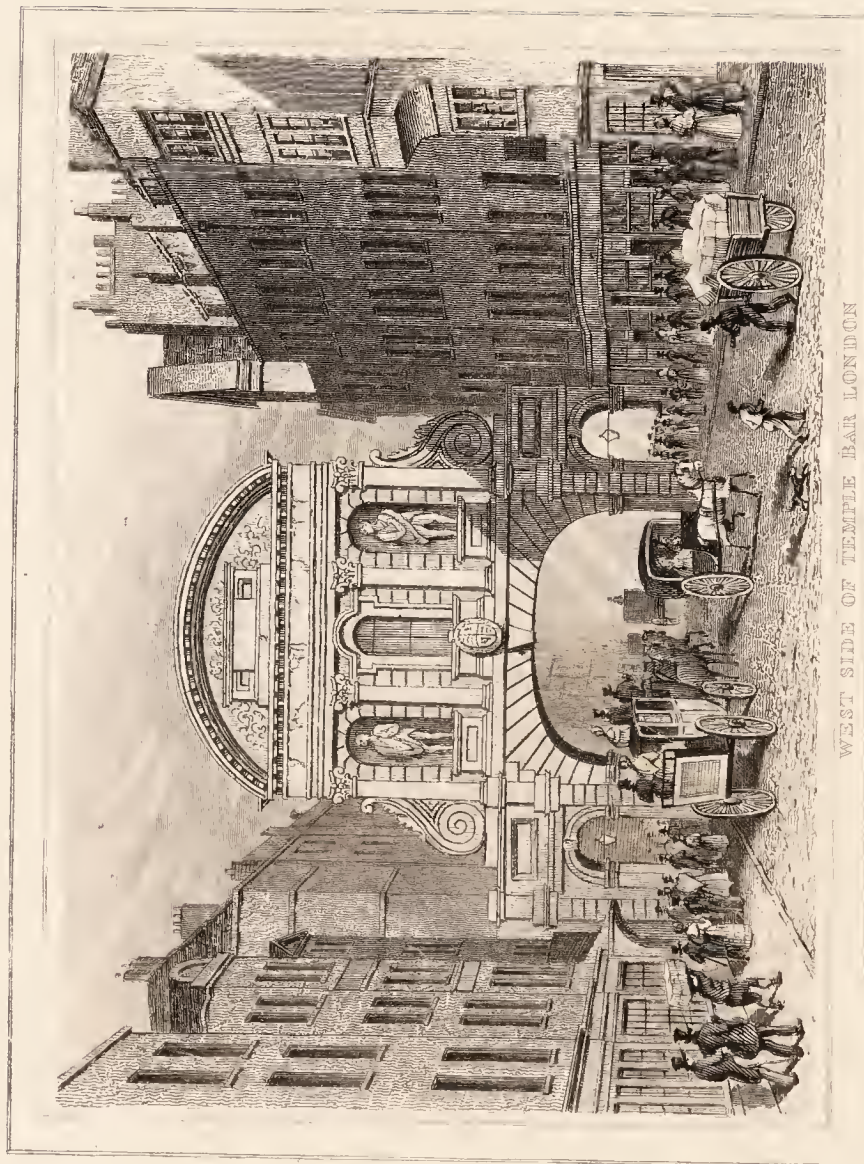
York-gate, is peculiarly picturesque; an extensive lake, studded with small islands, and animated by swans and water-fowl, form a beautiful picture.

Somerset House.—The present magnificent pile is from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Sir William Chambers, Knight, comptroller of his majesty's works. In the summer of 1780, Sir William laid before the House of Commons, descriptive particulars of the state and progress of the edifice, and estimated that its cost would certainly not exceed £250,000.; in 1790, it appeared that there had been expended on Somerset-house £334,703., and that £35,500. was estimated to be still wanted to complete the structure. But the cost did not stop here; for, altogether, the building expenses of this edifice have amounted to more than half a million sterling, exclusive of the sum recently expended in completing the river front, appropriated as King's-college. Somerset-house, occupying a space about 800 feet in width, and 500 feet in depth, is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The northern front, or that facing the Strand, is composed of a rustic basement, supporting a range of ten three-quarter Corinthian columns, of which, in the centre, is an attic; and on each side are balustrades. In the basement are nine large arches; the three central ones being open, and forming the entrance, or vestibule, to the quadrangle; the others, on each side, are filled with windows of the Doric order, which are crowned by entablatures and pediments rising from pilasters. On the keystones of the arches are sculptured in bold relief, nine colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight great rivers of England, namely, the Thames, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Dee, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, with appropriate emblems. Within the vestibule are a carriage-way and two footways separated by two ranges of Doric columns, which, with their entablatures, support the vaults; on the latter are sculptures from the antique, &c. Here, on the east side, are the entrances to the apartments of the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, and, on the west side, to those of the Royal Academy, in which is their annual exhibition; over the central doorways are busts of Sir Isaac Newton, and Michael Angelo Buonarotti, executed by Wilton, in Portland stone. The quadrangle consists of a *corps de logis*, and two projecting wings, the architecture of which has a general resemblance to the Strand front; but, in the central part, pilasters are used instead of columns; statues of the four quarters of the globe ornament the attic, and over the centre are the British arms, supported by marine deities, holding a festoon of netting filled with fish, &c. Above the columns of the wings are ornaments, composed of antique altars and sphinxes, which are judiciously contrived to screen the chimneys. On the key-stones of the great arches are bold masks of the *lares*, or tutelar deities of the place. In front of the vestibule, within the quadrangle, close to a deep, well-like area, is a fine statue, in bronze, of George III., leaning upon a rudder; and behind are the prow of a Roman vessel, and a couchant lion. At the foot of the pedestal is a bronze colossal figure of Ocean, reclining upon an urn; at his back is a large cornucopia. This group is one of the finest works of Bacon. The present arrangement of the offices in Somerset-house, is as follows:—on the north side, on the west of the principal entrance, are the Royal Academy, and the Legacy Duty Office; on the east side are the Royal Society, the Exchequer Offices, and the Geological Society; the eastern side of the court is occupied by the Audit, Tax, and Duchy of Cornwall Offices; the western side by the Victualling, Navy Pay, and Transport Offices; and the southern portion, by the Navy Office and Stamp Office. The eastern wing of the building is now completed, and forms the locality of the King's College; the western wing, called Somerset-place, is occupied by the treasurer, physician, surveyor, and hydrographer of the navy; and by the chairmen and commissioners con-



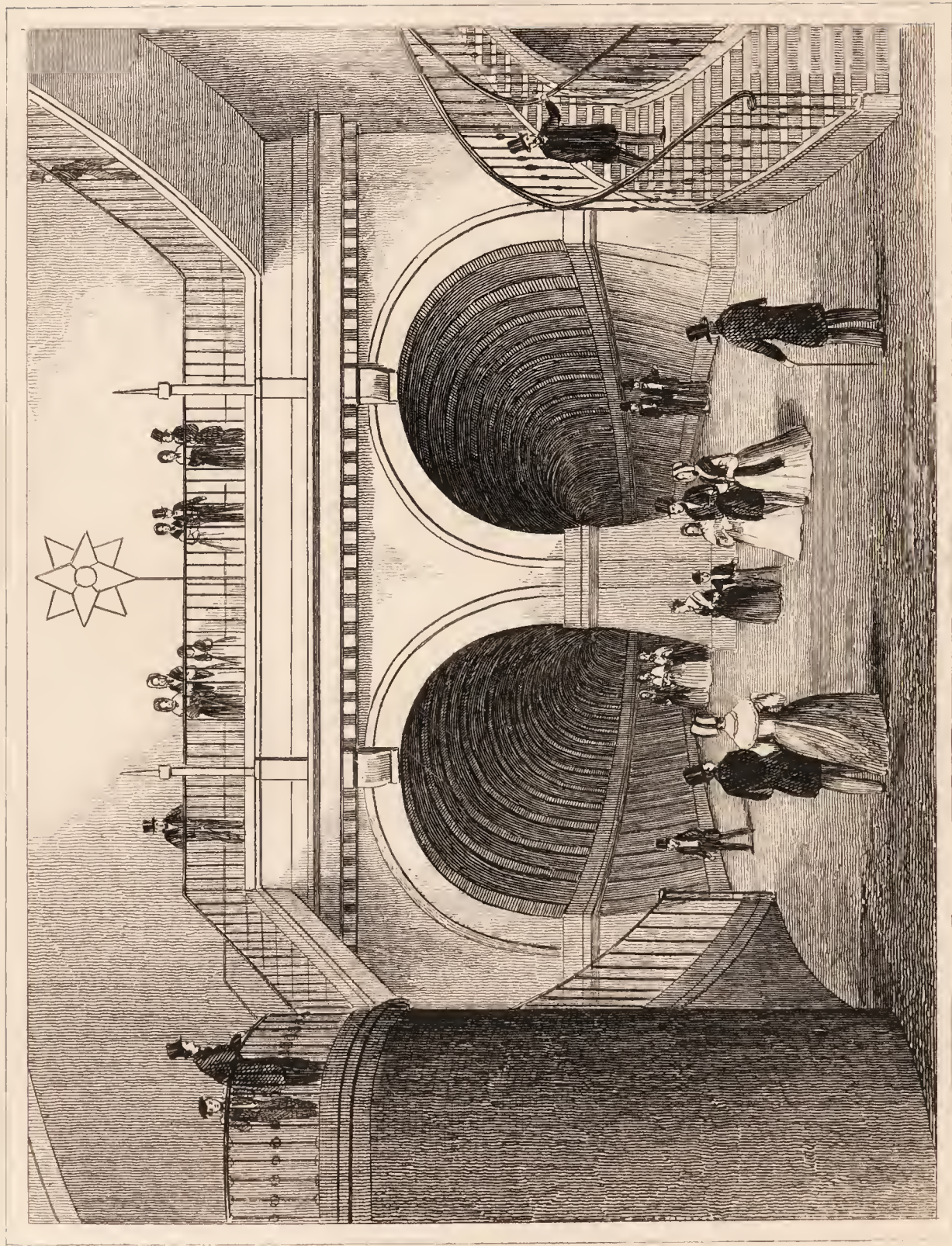
SOMERSET HOUSE
LONDON

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES delineated



WEST SIDE OF TEMPLE BAR LONDON

At this Gate the City Magistracy Receive the Royal Family on State Occasions.



THAMES TUNNEL,

(from the Circular Staircase.)

J. O. N. D. O. N.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALE'S ENGLAND & WALES delineated

LONDON.

Miscellaneous.

nected with the Admiralty. The first stone of Somerset-house was laid in the year 1776. The period of its completion is not so easily to be ascertained; unless we refer it to the recent perfecting of the river front by King's-college. It is, altogether, a magnificent pile. Its ornamental details are very elaborate. The Ionic, Composite, and Corinthian capitals to be seen in various parts of the building, were copied from models executed at Rome, under the direction of Sir William Chambers, and imitated, both in point of forms and manner of workmanship, from the choicest antique originals. The sculptors employed on the decorative accessories were Carlini, Wilton, Geracci, Nollekens, and Bacon.

Statue of Mr. Canning.—This colossal bronze statue to the memory of George Canning, has been placed in Old Palace-yard, Westminster; the cost being defrayed by public subscription. The artist is Mr. Westmacott. The figure is to be admired for its simplicity, though, altogether, it has more stateliness than natural ease. The likeness is strikingly accurate, and bears all the intellectual grandeur of the orator. Some objection may be taken to the disposal of the robes, and the arrangement of the toga is in somewhat too theatrical a style. We should, at the same time recollect, that the representation of a British senator in the costume of a Roman is almost equally objectionable. It would surely be more consistent that statues should be in the costume of the period and of the country in which the person lived. We know this will be opposed on the score of classic taste, which, in this instance, it seems difficult to reconcile with common sense. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal, and stands within a railed enclosure, planted with trees and shrubs, and adjoining the footway of Palace-yard. The bronze appears to have been tinted with the view of obtaining the green rust which is so desirable on statues. The effect is not, however, so good as could be wished; the green colour being too light, and at some distance not sufficiently perceptible from the foliage of the trees which rise around the figure. The situation of the statue has been judiciously chosen, being but a short distance from the senate wherein Canning built up his earthly fame. The association is unavoidable; and scores of patriotic men who pass by this national tribute to splendid talent, may feel its inspiring influence. Still, rather than speculate upon Mr. Canning's political career, we quote Lord Byron's manly eulogium on the illustrious dead; "Canning," said Byron, in his usual energetic manner, "is a genius, almost a universal one, an orator, a wit, a poet, and a statesman." It may be interesting to observe, that the colour so much admired on bronze statues is a fine dark green, from the oxide formed upon the metal, which, being placed without doors, is more liable to be corroded by water, holding in solution the principles of the atmosphere; "and the rust and corrosion, which are made, poetically, qualities of time, depend upon the oxydating powers of water, which, by supplying oxygen in a dissolved or condensed state, enable the metal to form new combinations."

Temple Bar, at the west end of Fleet-street, has been erroneously represented as one of the ancient city gates; but it was erected during the mayoralties of Sir S. Starling, Sir R. Ford, and Sir George Waterman, merely to mark the city boundary; prior to 1670, a simple wooden rail served this purpose.

Thames Tunnel.—This astonishing enterprise, commencing near Rotherhithe-church, is only half completed; if accomplished, it will constitute an achievement which will be the admiration, not only of our own nation, but of every other. This *subteraqueous* way consists of two brick archways, one for the passage of carriages and pedestrians in one direction, and the other for those in a contrary one. The approach is by circular descents of an easy declivity, one wide enough for carriages, the other narrower, for foot passengers. This excavation has penetrated beyond the centre of the river, and is illuminated for the purpose of

LONDON.

Miscellaneous.

exhibiting it to visitors, upon payment of one shilling each. The dimensions of the Tunnel are as follow :—whole length, when completed, 1300 feet, width thirty-five feet, height twenty feet, clear width of each archway, fourteen feet, thickness of earth between the bed of the river and crown of the Tunnel, about fifteen feet.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames. Its extent, within the walls, is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet. On the side of Tower-hill it is broad and deep. Within the walls of the tower are several streets, and a variety of buildings. The principal buildings are the church, the White Tower, the Ordnance Office, the Mint, the Record Office, the Jewel Office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, the New, or Small Armoury, houses belonging to officers of the tower, barracks for the garrison, and two sutling houses, commonly used by the soldiers of the garrison. The chief curiosities of the place are, the Small Armoury, one of the finest rooms of its kind in Europe; containing 200,000 stand of arms, disposed in a most elegant manner, and all kept ready for use; and the Jewel Office, containing the regalia of the crown.

The Treasury.—This building is of stone, fronting the parade in St. James's-park; it consist of three stories, of which the lowest is Tuscan, with small windows, though contained in large arches; the next is of the Doric order, with good sized arched windows; but what is remarkable is the decoration of its upper part, with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, unsupported by columns, or pilasters; over this story is a range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, having upon its tympanum the arms of England. Though thus singular in its structure, this building is acknowledged to contain many beauties. The Treasury is directed by five lords commissioners, the chief of whom is called the first lord of the treasury; these have under them a vast number of clerks and other officers.

Waithman Obelisk.—This monument is placed in the middle of the roadway, at the south end of Farringdon-street, opposite the monument, of somewhat similar design, to the memory of John Wilkes, at the north end of Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The obelisk itself is a single block of Haytor granite, twenty feet in height; and that of the pedestal, &c., is seven feet and a half, making the total height twenty-seven feet and a half. In the cornice, on the north and south sides, are sculptured the arms of Alderman Waithman; and on the east and west sides are the city arms. The south side bears the following inscription :—

ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
ROBERT
WAITHMAN,
BY
HIS FRIENDS AND
FELLOW CITIZENS.
MDCCCXXXIII.

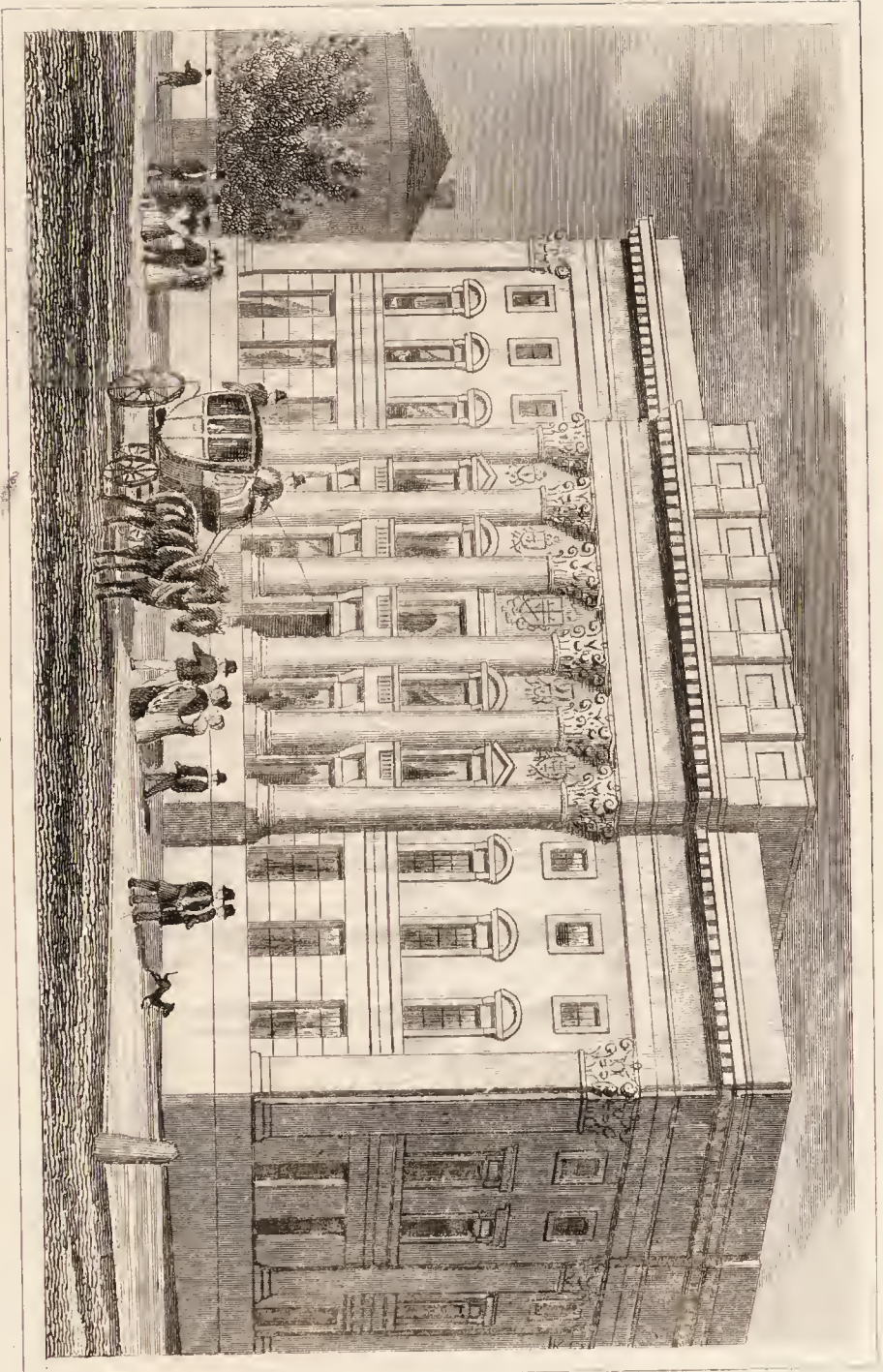
It affords us much gratification to learn that men of all parties have contributed to this deserved memorial; and it may be interesting to add, that the obelisk is placed but a few yards from the spot whereon Robert Waithman commenced his honourable and useful public life.

There are many other public buildings worthy of remark, did our space permit. Amongst the most prominent of these are the halls of the various companies which adorn the streets of the city; some of considerable magnificence have been recently erected, as Goldsmiths-hall, at the back of the New Post Office; Fishmongers'-hall, near London-bridge, &c.

PALACES.

Palaces.

Buckingham House, in St. James's-park, is a palace, suitable for the residence and the court of the King of Great Britain; and Mr. Nash, the



GOLDSMITH'S HALL.

FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Drawn & Engraved for DODD, LESLIE & CO. LONDON & WALES.

LONDON.

Palaces

architect, received instructions to effect this object, and the present structure is the result of the united taste of himself and his late royal patron. The grand entrance to the palace from the park is under an arch of white marble, modelled from that of Constantine at Rome; it is decorated with statues and trophies. From this arch a semi-circular railing, enriched with mosaic gold, extends to the wings, which, with the front, form three sides of a square. The basement is of the doric order, the upper part of the corinthian; the pediments at the extremity of the wings are adorned with groups of figures, emblematical of the arts and sciences; that on the right wing is surmounted by statues of painting, music, and architecture; the left by history, geography, and astronomy. On the centre are placed the royal arms, and statues of Neptune, Commerce, and Navigation; the rose, shamrock, and thistle form the decoration of the frieze on the whole front of the building. The entrance-hall is paved with white marble, bordered with sienna, with rosettes of puce colour in the centre. The walls are of scagliola, and the ceiling, which is thirty-two feet high, is supported by marble pillars. The principal front is towards the gardens, in which are the state rooms; the private apartments are in the right wing; the chapel, kitchen, &c. are in the left. The chapel is an octagon, and is adorned with the celebrated cartoons of Raphael. Many of the ornaments which decorate the palace, together with the mantel pieces, formerly embellished Carlton-house. The gardens at the back of the palace are very extensive, and are laid out with exquisite taste; an artificial hill intervenes to conceal the contiguous stables from the view.

Lambeth Palace, which stands on the right bank of the Thames, within half a mile of Westminster-bridge, has been for many centuries the principal residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The manor belonged originally to the see of Rochester, to which it had been granted, before the Norman Conquest, by a sister of Edward the Confessor; and it was obtained in exchange for some other lands, by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1189. There is reason to believe, however, that the archbishops had a house here for at least a century before this time. The ancient possession of Lambeth by the see of Rochester is still commemorated by the payment to the latter, in two half-yearly sums, of five marks of silver, in consideration of the lodging, fire-wood, forage, and other accommodations which the Bishops of Rochester had been accustomed to receive here whenever they visited London. When the Archbishops of Canterbury first obtained possession of the place, the buildings on it appear to have been old and mean. With the exception of the chapel, the whole of the present structure has certainly been erected since the middle of the thirteenth century. The palace, as it now appears, is an irregular but very extensive pile, exhibiting specimens of almost every style of architecture that has prevailed during the last 700 years. The oldest part of it, as we have just said, is the chapel—which is supposed to have been built towards the close of the twelfth century. It consists of two apartments, divided by a richly ornamented screen, and measuring together seventy-two feet in length by twenty-five in breadth. The height of the chapel is thirty feet. Under it is another apartment of smaller dimensions, formed by a series of arches, supported by pillars, and now used as a cellar, though in ancient times it may not improbably have served as a place of worship. Another of the most remarkable portions of the edifice, the great hall, was originally erected by Archbishop Chicheley in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.; but after the palace had been sold by the Parliament, in the time of the Commonwealth, this magnificent apartment was pulled down. It was rebuilt, however, on the old site, and in close imitation of the former hall, after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, at an expense of £10,500. It stands on the right of the principal court-yard, and is built of fine red brick, the walls being supported by stone buttresses, and also coped with stone, and surmounted by

LONDON.

Palaces.

large balls or orbs. The length of this noble room is ninety-three feet, its breadth thirty-eight, and its height fifty. The roof, which is of oak and elaborately carved, is particularly splendid and imposing. The gate-house, which forms the principal entry to the palace, was erected by Cardinal Morton, about the year 1490, and is a very beautiful and magnificent structure. It consists of two lofty towers, from the summits of which is one of the finest views in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. In front of this gate, the ancient archiepiscopal *dole*, or alms, is still distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, to thirty poor parishioners of Lambeth. Ten are served each day, among whom are divided three stone of beef, ten pitchers of broth, thickened with oatmeal, five quartern loaves, and twenty-pence in copper. One of the most interesting portions of Lambeth Palace is the stone building called the Lollard's tower. It was erected by Archbishop Chicheley, in the early part of the fifteenth century, as a place of confinement for the unhappy heretics from whom it derives its name. Under the tower is an apartment of somewhat singular appearance, called the post room, from a large post in the middle of it by which its flat roof is partly supported. The prison in which the poor Lollards were confined is at the top of the tower, and is reached by a very narrow winding staircase. Its single doorway, which is so narrow as only to admit one person at a time, is strongly barricaded by both an outer and an inner door of oak, each three inches and a half thick, and thickly studded with iron. The dimensions of the apartment within are twelve feet in length, by nine in width, and eight in height; and it is lighted by two windows, which are only twenty-eight inches high, by fourteen inches wide on the inside, and about half as high and half as wide on the outside. Both the walls and roof of the chamber are lined with oaken planks an inch and a half thick; and eight large iron rings still remain fastened to the wood, the melancholy memorials of the barbarous tyranny whose victims formerly pined in this dismal prison-house. Many names, and fragments of sentences, are rudely cut out on various parts of the walls. Among the other principal apartments are the library, containing a very extensive and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, founded by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610; and the long gallery, generally supposed to have been the work of Cardinal Pole, who possessed the see from the death of Archbishop Cranmer in 1556 till 1558. This noble room contains many portraits, of which several are in the highest degree interesting as works of art, or on account of the individuals whom they represent. Besides these apartments, the palace contains many others well deserving of notice, but which we cannot here attempt to describe. We may merely mention the guard-room, an ancient and venerable chamber, fifty-six feet in length, and adorned by a splendid timber roof; the presence chamber, also of considerable antiquity; the great dining-room, which contains a series of portraits of all the Archbishops, from Laud to Cornwallis inclusive; the old and new drawing-rooms, the latter a fine room measuring thirty-three feet by twenty-two, built by Archbishop Cornwallis; and the steward's parlour, probably built by Archbishop Cranmer. The palace is surrounded by a park and gardens, very tastefully laid out, and occupying in all about eighteen acres. Among the ornaments of the grounds are particularly deserving of notice two Marseilles fig-trees, of great size, and still bearing an abundance of delicious fruit, which tradition asserts to have been planted by Cardinal Pole.

St. James's Palace, since Whitehall was burnt, in 1695, has been the usual town residence of the British monarchs. There is nothing attractive in the exterior of this abode of royalty; it is an ordinary brick building, the main entrance to which is through an antique gateway at the south end of St. James's-street, leading to several irregular quadrangles; the southern front looks over St. James's-park. Notwithstanding the

ENGLISH'S ST JAMES'S ROYAL HOTEL,



ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON.



ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

PALL MALL, LONDON.

Drawn & Engraved for DITCHEL'S ENGLAND & WALES. Dublin 1821.

meanness of its outward aspect the interior apartments are handsome, and well adapted for the pageantry of a court.

LONDON.

PRISONS.

Fleet Prison (The), for debtors, stands on the east side of Farringdon-street. It was founded as early as the year 1189. It was the place of confinement for such as had incurred the displeasure of that arbitrary court, the Star Chamber; and it is now subordinate to the Court of Chancery.

Prisons.

Gliltspur-street Compter is situated to the north of Newgate, immediately across the street, and forms, with the east end of St. Sepulchre's Church, the entrance of Guiltspur-street. It is a vast pile, of proper strength and simplicity, and was intended to supply the place of one or both of the city prisons, called Compters.

King's Bench Prison (The) is situated in Southwark. It is a place of confinement for debtors, and those sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment for libels, and other misdemeanors. They who can purchase the liberties, may take houses or lodgings without the walls. They have also the power of purchasing day-rules according to fixed stipulations; a privilege which is also enjoyed by the prisoners in the Fleet.

Newgate is a massy building, with an extensive front of rustic work, possessing all the appearance of strength and security. In the riots of 1780, however, the felons, confined even in the strongest holds, were released; stones of two or three tons in weight, to which the doors of their cells were fastened, were raised: and such was the violence of the fire, that the great iron bars of the windows were eaten through, and the adjacent stones vitrified. The gate stood beyond this building; and as a military way has been traced under it, there can be no doubt that there was one during the time the city was in the possession of the Romans. The gate is supposed by Stowe to have been erected between the years 1108 and 1128, when Richard Beauveyers, Bishop of London, by enlarging the precincts of St. Paul's, had obstructed the usual way under Ludgate, and made this new outlet necessary.

There are also the Borough Compter, for debtors, in Mill-lane; the City Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; the Surrey Bridewell, St. George's-fields; Clerkenwell New Prison, St. James's-walk; House of Correction, Coldbath-fields; Marshalsea Prison, for debtors, High-street, Borough; County Gaol for Surrey, Horsemonger-lane; Whitecross-street Prison, for debtors; Penitentiary, Millbank; and Tothill-fields Bridewell, Westminster.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Charter House. The priory, to which the present valuable institution has succeeded, was founded about the year 1371, by Sir Walter Manny, who, being lord of the town of Manny, in the Low Countries, was made one of the Knights of the Garter, by Edward III., on account of his services to that monarch. The ground, upon which the priory was erected, had, in the years 1348 and 1349, been employed for the burial of the multitudes who fell victims to the ravages of the plague, which in those years devastated the greater part of Europe. At the Dissolution this priory was valued at £642. per annum; after passing through the hands of several masters, it came at last into the possession of Thomas Sutton, Esq., who purchased it for the sum of £1300., from the rapacious Earl of Suffolk. By this gentleman it was, in the reign of James I., converted into a most noble establishment, consisting of a master, a preacher, head and second schoolmaster, with forty-four boys, and eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been either in trade or in the army, to each of whom an allowance of £14. per annum is granted, with a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings.

Public
Schools

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Public
Schools.

There is also a medical establishment annexed to this institution. Of the conventual building, which is said to have stood in the present garden, scarcely a vestige can be now traced. The Duke of Norfolk was the founder of the present extensive mansion, which he inhabited for a considerable time, and during part of it as a prisoner, having been removed thither from the Tower to which he had been at first committed under the custody of Sir H. Neville, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague in that vicinity. A good half-length portrait of the benevolent founder of this charity, Mr. Thomas Sutton, a descendant of an ancient family in Lincolnshire, is preserved in one of the apartments. The charities of this excellent man were unequalled, except by the valour, integrity, and generosity of his conduct in every other particular. He had proposed filling in person the office of master; his wishes being, however, prevented from being accomplished by his last illness, he, by a deed, appointed the Rev. John Hutton to that important post, and shortly after terminated a life passed in the constant exercise of piety and benevolence, upon the 12th of December, 1611, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. An excellent monument, executed by Nicholas Stone, is erected to his memory in the chapel belonging to the institution, and is well deserving of attention.

Christ's Hospital, or the "Blue Coat School;" the latter popular name is derived from the costume of the boys, which has remained unvaried from the time of Edward VI., the founder of the school. It is situated near Newgate-street, through the cloisters of the Hospital, from which street is a thoroughfare to Little Britain. The present number of boys is 800, who are educated, clothed and fed; and a select few, called "Grecians," are qualified for the university. Connected with this seminary is an establishment, at Hertford, for 500 boys under eight years, and fifty girls. The dinner hour of the London boys is half-past twelve, and it is very interesting to witness the ceremonies observed at this meal; it takes place in the hall, and is open to the public. The new gothic hall is a noble edifice, 182 feet long and fifty wide; the angles of the building are flanked by towers, between which there are eight lofty windows, separated by buttresses; the interior is adorned with numerous portraits and the arms of the governors. By the taking down of several houses in Newgate street, a view of this hall is gained in that great thoroughfare, the effect of which is well worth the cost by which it has been obtained.

London Orphan Asylum, at Clapton, is a magnificent and extensive edifice; its dimensions and its sumptuousness bespeak the munificence of its support, and its objects are worthy of their patrons.

Merchant Tailor's School, situated in Suffolk-lane, is under the government of the company from which it derives its name; it educates 300 boys, several of whom are annually "sent up" to St. John's College, Oxford. It enjoys a high reputation for classical learning, and there exists a laudable rivalry between its pupils and those of St. Paul's.

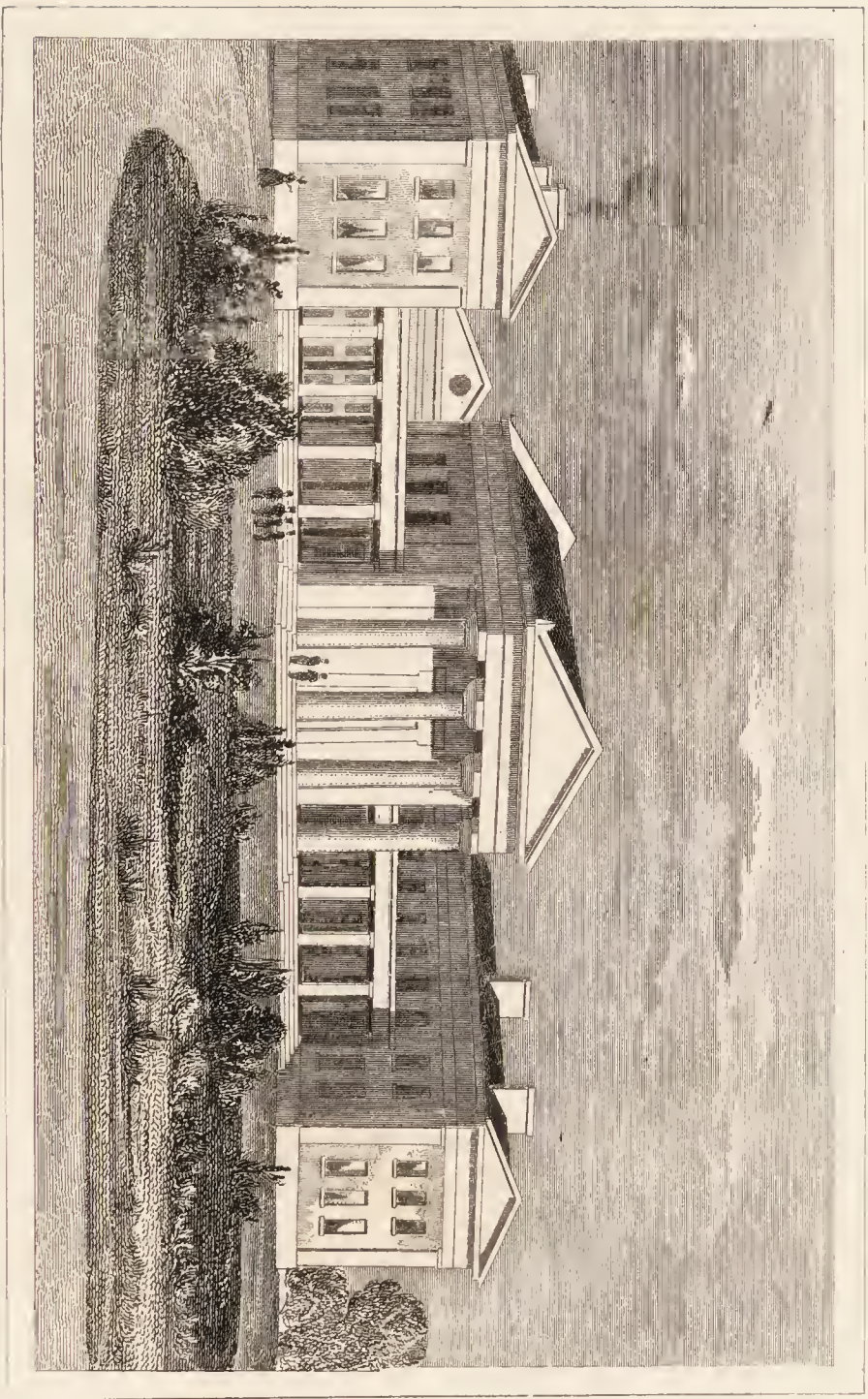
St. Paul's School was instituted by Dr. Colet, in 1512, for the education of 153 boys, particularly in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and various oriental languages; it is under the direction of the Mercers' Company. The new school, recently erected on the ancient site, at the east end of St. Paul's, is one of the most tasteful structures by which the city is adorned, for which the citizens are indebted to the taste of Mr. Soane. The centre of the building is ornamented with a portico, supported by fluted Corinthian columns, which spring from square rusticated ones below, forming a piazza, through which passes the public foot-path; the roof is crowned with an elegant circular lantern or cupola, that adds greatly to the beauty of the design.

Westminster School, situated in the abbey, was founded by Elizabeth, 1560; there are forty queen's scholars, besides many others belonging to eminent families; they are here prepared for the universities. Westminster emulates Eton. We are informed a stricter discipline has been

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL HALL.



NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.



LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, HACKNEY ROAD.

MIDDLESEX.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Deceased



THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN,

L O N D O N

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated

introduced into this school than that to which the scholars have been accustomed; and if more decorum were enforced by the masters of several others of our public schools, we are of opinion that the effects would be salutary, for we think the censure just that our late noble poet passed on those "passive tutors"

"Who wink at faults they tremble to chastise."

We have here enumerated some of the principal public schools for superior education, but for notices of King's College, University College, the College of Physicians, &c., we refer the reader to the articles on Literary and Scientific Institutions, before given. The National and Charity Schools are too numerous for insertion.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Colosseum (The), in the Regent's-park, comprises the following gratifying exhibitions:—the Panorama of London, as seen from the top of St. Paul's. Mr. Horner, the original proprietor of the Colosseum, in 1821, when the ball and cross were removed from the cathedral, constructed a tenement upon this lofty altitude, from which he sketched the view that is the basis of this painting, which covers 40,000 square feet of canvass, that is, nearly an acre; the original ball, and a model of the cross, are shown also; the visitors are raised to a level with the panorama by means of a curious mechanical contrivance. The gardens surrounding the building are beautifully laid out, and include conservatories, waterfalls, fountains, a Swiss-cottage; and eagles, and other living birds, and animals, greatly heighten the effect of the scene. The building was designed by Mr. D. Burton, and is a noble monument of his skill and taste; a Doric portico of six columns, is surmounted by a dome 126 feet in diameter, seventy-five feet of which are of glass; the circumference of the building is 400 feet; its form is a polygon, with sixteen sides, each twenty-five feet; the sky-light of the dome is 112 feet from the ground; the edifice was finished in 1828. The charges for admission are—to view the Panorama of London and surrounding country, the ball removed from St. Paul's-cathedral, the prospect from the summit of the building, and the Saloon of Arts, 3s.; the Conservatories, Fountains, Swiss-cottage, Waterfall, Alpine Scenery, and Grotto, and Marine-cave, 2s.; the Panorama only, 1s.; to view the whole, 5s.—children half-price.

Covent-garden Theatre is, perhaps, rather larger than its rival; it will accommodate 3000 persons, and will produce, when full, £400. It is built from the design of Mr. Smirke, Jun., who combined in his plan that fine specimen of Doric architecture, the temple of Minerva, at Athens; and, though not equal to the original, the principal front, in Bow-street, is magnificent. The interior is tastefully ornamented; there are three ranges of boxes, two galleries, and a spacious pit. The stage is well proportioned. The form of the house approaches to a semi-circle. This house, as well as that at Drury-lane, is lighted by a splendid chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, and illuminated with gas, which sheds cheerfulness and brilliancy over the audience part of the house. The attractions at these two rival theatres are so equally poised, that it is difficult to say which has the preponderance.

Diorama (The), in the Regent's-park; here not only do the objects, whether of nature or art, appear really before you, but even atmospherical phenomena are imitated so deceptively, that the scenes are exhibited alternately obscured by mist and clouds, or glowing with the brilliancy of sunshine. The seats, from which you view the painting, revolve, so that, without changing your position, you pass round the circumference of the paintings; admission, boxes 3s., amphitheatre 2s.

Drury-lane Theatre, or "Old Drury," as it is familiarly called, is now, both for oral and ocular gratification, an admirable specimen of art and taste. So beautiful are its decorations, and so effulgent its illumina-

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Public
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Public
Exhibitions
and Places
of Amuse-
ment.

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ment.

tion, that the eye is so delighted in gazing on its beauties as to feel little impatience during the intervals of the performances. Of the representations, and the performers, it is enough to say, that in general, they are worthy of a great national theatre. The artists, both scenic and histrionic, display talents of the highest order, and the orchestra is filled with eminent musicians. This theatre is closed from about the middle of July until the latter end of September; the doors are usually opened at half-past six; prices of admission are, boxes 7s., pit 3s. 6d., and galleries 2s. and 1s. The half-price visitors are admitted at the termination of the third act of a tragedy or comedy, and at the finish of an opera, or any other three act piece, which is generally from about nine to half-past.

English Opera House (The), in the Strand, formerly the Lyceum, has proved a successful experiment for the production of English operatic dramas. This theatre was unfortunately destroyed by fire on Tuesday, 16th of February, 1830, after the French company's performance on the evening previous. It is now rebuilt; and the new theatre, in plan, may be divided into three portions:—1, The entrances and part used as a residence; 2, the auditory; 3, the stage. The front forms part of the west side of the new street, and the back of the stage department faces Burleigh-street. The principal entrance is under an elegant portico of six lofty, fluted columns of the Corinthian order; those at the two extremities being coupled—that is, placed on one base. The entablature and pediment which they support, are well proportioned; and the latter is enriched with a handsome cornice, which is continued throughout the entablature of the front, crowned with a balustrade. Above the entrance doors will be placed an appropriate *basso-relievo*. The front is otherwise embellished with six pilasters, with capitals corresponding with those of the columns; four being placed behind the portico, and one at each angle. On each side of the portico is a shop, with an elegant balustraded window above it; which may be considered to add much to the lively effect. Above the roof rises a dome, which is a judicious addition to the elevation, and is admirably adapted for ventilation. Of the interior we shall be expected to say little; but that must be laudatory; for the arrangements are of the completest character of convenience. Passing through a hall, with an arched roof, we enter a vestibule, opening into the dress circle of boxes; with a tasteful double staircase on each side, leading to the upper boxes and the saloon. The auditory is in front, semicircular, and at the sides of the horse-shoe form, or that which is best adapted for hearing. The proscenium is supported by four columns on each side, coupled on a white marble base; between which are the stage boxes. In the centre of the proscenium are the royal arms, delicately painted. To the right and left, floral ornaments are introduced, with medallions of Mozart and Weber. The stage is thirty-eight feet six inches wide, being only four feet less than the width of Covent-garden stage. Behind the balcony is a range of small boxes, for family parties. There are also three private boxes at each end of each tier, besides those on the stage. The house, when crowded, will contain £350. The architect of this superb structure is Mr. Beazley, whose experience in the erection of theatres has been very considerable. The design bears the stamp of classic elegance, and must certainly add to the well-earned reputation of the architect. The works have been constructed with substantial neatness, by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the builders of the New Hungerford-market; and the internal decorations have been executed under the tasteful direction of Mr. Crace.

Haymarket Theatre (The) is open only during the summer season. It was rebuilt, near its old site in the Haymarket, exactly opposite to Charles-street. The erection of this handsome structure commenced in February, 1821, was finished in four months, and in the July following was opened to the public. A chaste simplicity distinguishes the building,

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which consists of an elegant portico, above which, at a considerable elevation, are nine circular windows, and the sashes being connected, they form an elegant frontlet. The theatre is lofty, and the whole exterior is covered with a handsome and durable stucco, reflecting altogether great credit on the architect. The interior of this theatre has been altered since it was rebuilt, and it differs from all the rest in London, in point of shape. The audience part forms three sides of a square, and each box has a projection similar to a balcony. The decorations are simple and neat, and have a pleasing and quite a novel effect. The prices are, boxes 5s., pit 3s., gallery 2s., upper gallery 1s.

King's Theatre (The). This house has a beautiful interior. There are five tiers of boxes, nearly all private property, which hold about 900 persons, and are mostly filled by those of the first rank and fashion—curtains draw in the front of the boxes in the Italian manner; the pit and gallery hold 800 persons each. The stage is sixty feet from the wall to the orchestra, forty-six feet across from box to box, and eighty feet from wall to wall; from the floor of the pit to the dome are fifty-five feet. This theatre is open usually from Christmas to August, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings; admission to the pit 10s. 6d., gallery 5s., the boxes are engaged for the season. The exterior of this superb structure has been rebuilt in a style corresponding with the splendour around it. A noble piazza surrounds it, beneath which are ranges of respectable shops. Along the principal front are two tablets, embellished with groups of emblematical figures, finely executed in *basso relievo*.

Zoological Gardens (The), Regent's-park, are become one of the most attractive resorts in the metropolis. The gardens form a delightful promenade, and the menagerie comprises a rare assemblage of animals, including elephants, lions, tigers, bears, kangaroos, &c., and among the birds, are ostriches, eagles, pelicans, &c. These, in their respective paddocks, dens, and aviaries, appear in a state of great enjoyment, and the unusual range allowed them, much increases the delight of the spectator. The visitors are admitted by procuring an order from one of the members of the society, and payment of 1s. each at the entrance. Upwards of 112,000 persons have been admitted in one year.

Zoological Gardens (The Surrey) are approached from Manor-place, Walworth, and Penton-place, Kennington-road; and are about a mile and a quarter from the bridges. They comprise an extent of fifteen acres, with a beautiful sheet of water covering nearly three acres, spotted with islands, shrubberies, and plantations of great richness. The celebrated collection of animals that were at Exeter-change, and the King's-mews, have been transferred to these Gardens. In the Gardens is also a large conservatory, 300 feet in circumference, and containing upwards of 6000 feet of glass, being the largest continued surface of glass in England; beneath this are displayed the greatest number of distinct species of climbing plants ever seen together. This erection has altogether a most imposing and beautiful effect. The principal walks and avenues are planted with every description of native and exotic forest trees that will endure the climate, each labelled with its common and scientific name; and from the continued exertions making, it is conjectured that these Gardens will ultimately prove as attractive to the botanist as the zoologist. The distinguished naturalist, William Swainson, Esq., is Honorary Zoologist to the Institution, assisted by E. Gray, Esq., of the British Museum; and the whole arrangement of the menagerie is under the able and active superintendence of Mr. Edward Cross. Visitors are admitted by subscribers' orders, on payment of 1s. each person. Subscribers only are admitted on Sundays, from half-past one till dusk.

There are amongst many others not yet particularized, the Argyle-room, in Regent-street; the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; Almack's, King-street, St. James's; Hanover Music-rooms, Hanover-square; Miss Lin-

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wood's Needle Work Exhibition, Leicester-square ; the National Gallery of Pictures, Charing-cross ; Vauxhall-gardens, Vauxhall ; the Adelphi Theatre, Strand ; Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge-Road ; City Theatre, Milton-street ; Victoria Theatre, Waterloo-road, Lambeth ; Garrick Theatre, Goodman's-fields ; New Strand Theatre, Strand ; Olympic (Madame Vestris's) Theatre, Wych-street ; the St. James's Theatre ; the Royal Pavillion, Whitechapel-road ; Sadler's Wells Theatre, St. John Street-road ; Sans Souci, Leicester-place, Leicester-square ; and the Surrey, at the end of Great Surrey-street.

We have mentioned the principal places of interest in London, but we have left unnoticed those modern features which of themselves make it a world within itself. We have given a brief description of the public buildings, and a slight notice of their uses, but many things remain to be said. Alterations of the most important nature are taking place daily. New lines of street are occupying the places of the ancient lanes and desolate courts of the city ; brick buildings, with stuccoed fronts, vainly endeavouring to imitate the architecture of Greece and Rome, rise over the ruins of unsightly alleys ; and gas-lights, of the most fanciful description, turn night into day, as they revolve in lamps made splendid with glasses of the largest size. Amongst the more recent improvements which have been made in London, we may remark, with satisfaction, the alterations made in the roads by Mr. M'Adam ; the granite pavement of the streets is broken into small pieces of equal sizes, these bind together and cement into hard smooth surfaces, which cause the least possible friction ; many streets have been improved in the manner we describe, we may however refer to Parliament-street, part of Piccadilly, Regent-street, and Oxford-street. A new line of street now runs from London-bridge to Moorgate ; a road connects the Great Western and Northern ones, which commences at Portland-place and passes northwards to Tottenham High Cross, where it joins the road from London to Edinburgh. And when the lines of railway, now in the course of completion, are finished, it will leave but little to desire as far as expedition and safety of transit is concerned. A fine road has been made from Hoxton to Islington, which shortens the distance from the Exchange to the Great North-road a mile ; another fine road connects Vauxhall-bridge with Camberwell ; there is also another road from Southwark-bridge to the turnpike at Newington Causeway, and this road is of great utility, as it shortens the distance about half a mile, and renders it unnecessary to pass through the Borough of Southwark. The Greenwich railway is now open from the foot of London-bridge, and trains of carriages start every half hour, performing their journey in a few minutes. Cabriolets usurp the places of the ancient hackney coaches, and these are themselves modernised into a resemblance of the omnibus, by having the entrance from behind, affording the traveller an opportunity of escape in case of accident. Omnibusses, a species of coach, convey the traveller from one extremity of the town to another ; and a coach travelling by steam passes from Islington to the Bank of England, on the common turnpike road, daily. In the text line, to which this article refers, we have merely given the number of inhabitants in the City of London ; we have found it absolutely necessary to describe in one article the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of St. Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, and the ancient borough of Southwark, since they are all so intimately connected as to be generally known under the significant term London. We, however, think it necessary to insert the number of inhabitants included within this vast metropolis.

London within the walls, in the year 1831, contained	57,695
London without the walls, including the Inns of Court.....	67,878
Southwark (Borough of).....	91,501
Westminster (City of).....	202 080
Parishes within the Bills of Mortality.....	761,348
Adjacent Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality.....	293,567

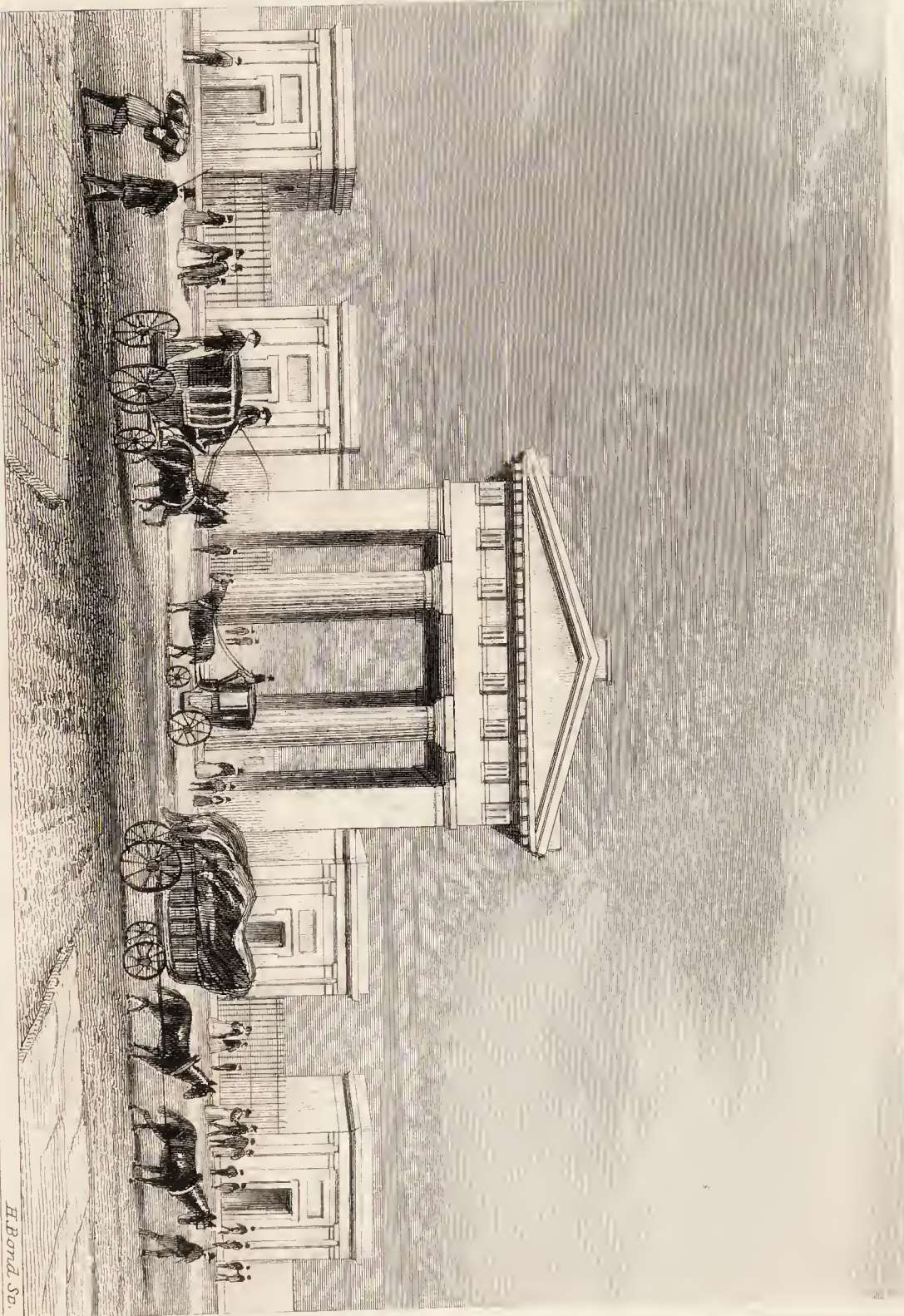
Total Metropolis..... 1,474,069



ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

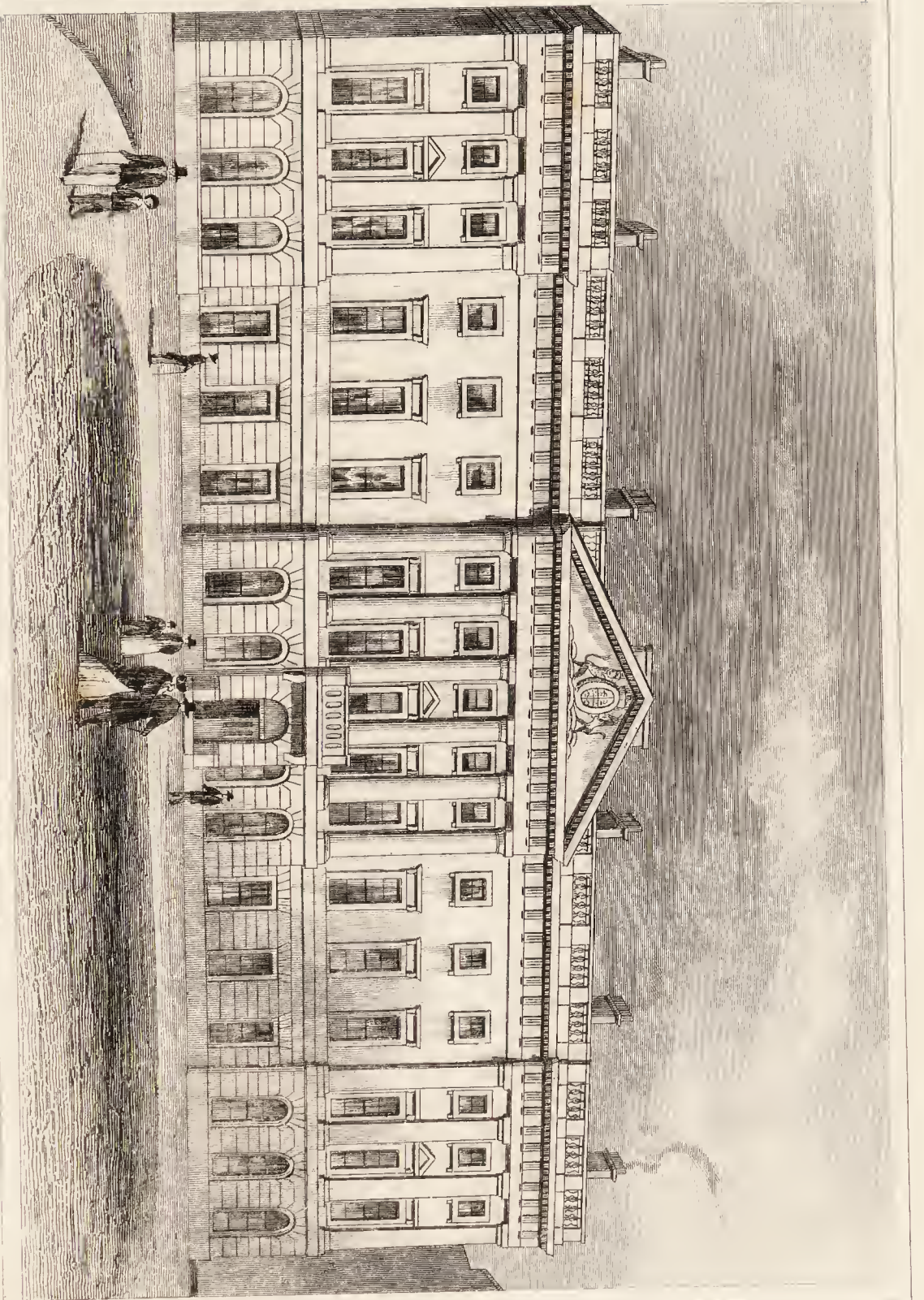
L O N D O N.

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LONDON & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY TERMINUS
Euston Square.
L O N D O N.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



ROYAL MINT,

Tower Hill

LONDON.

Drawn & Engraved for DICTATES ENGLAND & WALKS Illustrated



NEW HALL AND LIBRARY,

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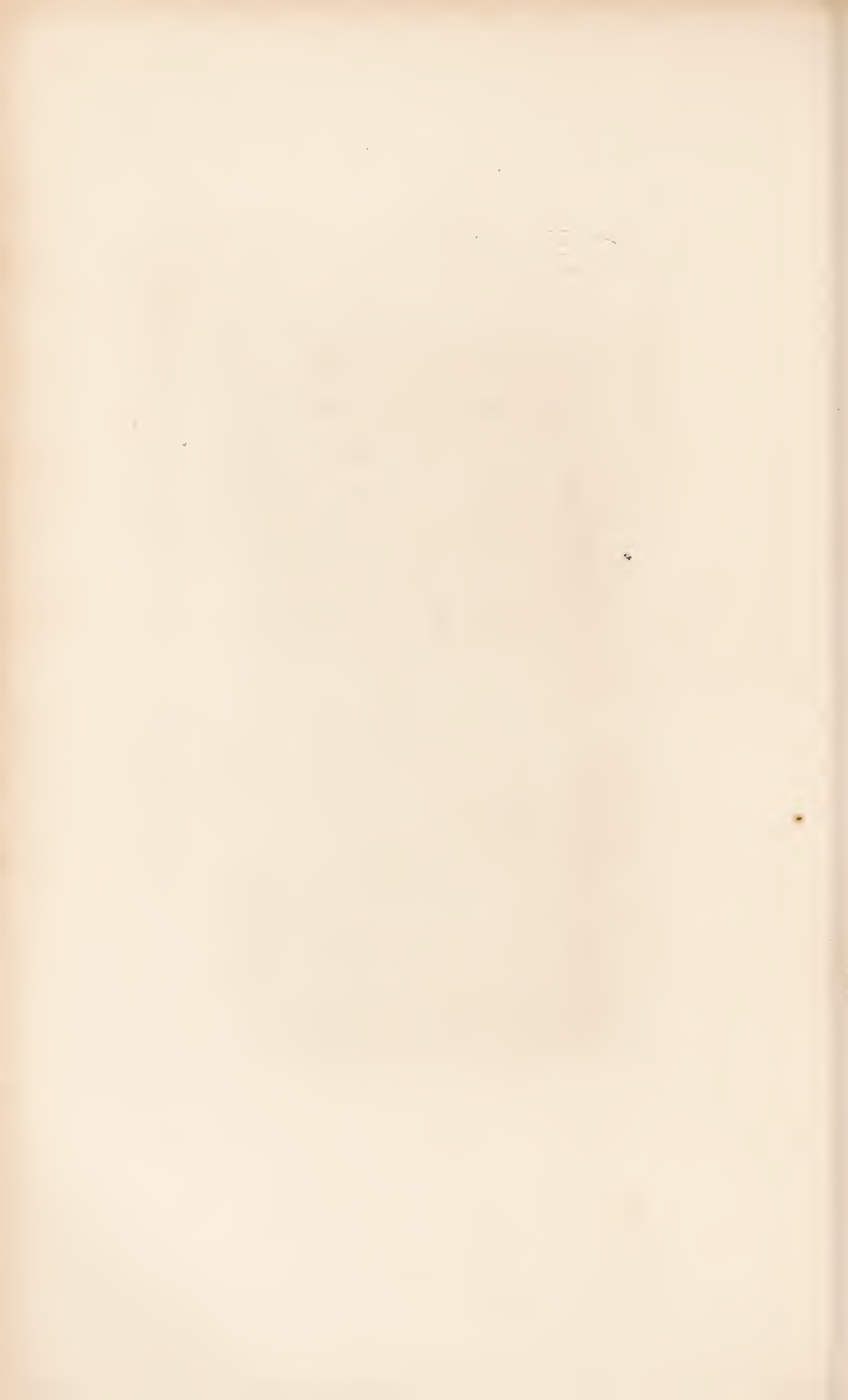
HOLBORN BARS, ON THE SUMMIT OF HOLBORN HILL.



SHORFIDITCH, LONDON.



CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.



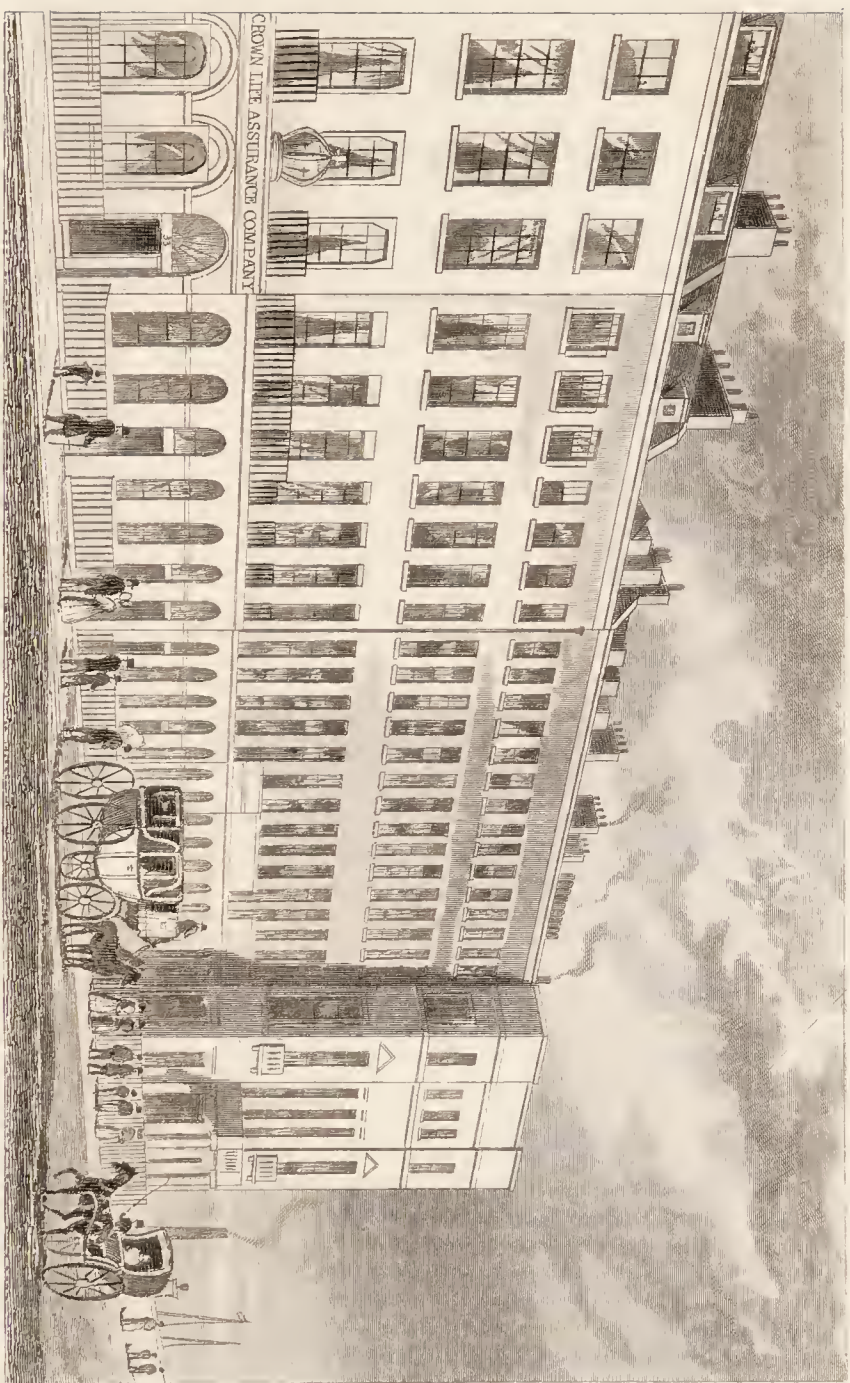


A. W. Gray Del.

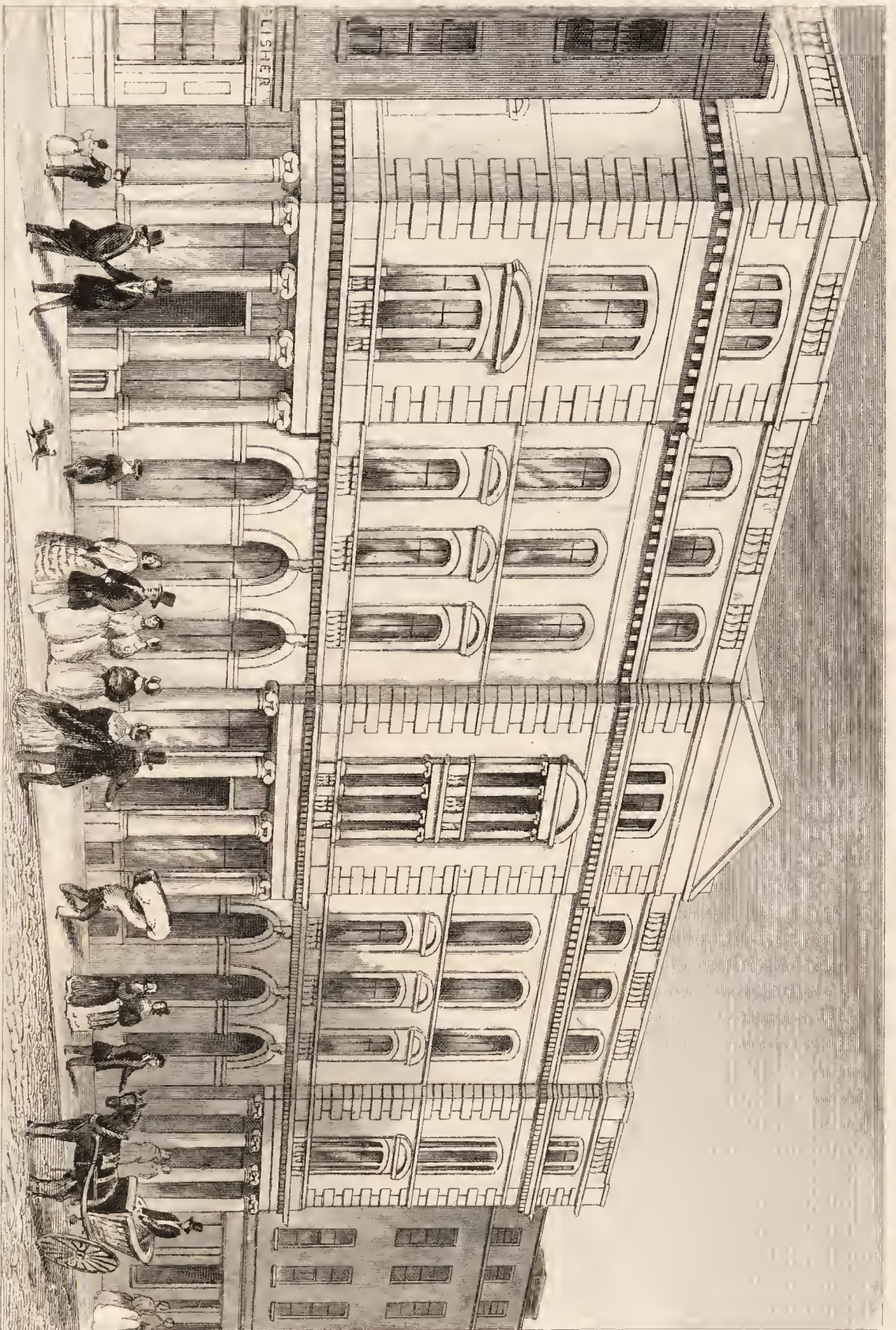
H. Wallis Sc.

THE BLIND ASYLUM
Southwark
LONDON

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delmeated



NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
LONDON



RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S REPOSITORY, PATERNOSTER ROW

LONDON

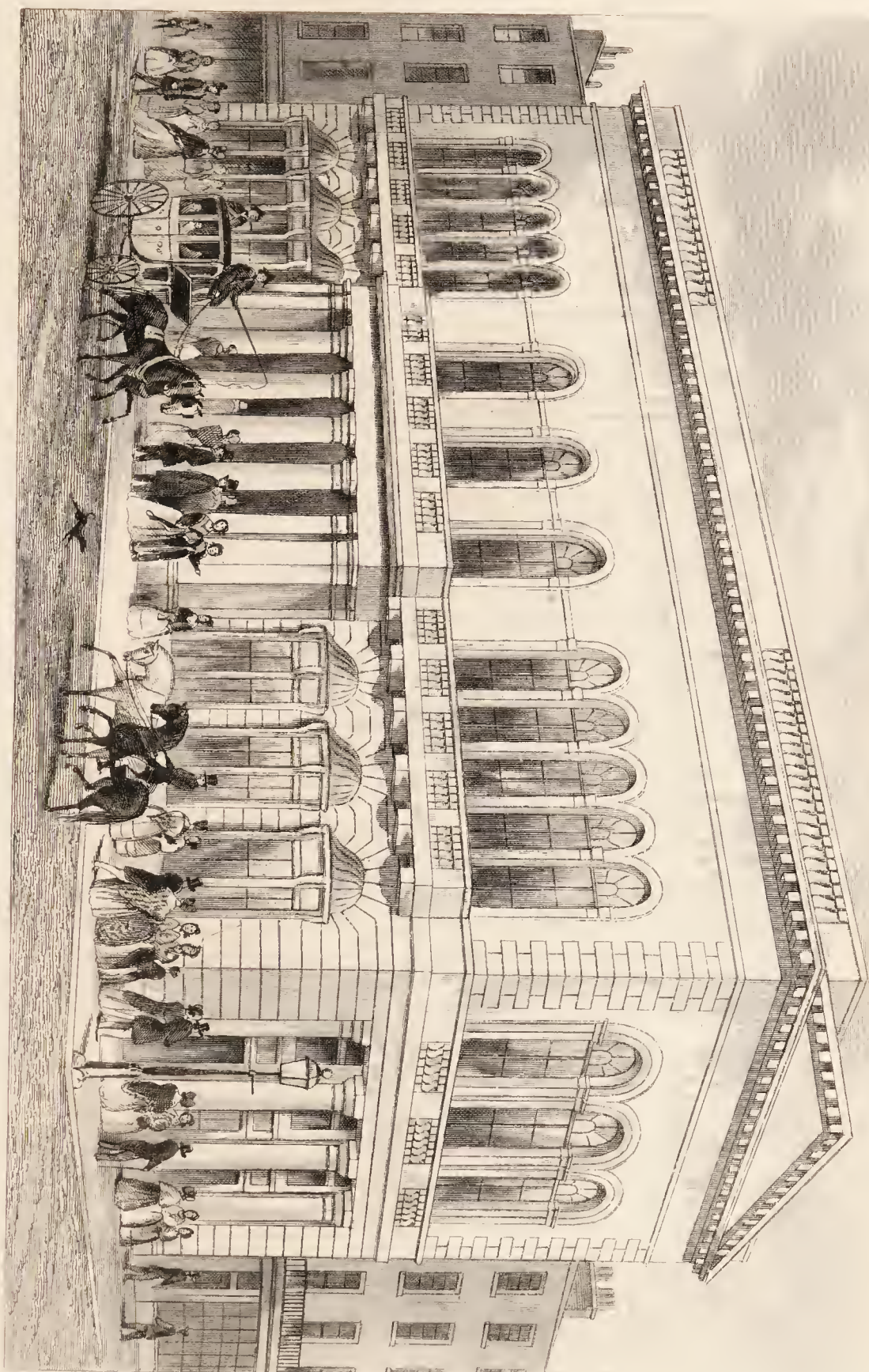
L. FALLES, LONDON



APSLEY HOUSE

THE TOWN RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Drawn & Engraved for DUGDALES ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.



ST JAMES' BAZAAR.

LONDON.

L. TALLIS, LONDON.



THE RESIDENCE OF SIR PAUL PINDAR.

In the Reign of James I.
169, BISHOPSGATE ST WITHOUT, LONDON.



Paul Pindar, a worthy character was appointed ambassador to the Grand Seignior James I. He brought over with him a diamond valued at £30,000; he was estimated one time worth £236,000, he expended £19,000 on the repairs of St Pauls Cathedral, was ruined by his connexion with his unfortunate monarch; he died involved, and left estates in such disorder, that his executor, unable to bear the disappointment killed himself.

<i>Map</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
17	London, Little ....ham	Hereford ...	Ledbury.....3	Dymock.....3	Gt. Malvern.12	117	....
28	London, Little ....ham	Northamp ..	Sto. Stratford 1	Buckingham 6	Towcester ..9	53	....
34	London, Little ....ham	Somerset ...	Shep. Mallet 3	Wells .....4	Frome.....12	115	....
24	Londonthorpe .....pa	Lincoln.....	Grantham ...4	Sleaford .....9	Corby.....8	112	187
16	London Minstead..ham	Hants	Lyndhurst ...2	Romsey .....9	Ringwood ..11	82	....
34	Long Auler .....ham	Somerset ...	Taunton ... ..3	Bridgewater .9	Langport ...11	139	....
15	Longborough .....pa	Gloucester..	Stow on theW3	Moreton in M 2	Chip. Norton 9	83	619
39	Longbridge .....ham	Warwick....	Warwick. ...2	Stratford ....6	Kington ....8	92	....
9	Long-burgh .....to	Cumberland	Carlisle .....6	Longtown....8	Wigton.....10	310	169
4	Longcott .....to & cha	Berks	Faringdon ...4	Highworth...5	Wantage ...9	69	452
33	Longdon .....cha	Salop	Shrewsbury .6	Church Stret. 9	Montgomery 17	156	425
35	Longdon* .....pa	Stafford	Lichfield ...4	Rudgeley ...3	Abb. Bromley 8	124	1147
35	Longdon.....to	Stafford	Leeke .....2	Congleton....9	Newcastle..10	156	380
42	Longdon.....ham	Worcester..	Shipston ...3	Campden ....6	Stratford ...10	66	....
42	Longdon .....pa	Worcester..	Upton on Sev.3	Gt. Malvern .8	Tewkesbury .6	109	612
33	Longdon upon Tern .pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury .3	Wellington .8	M. Wenlock 11	152	109
21	Longfield .....pa	Kent	Dartford ...5	Gravesend...5	Wrotham...6	20	125
12	Long-Fleet.....ti	Dorset.....	Poole.....1	Wimborne...7	Wareham ..10	107	840
10	Longford .....pa	Derby.....	Ashbourn...6	Uttoxeter ...8	Derby .....10	136	1233
15	Longford .....ham	Gloucester..	Gloucester ..1	Tewkesbury 10	Cheltenham..9	105	178
25	Longford .....ham	Middlesex ..	Colnbrook ...2	Hounslow ...5	Staines .....4	15	....
33	Longford .....pa	Salop.....	Newport ...1	Wellington .8	Shrewsbury 16	140	206
12	Longham .....ham	Dorset.....	Poole.....7	Wimborne...5	Ringwood ...7	99	....
27	Longham.....pa	Norfolk.....	E. Dereham. 4	Swaff ham ...9	Fakenham ...9	102	333
15	Longhope.....pa	Gloucester..	Newent .....5	Gloucester..9	Michel Dean .2	114	873
12	Long Island .....isle	Dorset.....	Poole.....3	Corfe Castle..4	Wareham ...6	109	....
41	Longleat.....priory	Wilts.	Warminster .4	Frome .....4	Bruton .....10	100	....
15	Longney .....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester..6	Stroud .....7	Newnham ...7	111	453
33	Longnor.....cha	Salop.....	Shrewsbury..9	Church Stret.5	M. Wenlock .9	157	244
35	Longnor† .m t to & cha	Stafford	Bakewell...9	Leeke .....10	Cheadle ....15	161	500

To use the words of a talented cotemporary, London has a character perfectly distinct from all other places. An immense mass of talent and genius is retained, by its rewards or its homage, to labour for its gratification. The poet, the dramatist, the essayist, and novelist furnish a succession of mental treats; the traveller toils and the philosopher studies, and London receives the earliest tribute of their labours. In short, here are found assembled the statesman and the philosopher, as well as the votary of fashion and dissipation; the artist and the amateur, the man of genius and the man of pleasure, all crowd to London as to the centre of attraction; where all that administers to intellectual gratification, refined taste, and elegant fancy, is to be found in the highest state of perfection; so that the internal life and gaiety of London, its intelligence, refinement, and splendour, correspond with its magnitude and intrinsic importance, and combine to place it above all others of the most celebrated cities in the world.

LONDON.

* LONGDON, is, as its name expresses, a village of great extent, hence the proverb:—

The stoutest beggar that goes by the way,
Can't beg through *Long*, on a Midsummer's day.

and is rendered further remarkable by the mansion of Beaudesert, within its boundaries. This seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, is made more famous by the gallantry of its noble owner, than it could have become by any other means, in a neighbourhood, where it has many peers. It is, however, beautifully situated; truly magnificent, and worthy to be the residence of a hero. The manor-house is a handsome building, situated on the declivity of a sloping eminence, and entirely enveloped in trees of the finest and most luxuriant growth; near the summit of the hill are the remains of an ancient encampment, which is surrounded by a vast rampart and two ditches, and commands a very noble and extensive view over no less than nine counties in England and Wales. Longdon produces a great supply of coal, especially of that species called cannel coal, which, on account of the fine polish it takes, is used in making a variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Seat of the
Marquis of
Anglesea.

† LONGNOR. *Market*, Tuesday.—*Fairs*, Tuesday before Old Candlemas, Easter Tuesday, May 4, 17; Whit Tuesday, for cattle and pedlery; August 5, for lambs, cattle, and pedlery;

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
16	Long Parish pa	Hants	Whitchurch .3	Andover5	Winchester.11	60	775
35	Longport* vil	Stafford	Newc -un-I. 0	Sandbach . . .12	Stone9	149	....
29	Longridge to	Durham	Berwick . . .4	Coldstream .10	Dunse12	338	105
22	Longridge† .ham & cha	Lancaster	Preston8	Blackburn . .6	Clitheroe . . .8	215	....
35	Longridge to	Stafford	Stafford6	Penkridge . .1	Rudgeley . . .8	129	....
29	Longshaws to	Northumb	Morpeth6	Rothbury . . .9	Alnwick . . .20	295	44
33	Longslow ham	Salop	Drayton2	Hodnet4	Shrewsbury 16	155	....
40	Long Sleddale.to & cha	Westmorlnd	Kendal8	Bowness . . .7	Ambleside . .7	269	203
6	Longstanton, All } Saints pa }	Cambridge..	Cambridge . .7	Caxton9	Ely14	57	428
6	Longstanton, St. } Michaels pa }	Cambridge..	..... 6	..... 9	.....14	56	127
16	Longstock pa	Hants	Stockbridge .2	Andover . . .6	Sutton8	66	428
11	Longston ham	Devon	Oakhampton.7	Bow5	Crediton . . .10	190	....
10	Longstone,Gt. to & cha	Derby	Bakewell . . .4	Tideswell . .4	Buxton . . .10	157	506
10	Longstone, Little . . . to	Derby . . . . .	..... 3	..... 4	..... 9	156	146
6	Longstow pa	Cambridge..	Caxton1	Cambridge .11	Royston . . .11	48	231
41	Long Street ti	Wilts	Ludgershall .8	Amesbury . .7	Pewsey6	79	....
28	Longthorpe .ham & cha	Northamp	Peterborough 2	Wandsford .5	Stamford . .10	83	265
43	Longthorpe to	N. R. York	Boroughbridg.1	Ripon7	Ripley9	203	157
22	Longton cha	Lancaster	Preston5	Ormskirk . .12	Chorley9	217	1744
35	Longton ham	Stafford	Newcastle . .4	Lane End . . .1	Leeke10	148	8120
9	Longtown† m t	Cumberland	Wigton . . .20	Carlisle9	Annan11	310	1994
17	Longtown . . . to & cha	Hereford	Hereford . .17	Monmouth .19	Hay14	150	926
29	Longwitton to	Northumb	Morpeth . . .10	Rothbury . . .9	Hexnam . . .22	299	143
45	Longwood . . . to & cha	W. R. York	Huddersfield.4	Rochdale . .15	Halifax7	193	2111
4	Longworth pa	Berks	Farringdon . .7	Oxford . . .10	Abingdon . . .8	64	1034
22	Longworth to	Lancaster	Bolton5	Blackburn . .7	Chorley7	202	179
8	Looe, East§ m t	Cornwall	Plymouth . .15	Fowey10	Liskeard8	234	865

LONGNOR.

Tuesday before Old Michaelmas, for cattle and pedlery ; and November 12, for sheep, cattle, and pedlery.

Great
manufac-
ture of
glass, &c.

* LONGPORT, a flourishing and populous manufacturing village, be-
longing to the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, situated in a valley within the
district called the Potteries, in the characteristic manufacture of which it
largely participates. This place, which is quite a modern establishment,
derives its name partly from a sort of bridge or range of stepping-stones,
laid across meadows bordering on the Trent for the convenience of pas-
sengers, which were removed on the erection of houses and other buildings
near the spot, the assemblage of which received the appellation of Long-
port. Here are several manufactories of earthenware, and an extensive
china and glass manufactory.

† LONGRIDGE. *Fairs*, May 13, and November 6, for cattle.

Petty
sessions
held here.

‡ LONGTOWN, a small-market town, situated on the high road from
Carlisle to Edinburgh, at the northern extremity of the county, and on
the banks of the river Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. The
streets are regular and spacious, and the houses are chiefly of modern
architecture. Here are held the petty sessions for the division of the ward
in which Longtown is situated. In 1688, Longtown contained only twelve
houses, which were built of turf or clay ; but there was a town-hall of
freestone, and a considerable market was held there, being the only one in
that part of the county, and which appears to have been held under the
authority of a charter, granted by Henry III. A market for corn was
established here in 1810 ; and a considerable trade is carried on in bacon
and butter. Cranberries, when in season, are sold in Longtown market
in great quantities, to be sent to the metropolis and other parts of the
kingdom.

Market, Thursday.—*Fairs*, Thursday after Whit Sunday, for horses and linen-yarn ; Thursday
after Martinmas ; November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth.

§ LOOE, EAST, a market and borough town, situated on the sea-
coast at the mouth of the river Looe, by which it is separated from the
town of West Looe ; both these places deriving their respective denomina-
tions from the sites which they relatively occupy with regard to the river.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
8	Looe, West*.....bo to	Cornwall ...	Plymouth...16	Fowey .....9	Liskeard.... 9	234	593
21	Loose.....pa	Kent.....	Maidstone...3	Goudhurst...10	Cranbrook...11	37	1061
24	Lopen.....pa	Somerset ...	Crewkerne...3	Ilminster...5	Yeovil.....9	131	502
27	Lopham, North....pa	Norfolk.....	East Harling 5	Thetford....11	Botesdale...6	89	807
27	Lopham, South†....pa	Norfolk.....	.....5	.....11	.....5	88	729
16	Lopperwood.....ham	Hants.....	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst...5	Eling.....1	79	....
33	Loppington.....pa	Salop.....	Wem.....3	Ellesmere...6	Shrewsbury.12	166	669
29	Lorbottle.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick....11	Rothbury....4	Wooler.....14	306	128
9	Lorton.....to & cha	Cumberland	Cockermouth 4	Keswick....8	Workington 11	301	639
10	Loscoe.....to	Derby.....	Alfreton....6	Nottingham.12	Derby....10	136	....
12	Loscomb.....ham	Dorset.....	Beaminster..3	Bridport....4	Dorchester..14	133	....
37	Loseley.....ham	Surrey.....	Guildford...2	Godalming...2	Farnham...9	30	....
7	Lostock.....to	Chester....	Northwich..2	Knutsford...5	Middlewich..6	173	537
22	Lostock.....to	Lancaster...	Bolton.....5	Wigan.....4	Chorley.....8	201	606
8	Lostwithiel†.....m t	Cornwall ...	Fowey .....5	Bodmin.....7	St. Austell..8	234	1026

It seems to have been the only sea-port in the county of any importance, except Fowey, in the middle of the fourteenth century, as it furnished a contribution of twenty ships and 315 mariners, towards a fleet fitted out against the French by Edward III. The town was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1587; and James I. granted a supplemental charter in 1623; but both charters having been surrendered to James II., a new one was obtained in 1685. East Looe, in conjunction with Fowey, sent a delegate to a council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I., but members were first returned to Parliament, for this borough, the 13th year of Elizabeth. There is a school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the county of Cornwall, in mathematics, and especially those branches which relate to navigation, founded in 1716, by the trustees of John Speccott, Esq., of Penhale, who bequeathed £1000. to charitable uses. The town consists of several narrow irregular streets, and many of the houses have old-fashioned timber-work gables. On the beach there is a fort, with a battery of cannon. The scenery in the neighbourhood of both these towns is highly picturesque and romantic, the ground rising from the banks of the river into terraced hills, adorned with many beautiful seats and villas. The pilchard fishery is industriously prosecuted here; and some advantage is derived from the shipping of tin, brought hither from the coinage town of Liskeard, by the Liskeard and Looe Canal.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, February 13, July 10, September 4, and October 10, for cattle, &c.

* LOOE, WEST, a borough-town, under a separate jurisdiction, but situated in the parish of Talland, hundred of West, standing, as its name imports, on the western bank of the river Looe. The pilchard fishery is carried on here as well as at East Looe. There was anciently a weekly market, which has been long discontinued; but the fair is well attended for the sale of cattle, &c.

Market, Saturday (disused).—Fair, May 6, for cattle, &c.

† LOPHAM, SOUTH, or PARVA. The rivers Waveney and Little Ouse take their rise here; and although the space which divides them at their source is only nine feet of ground, yet the former passes eastward by Diss, to Yarmouth, and the latter takes a contrary direction to Thetford, and thence to Lynn, forming nearly the whole of the river boundary to the western side of the county.

‡ LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, a borough, market, and county town, situated in a narrow valley, on the western side of the river Fawy. Whitaker supposes this place to have taken its name from Withiel, the first Earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penkneth, now within the borough, but belonging to the parish of Lanlivery. Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," mentions a curious custom deserving of notice, as a memorial of the ancient importance of Lostwithiel. "On little Easter Monday

LOOE, EAST.

Picturesque scenery.

Curious custom.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Lotherton .....to	W. R. York	Tadcaster ...6	Sherburn ...4	Leeds .....11		183	469
5	Loudwater.....cha	Bucks .....H. Wycombe	3	Beaconsfield .3	Amersham...6		26	....
23	Loughborough* mt & pa	Leicester ...	Leicester ...11	Derby .....17	Nottingham 15		109	10969
40	Loughrigg .....ham	Westmorlnd	Ambleside...3	Hawkeshead .3	Keswick ...14		276	....

LOST-
WITHIEL.

Its trade and
commerce.

Manu-
factures.

Birthplace
of Dr.
Richard
Pulteney.

the freeholders of the town and manor used to assemble, when one of them, chosen by lot, handsomely dressed, well mounted, with a crown on his head, a sceptre in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by the rest, also on horseback, rode through the principal streets to church, where he was solemnly received by the curate, and conducted to hear divine service; after which he repaired with the same show to a house provided for the purpose, to feast with his attendants, keeping to himself the upper end of the table, and being served with kneeling and the usual ceremonies of royalty; the dinner being ended, they all retired." The town consists principally of two streets, extending from the border of the river westward to the foot of a lofty hill; and the buildings, which are of stone, or roofed with slates, procured in abundance from quarries in the vicinity. The ancient structure, called the Duke of Cornwall's Palace, but which was probably the court-house for the stannaries, is now partially used for the reception of prisoners, brought hither to be tried at the Midsummer and Christmas sessions for the county, which are held here. The trades chiefly carried on at this place, are tanning and wool-stapling, and the commerce of coal, timber, and lime, which last article is extensively used for manure.

Market, Friday.—Fairs, July 10, September 6, and November 13, for cattle, &c.

* LOUGHBOROUGH, a thriving market-town, situated on the great road from London to Manchester, in the midst of a beautiful country, consisting of pleasant and fertile meadows, watered by the river Soar. This place is said to have been a royal village in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England; and according to Camden, it was formerly the most important town in the county, except Leicester. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor of Loughborough; and the county magistrates hold a petty session here once a-week. The town has a public library, a dispensary, and several charitable associations. The houses, in general, are built of brick, and roofed with slate; and the town has been greatly improved within a few years past by the erection of a new market-house and many handsome private edifices. The manufactures carried on here are those of cotton, worsted, and merino hosiery, and bobbin-net lace. For the last-mentioned article a patent was obtained, and the manufacture was confined to this place till the riots of the Ludites, during which the patent machinery was destroyed, in consequence of which the establishment was removed to Devonshire; but since that time, the making of bobbin-net has been again introduced, under license from the patentee, greatly to the advantage of the town. The Loughborough canal is a great acquisition to the town, and has proved a valuable speculation to the original proprietors; £95. a year dividend having been paid on a share of £25., and one of these shares was sold for £1800. In the year 1557, this town was visited by a peculiar disease called the swat, which carried off nineteen persons in six days. About the same period, the plague was also prevalent here, which carried off 295 persons. At various subsequent periods Loughborough, has been subjected to the attack of that dreadful malady, the plague, which, in the year 1609, swept away 500 of its inhabitants. Dr. Richard Pulteney, a gentleman of considerable literary and scientific eminence, was a native of this town. He was born on the 17th of February, 1730. At school, he imbibed a strong taste for botany. Having settled in business, as an apothecary, at Leicester, he, in 1750, commenced a correspondence, which continued many years, with the "Gentleman's Magazine." The "Sleep of Plants," on

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
5	Loughton .....pa	Bucks.....	Fen.Stratford 4	StoneyStratf. 4	NewportPag 5	49	325
14	Loughton* .....pa	Essex	Epping .....4	WalthamAb. 5	Romford.....8	12	1269
33	Loughton.....to & cha	Salop	Bridgenorth..4	M. Wenlock .8	Ludlow ... .16	142	112
24	Lound	Lincoln.....	Bourn .....2	Corby .....8	Stamford ...9	98	....
30	Lound.....to	Notts.....	East Retford.4	Bawtry.....5	Blyth.....4	148	382
36	Lound	Suffolk	Lowestoft ...5	Yarmouth ...6	Beccles.....10	119	425
24	Louth†.....m t	Lincoln.....	Spilsby .....15	Mt. Raisin..16	Lincoln ...26	148	6927
24	Louth Park ....to	Lincoln.....	Louth .....2	Saltfleet ...11	Alford.....9	150	49
13	Louton	Durham	Middleton ...1	BarnardCas.10	Bowes .....9	254	....
46	Loversall ...to & cha	W. R. York	Doncaster ...4	Tickhill ....5	Rotherham .11	160	154
57	Loveston.....pa	Pembroke ..	Narbarth....3	Tenby ... .6	Pembroke..10	258	180
34	Lovington . ....pa	Somerset ...	Castle Cary .3	Ilchester ...7	Somerton ...6	116	214
42	Low	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 2	Bewdley ...5	Stourbridge..7	128	....

which he wrote two essays, in that magazine, he afterwards treated more scientifically in the “Philosophical Transactions.” He obtained a doctor’s degree from Edinburgh in 1764; soon after which he commenced practice as a physician at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, where he soon acquired reputation and affluence. In 1781 he published his “General View of the Writings of Linnæus.” The work soon attracted general notice; and the doctor found himself among the first of Linnæan scholars, and philosophical naturalists. The work was translated into French, and acquired great celebrity on the Continent. His “Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan System,” were published in 1790. Dr. Aikin’s “England Delineated;” Gough’s edition of “Hutchins’s Dorsetshire;” Mr. Nichols’s “History of Leicestershire,” &c. acquired from his pen some valuable materials. He was admitted a member of many Scientific Societies. He died the 13th of October, 1801, and was buried at Langton, near Blandford. An elegant tablet to his memory was erected by his widow in Blandford church. At a place called Dishley, one mile from Loughborough, every species of domestic quadruped has been bred and improved to the utmost degree of perfection, by the great skill and attention of the late Mr. Bakewell, who has, as it were, created new breeds of these animals, in which, with perfect symmetry of shape, he has united the greatest quantity of flesh with the smallest possible proportion of bone and offal.

LOUGH-
BOROUGH.

His death.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, February 14, March 23, April 25, Holy Thursday, August 12, and November 13, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24 and September 30, meeting for cheese.

* LOUGHTON. Here is an ancient building, called Queen Elizabeth’s-lodge, and is said to have been the hunting-seat of that princess. At a short distance, on a considerable hill, is the celebrated sign of the Bald-face Stag, where, on Easter Monday, a stag is annually turned out before a multitude of huntsmen, chiefly from London, which has given it the name of the Cockney Hunt.

Annual
stag hunt.

† LOUTH, a market-town, agreeably situated in a fertile valley, on the south side of a small river called the Ludd, which joins a canal extending to Tetney Haven, forming a navigable communication from Louth to the estuary of the Humber. This place was anciently called Luda, from the neighbouring river, and hence may be deduced its present appellation. In this town were anciently established three religious fraternities, called “The Guild of our Blessed Lady, the Guild of the Holy Trinity, and the Chantry of John of Louth.” King Edward VI. alienated the funds of these guilds, and granted them for the purpose of erecting and endowing a free grammar-school. The lands then produced £40. per annum, but are now let at £400. One-half of the produce was granted for a head master’s salary, one-fourth for the ushers, and the remainder for the perpetual maintenance of twelve poor women. The trustees of this foundation were incorporated by the name of “the warden and six

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
30	Lowdham pa	Notts	Nottingham . . 7	Southwell . . 5	Bingham . . . 6	131	1463
36	Lowdham pa	Suffolk	WickhamMt. 1	Woodbridge . 5	Orford . . . 10	83	....
34	Lower Mill ham	Somerset	Dulverton . . 9	Dunster . . . 11	Porlock . . . 7	172	...
23	Lowesby pa	Leicester	Leicester . . 10	Oakham . . . 12	Mel.Mowbray 8	98	231
36	Lowestoft* . . . m t & pa	Suffolk	Yarmouth . . 10	Saxmundha. 25	Bungay . . . 13	114	4238
9	Loweswater cha	Cumberland	Keswick . . . 9	Cockermouth 7	Workington 12	302	454

LOUTH.

Principal public buildings.

Herring fishery.

Great naval action.

assistants of the town of Louth, and free school of King Edward VI., in Louth.” Another free-school, on a very respectable scale, was founded in pursuance of the will of Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, bearing date August 17, 1677. The town, which has been greatly improved, of late years, contains several handsome and some elegant buildings, the houses being chiefly constructed of brick and covered with tiles. The principal public buildings are a town-hall, an assembly-room, and a theatre; and there are billiard-rooms and news-rooms. The town is lighted with gas. An extensive carpet and blanket manufactory has been established here; and among the other branches of industry, are worsted-spinning, and making woollen stuffs, soap-boiling, and making coarse paper; besides which, here are ship-builders, mast, block, and pump-makers, machine-makers, iron-founders, and mill-wrights. Besides the regular market on Wednesday, a customary market is also held on Saturday for meat, vegetables, butter, &c.

Market, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fairs, April 30, third Monday after Easter-Monday, and August 5, for horses; and November 23, for cattle.

* LOWESTOFT, a market-town, situated on a lofty headland bordering on the German Ocean, and said to be the most easterly point of land in South Britain, the difference of time here from the Observatory at Greenwich being seven minutes. The town consists of several streets, the most important of which is the High-street, extending in a gradual descent, parallel with the coast, from north to south. There are many handsome modern houses, particularly at the northern extremity of the town, which is the entrance from the Yarmouth road. The situation is dry, healthy, and pleasant, being on the summit of a cliff, which has been partly covered with gardens and plantations, forming terraces on the declivity. The herring-fishery carried on here is the chief source of commerce, the quantities of fish caught and cured annually, whether for home consumption or exportation, being not only extremely great, but also of excellent quality, since, it is said, the Lowestoft herrings are reckoned by the London fishmongers superior to those of Yarmouth. Lowestoft has become a place of some resort for sea-bathing; and there are many lodging-houses and commodious bathing-machines, and warm baths have been established on the beach south of the town. A bloody battle was fought off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, between the Dutch fleet, of 102 men of war, and seventeen fire-ships, under Opdam, and the English fleet, of 114 men of war, and twenty-eight fire-ships, commanded by the Duke of York. The engagement began at three in the morning, and continued, with little intermission, till seven in the evening, when the Dutch were completely defeated. The Duke of York engaged the Dutch admiral, whose ship blew up in the middle of the action, and caused such confusion, that four of their ships ran foul of each other and were destroyed. Eighteen of the enemy’s ships were taken, and fourteen sunk or burned, and their loss in men amounted to 4000 killed, among whom were the admirals Opdam, Cortenaer, and Stellingwort, and about 500 volunteers of the best families in Holland, with 2000 taken prisoners, of whom sixteen were captains. The English lost one ship of forty-six guns, and 250 men, among whom were admirals Sampson and Lawson, and captains the Earls of Marlborough and Rutland. The number of wounded did not exceed 350. Sir Thomas Allen, and Sir Andrew Leake, celebrated naval

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
22	Lowick .....to & cha	Lancaster...	Ulverston...6	Broughton...6	Cartmel.....8	262	371
28	Lowick .....pa	Northamp..	Thrapston...2	Kettering...8	Oundle.....6	75	394
29	Lowick* .....pa	Northumb..	Wooler.....7	Belford.....7	Berwick on T10	327	1864
22	Low Quarter .....to	Lancaster...	Ulverston...5	Dalton.....3	Broughton...6	266	629
29	Low Quarter .....to	Northumb..	Hexham....2	Corbridge...6	Wolsingham19	279	490
13	Lowside.....to	Durham....	Gateshead...3	Newcastle...4	Durham....14	273	1184
9	Lowside Quarter...to	Cumberland	Whitehaven.4	Egremont...3	Ravenglass.16	296	229
40	Lowther† .....pa	Westmorlnd	Penrith.....4	Shap.....7	Appleby....12	229	658
46	Lowthorpe .....pa	E. R. York..	Gt. Driffield.5	Kilham.....4	Bridlington.9	198	138
22	Lowton.....cha	Lancaster...	Newton.....2	Leigh.....3	Wigan.....6	194	2374
11	Loxbeare .....pa	Devon.....	Tiverton....4	Bampton....5	South Molton14	167	157
11	Loxhore .....pa	Devon.....	Barnstaple..6	Comb Martin.7	Ilfracombe...9	196	248
35	Loxley.....to	Stafford....	Uttoxeter...3	Ab. Bromley.5	Stafford....11	134	....
39	Loxley.....pa	Warwick...	Stra. on Avon4	Warwick....9	Shipston on S.9	89	290
38	Loxwood.....cha	Sussex.....	Billinghamurst.6	Guildford...12	Horsham....9	40	....
23	Lubbenham.....to & cha	Leicester...	Mt. Harboro'2	Lutterworth11	Leicester...15	85	542
23	Lubbesthorpe.to & cha	Leicester...	Leicester....4	.....12	Hinckley....9	101	70
29	Lucker.....to & cha	Northumb..	Belford.....4	Wooler.....12	Alnwick....13	317	266
34	Luckham.....pa	Somerset...	Minehead....4	Porlock.....2	Dunster.....6	168	546
41	Luckington†.....pa	Wilts.....	Malmsbury..8	Chippenham10	Bath.....13	103	275
17	Luckton.....pa	Hereford....	Leominster..6	Ludlow.....11	Kineton....11	143	174
24	Ludborough.....pa	Lincoln.....	Louth.....8	Grimsby....11	Saltfleet....12	156	1430
57	Ludchurch.....pa	Pembroke...	Narbarth...2	Tenby.....5	Pembroke...13	257	228
21	Luddenham.....pa	Kent.....	Faversham...3	Milton.....5	Queenboro'.9	46	219
21	Luddesdon.....pa	Kent.....	Rochester...6	Gravesend...6	Wrotham....6	29	258
19	Luddington.....pa	Hunts & } Northamp }	Oundle.....6	Stilton.....6	Huntingdon.12	69	117
24	Luddington.....pa	Lincoln.....	Barton.....15	Thorne.....12	Lincoln....33	166	905
39	Luddington.....ham	Warwick...	Stratford....3	Alcester....7	Evesham...12	97	125
45	Luddington ham & cha	W. R. York..	Halifax.....4	Rochdale...14	Burnley...15	201	...
17	Ludford.....pa	Hereford } & Salop.. }	Ludlow.....1	Tenbury....9	Leominster.11	143	28
24	Ludford.....pa	Lincoln.....	Mt. Raisin..7	Wragby.....8	Louth.....8	151	322
5	Ludgershall.....pa	Bucks.....	Bicester.....6	Thame.....8	Aylesbury..11	50	585
41	Ludgershal§.....pa	Wilts.....	Marlborough15	Devizes....18	Andover...8	72	537
8	Ludgvan.....pa	Cornwall...	Penzance....4	Merazion...3	St. Ives....5	284	232
27	Ludham.....pa	Norfolk.....	Acle.....6	Worstead...8	Norwich...11	120	90
33	Ludlow||.bo m t & pa	Salop.....	Shrewsbury.29	Leominster.12	Bridgenorth.20	150	525
34	Ludney.....ham	Somerset....	Ilminster...2	Crewkerne.5	S. Petherton.4	134	...
10	Ludworth.....to	Derby.....	C.in the Frith10	Ashton.....10	Sheffield....22	175	175

commanders; the former after the Restoration, and the latter about the beginning of the last century, were natives of Lowestoft. Thomas Nash, an author of some reputation, was also born here, in 1558.

Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, May 12, St. Michael, and October 10, for petty chapmen.

* **LOWICK.** The Presbyterians of this place form one of the oldest dissenting congregations in England, it being originally formed by the Rev. Luke Ogle, minister of Berwick, who resigned his charge there in 1661, in consequence of the act of uniformity.

† **LOWTHER.** The noble mansion, called Lowther-castle, which is allowed to be one of the most splendid specimens of the modern antique, is situated here, in a beautiful park of 600 acres, which, perhaps, for beauty, diversity of prospect, and richness of scenery, is not to be surpassed in the united kingdom.

‡ **LUCKINGTON.** Near the boundary line of the county with Gloucestershire, is a barrow, which contains several hollow caves, nine of which have been exposed to view, and appear similar to the noted caves at Nottingham; they are supposed to be the graves of eminent warriors slain in battle, as spurs and pieces of armour have been frequently dug up under or close to them.

§ **LUDGERSHAL,** or Luggershal.—*Fair, August 5, for horses, cows, and sheep.*

|| **LUDLOW** is a market-town, much noted on account of its ancient celebrity, situated upon a subordinate summit, in a luxuriant district, on the southern edge of Shropshire. Most of the houses are well built, the

LOWESTOFT

Lowther-castle.

Remarkable caves.

LUDLOW.

The castle.

Its fortifications.

Besieged by
King
Stephen.

streets wide, and well paved, lying in diverging and inclined directions from the highest and central part of the town, which was once defended by a wall, part of which remains. It had also seven gates, but of those one only is standing. No historic records supply any account of this town, prior to the building of the castle, with the history of which it is intimately connected. It was incorporated originally by Edward IV., and is now, according to the Municipal Corporation Act, governed by four aldermen, and twelve councillors. A court of record is held weekly on Tuesday. Ludlow sends two members to parliament. The principal trade of the town consists of the manufactory of gloves; it has, however, been often remarked, by travellers, to contain an unusual number of maltsters. The town and neighbourhood is much inhabited by families of independent fortune, who are attracted thither from distant parts, probably by the pleasantness and healthy situation of the place. The castle of Ludlow still merits the epithet of "nobile," given it by Giraldus, seated upon a bold wooded rock, upon the north-west angle of the town, at the foot of which runs the Teme. It presents a commanding and imposing object in the approach from the vale below. The situation of this castle is beautiful and interesting, the country round is pleasant, fertile, and populous. According to Camden, this castle bore the name of Dinan and Llystwydoc, or the Prince's palace. It is strongly surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, and fortified with round and square towers at irregular distances. The interior apartments were defended on one side by a deep ditch cut out of a rock; on the other by an abrupt precipice, overlooking the vale of Corve. The castle was divided into two separate parts—the castle, in which were the palace and lodgings; and the outworks called the Barbican. The outworks took in a large compass of ground, including the court of judicature and records, stables, and other offices, gardens, and bowling-green. In front of the castle a spacious plain extended two miles. Its walls, by some, are said to have been one mile in compass, but Leland in this dimension includes those of the town. In 1772, a public walk round the castle was laid out and planted with beeches at the expense of the Countess of Powis, which have now attained a considerable size. The walks are formed entirely round the castle, and are resorted to as a fashionable promenade. On the west rises the lofty hill of Whitecliff. On the side opposite the town are seen various meanderings of the Teme, Oakley-park, the celebrated Caer Caradoc, and the Clee-hill. The original formation of the castle has generally been attributed to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who came into England with the conqueror. The date of its erection is fixed, by Mr. Warton, to the year 1112. Others say it was erected before the conquest, by Edric Sylvaticus, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom Roger de Montgomery was sent into the Marches of Wales to subdue, and with whose estates he was rewarded by the conqueror. Hugh, the son of Roger de Montgomery, died in the prime of life. The grandson, Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, having joined the party of Robert de Courthose, Duke of Normandy, against Henry I., the castle was forfeited to the crown. Becoming thus a princely residence, it was guarded by a numerous garrison. After the accession of Stephen, the governor, Gervase Paganelle, having betrayed his trust, in joining the Empress Maud, Stephen besieged it, in which attack some writers say he succeeded, and others, that he failed. The most prevailing opinion is, that Paganelle, repenting, wished to obtain the king's forgiveness, and offered to capitulate; to which Stephen readily acceded, A. D. 1239. About the year 1176, Henry II. presented it, with the dale of Corve, to Fulke Fitz Warine, or de Dinan, to whom succeeded Joccas de Dinan. Between the latter and Hugh de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, terrible dissensions arose, so that Mortimer, in roving about Whitecliff-heath, was surprised and seized. He was conducted to Ludlow-castle, and confined in one of the towers, which, to this day, is called

Mortimer's-tower; whence he was not liberated till an immense ransom was paid. The castle was again attached to the crown in the eighth year of King John, who presented it to Philip de Albina, from whom it descended to the Lacies, of Ireland; Walter de Lacy, the last of the family, died without issue, and bequeathed it to his grand-daughter Maud, the daughter of his deceased son Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva, or Jeneville, a Poictevin, of the house of Lorrain, from whose posterity it passed by a daughter to the Mortimers, and from them became hereditary to the crown. In the reign of Henry III., it was seized by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, the aspiring leader of the confederate barons, who, about the year 1263, took possession of all the royal castles and fortresses. During the next two centuries scarcely any thing is recorded of this castle. In the thirteenth year of Henry VI., it was in possession of Richard, Duke of York, who drew up an affected declaration of allegiance to the king, pretending that his army of 10,000 men, which he had raised in the Marches of Wales, was for the purpose of promoting the public welfare. The event of this commotion between the Royalists and Yorkists, which was the defeat of Richard's perfidious attempt, is well known. The castle of Ludlow was then plundered, the troops seizing on every thing of value. The king sent hither the Duchess of York, with her two younger sons, to be kept in ward, accompanied by her sister, the Duchess of Buckingham. The castle was next put into the possession of Edward, Duke of York (afterwards King Edward IV.), who then resided at the castle of Wigmore; and who, in order to revenge the death of his father, had collected some troops in the Marches, and attached the garrison to his cause. On his accession to the throne, he repaired the castle, and made it the court of his son, the Prince of Wales. On the death of Edward, his eldest son was here proclaimed king, by the name of Edward V. The young monarch and his brother were, however, soon sent for from the castle, by their hypocritical uncle, the tyrant Richard; who is supposed to have disposed of these innocent obstacles to his ambition, by foul and unnatural murder. In the reign of Henry VII., his eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, inhabited the castle, and married Catherine of Arragon, daughter to Ferdinand, King of Spain. To this event soon succeeded the untimely and lamented death of that accomplished prince. He died in Ludlow-castle, April 2, 1502. His body, according to Speed, was buried in the cathedral at Worcester, in the south isle of the choir, without any inscription. Tradition says, that his bowels were deposited in the chancel of Ludlow-church, and that his heart, contained in a leaden box, was taken up some time ago. This account derives some credit from the following narration, which is given in Hodges's "History of Ludlow-castle." "On opening a grave in the chancel, some years ago, a leaden box was taken up and sold by the gravedigger to Robert Pitt, a plumber. This circumstance reaching the hearing of Mr. Fenton, then rector, the box and its contents were repurchased and restored, unopened, to their former situation." Catherine of Arragon, the widow of Prince Arthur, was married by his brother Henry VIII., but afterwards divorced, and died at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, January 29, 1536. The castle was long the palace of the Prince of Wales, and was also the habitation of his deputies, the lords presidents of Wales, who held in it the court of the Marches. It would, therefore, scarcely have been supposed that its external splendour should have suffered neglect, if Powell, the Welsh historian, had not related, that "Sir Henry Sidney, who was made lord president in 1564, repaired the castle of Ludlow, which is the cheefest house within the Marches, being in great decal, as the chapell, the court-house, and a fair fountaine." He died at the bishop's palace in Worcester, A. D. 1586, and was conveyed thence to his house at Penshurst, in Kent, where he was interred. But previous to this his bowels were buried in the dean's chapel, in the cathedral church

LUDLOW.

The castle
seized by
Simon de
Montford.

Edward V.
proclaimed
here.

Repaired by
Sir H.
Sidney.

LUDLOW.

of Worcester ; and his heart was brought to Ludlow and deposited in the same tomb with his dearly beloved daughter Ambrosia, within the little oratory which he had made in the church. A leaden urn, supposed to have contained his heart, is now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Nicholas, of Leominster ; it is about six inches deep and five inches diameter at the top ; the following inscription runs three times round it :—

HER LITH THE HARTE OF
SYR HENRYE SIDNY L. P.
ANNO DOMNI 1586.

Origin of
Milton's
"Masque of
Comus."

A print of this urn is given in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lxiv, page 785. In what manner it was obtained from the tomb of Ambrosia, in Ludlow-church, is not known, but the possession of it has been traced to that learned antiquarian and divine, Dr. Coningesby, of Bodenham, who was eminent in historical researches, and left behind him numerous valuable manuscripts and other proofs of his indefatigable exertions in pursuit of his favourite study. In 1616, the creation of Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), to the principality of Wales, and earldom of Chester, was celebrated at the castle with great magnificence. That exquisite effusion of the genius of Milton, had its origin in a real incident here, in 1634. When the Earl of Bridgewater entered on his official residence, he was visited by a large assemblage of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. His sons, the Lord Brackley and Mr. Thomas Egerton, and his daughter, the Lady Alice, being on their journey to join him, were benighted in Haywood-forest, in Herefordshire ; and the lady, for a short time, was lost. The adventure being related to their father, on their arrival at the castle, Milton, at the request of his friend, Henry Lawes, who taught music in the family, wrote the Masque. Lawes set it to music, and it was acted on Michaelmas night ; the two brothers, the young lady, and Lawes himself, bearing each a part in the representation. Afterwards, Charles I., going to pay a visit at Powis-castle, was here splendidly received and entertained. But "pomp and feast, and revelry, with mask, and antique pageantry," were soon succeeded in Ludlow-castle, by the din of arms. During the usurpation of Cromwell, it was garrisoned in behalf of the king. In the summer of 1645, a force of nearly 2000 horse and foot, collected from the garrisons of Ludlow, Hereford, Worcester, and Monmouth, were defeated by the parliamentary army, near Ludlow ; and the castle was surrendered on the 9th of June, 1646. The court of the Marches was abolished, and the lords presidents were discontinued in 1688. From this period may be reckoned the decay of the castle. No longer guarded, even by a steward, it fell into neglect, and the inhabitants lived upon the spoils of its curious and valuable ornaments. Its admirable courts, its royal apartments, halls, state-rooms, all were stripped, ransacked, and plundered. While the principality court existed, Butler enjoyed the lucrative post of steward ; his leisure hours were passed in a room over the gateway of the castle, where the first part of "Hudibras" was written. In Buck's "Antiquities," published in 1774, which probably remained long in MS., it is asserted, that "many of the royal apartments were entire ; the sword, the velvet hangings, and some furniture were preserved." Grose, who wrote about the same time, represents the chapel (which is a circular building standing about the middle of the inner court) as having abundance of coats of arms upon the panels, and the hall decorated with similar ornaments, and with lances, spears, fire-locks, and old armour. The singular form, and ancient Saxon decorations of this chapel deserve attention. An elegant moulding runs round the outside, and the beautiful Saxon arch of the doorway is entire, but the roof is gone and the eastern end is entirely demolished. The Welsh not being wholly conquered, but only driven into the mountainous parts, whence they made frequent incursions upon the bordering inhabitants ; occasioned this, and many other castles, to be built for the defence of the

First part of
Butler's
"Hudibras"
written
here.

country, about the time of the Norman Conquest, whence the possessors sallied out and exceedingly molested the Welsh. Three leading eras are pointed out by the architecture, as well as the history of Ludlow-castle, i. e. the time of Roger de Monto Gomeri, who erected the principal part; the period of its being fitted up as a royal residence; and the additions made by Sir Henry Sidney. The great tower, and apartments on the west and north-west sides, with the circular part of the chapel, are probably the work of the founder. The buildings on the left of the entrance, and some low rooms towards the east side were, perhaps, the additions made to it by Edward IV., or built when the castle was occupied by Prince Arthur. The remainder, which includes the gate-way, and a long range of embattled buildings near the entrance of the outer court, is evidently the addition of later times. An old tower, called the Magazine Tower, which stands on the left side of the gateway, was certainly rebuilt by Sir Henry Sidney. When the title of Mercia was extinguished in the monarchy of the whole isle, the name was still retained in the counties bordering upon Wales and Scotland, from the Saxon word *mearc*, signifying a note, or mark, and by way of common speaking, at last applied to boundaries of counties. Hence originated the title of lords marches, who procured seignories by the nature of their conquests, being authorized herein by the king. For the Kings of England, perceiving the difficulty of effecting the conquest of Wales, offered to several of the nobility and gentry the grant of such districts as they could secure. Their heirs were also permitted to hold the lands thus conquered, freely *per baroniam*, with the exercise of royal jurisdiction. They were, therefore, styled Lords, or Barons Marches. But this title was inherited by assumption and permission, not by grant; hence the tenures of these conquered lands were precarious, as they were frequently seized again by the Welsh. The earls held their courts each in his own jurisdiction, till Henry VIII. fixed a court at Ludlow, which was continued till William III.; after the death of the Earl of Macclesfield, the last lord president divided the government between two peers of the realm, with the titles of Lords Lieutenants of North and South Wales. Before this time the court consisted of a lord president, as many councillors as the prince pleased, a secretary, an attorney, a solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales. The Marches extended from Bristol to Chester; all the country between Offa's-dyke and England was called the marches, or bounds between the Welsh and English. The lords marchers had the power of life and death in their respective courts, and in every frontier manor a gallows was erected. These disputes occasioned implacable hostilities, until the abolition of the regal jurisdiction of the lords marches. These courts were dissolved at the revolution, by act of parliament, they being found a "great grievance and oppression to the subject, an intollerable burden to the principality, and a means of supporting arbitrary power." Henry VII., a native of Pembroke, being much attached to the prosperity of Wales, effected, in part, what his son, Henry VIII., completed—the junction of these lordships with the property of the crown, and the incorporation of Wales with England. A schedule was taken of the contents of the castle in the year 1708, being the seventh of Ann. In a mansion near the castle, belonging to the Earl of Powis, Lucien Buonaparte, the younger brother of Napoleon, resided for some years. The church is a large, cruciform, Gothic structure, placed upon the highest part of the elevated ground forming the centre of the town. It consists of a fine tower, a nave, and side aisles, a cross aisle, or north and south transept, and a fine chancel, with two smaller chancels or chapels, one on each side the west end of the high chancel. The high tower is a very prominent object in every approach. The upper part of it was highly ornamented with statues of saints, &c., but proving obnoxious to the officers of Cromwell's army, they were mutilated or destroyed. It contains eight

LUDLOW.

Origin of
the title of
Lords
Marches.

Once the
residence of
Lucien
Buonaparte.

LUDLOW.

bells, and a small one. The largest bell weighs 2,895lbs. It has a clock, and the chimes are on a singular construction, put up by an ingenious man of the name Green, in the year 1795, containing seven tunes, viz. "Old 114th," "See the conquering hero comes," "Highland laddie," "113th Psalm," "Rule Britannia," "Blue bells of Scotland," and "Britons strike home." Somewhere in the church is interred Sir John Bridgeman, the last president but one of the council of the Marches of North Wales, who resided at Ludlow-castle. Being extremely rigid in punishing trifling crimes, he imprisoned a person named Ralph Gittins, who was bellman of the town. Sir John soon after died; and in pure gratitude for his kindness, Ralph honoured the knight with the following laconic epitaph.

Singular
pitaph.

"Here lies Sir John Bridgeman, clad in his clay,
God said to the Devil, Sirrah, take him away."

Curious
sports.

The church-yard is rural, spacious, surrounded with walks, and planted with trees. The terrace upon the north side commands an extensive and fine prospect. Adjoining the church-yard is an alms-house, containing thirty-three comfortable apartments for aged widows and widowers, founded by Mr. John Hosier, a merchant, in the year 1486. The cross is a handsome stone building, placed at the top of Broad-street, nearly in the centre of the town, in the year 1741. The rooms over it are appropriated to a public school, supported by voluntary subscription, for thirty poor boys and fifteen girls, who are clothed and supplied with books. The boys, at a certain age, are apprenticed, with a premium of £5. The market-house is in the middle of Castle-street, the lower compartment of which is open, and serves for a corn-market; the rooms above, supported by arched-walls, are used for meetings of the members of the corporation, bailiffs' balls, subscription assemblies, &c. It measures 141 feet long, by twenty-four feet wide. On the north side is a conduit, affording both river and spring-water. The Guild-hall is an elegant modern building, situated in Mill-street, used for the quarter-sessions, &c. The Grammar-school, in Mill-street, was founded by Edward IV. Besides a regular classical education, and preparation for the university, the French and Italian languages, and other accomplishments, are taught by proper masters. To this school some valuable exhibitions in the University of Oxford are attached. A donation furnishes four boys with black gowns and books. A Dispensary, for the benefit of the poor is supported by subscription. The ancient Whitsun sports are still kept up in a remote part of the town called Old-gate's Fee, where two lofty May-poles are annually hung from their tops, to within twelve feet from the ground, with garlands of various coloured paper, disposed with great labour and ingenuity. On Shrove-Tuesday, a singular custom prevails here. A rope, thirty-six yards long, and three inches in circumference, is provided by the chief constable or chamberlain, which, at the hour of three in the evening, is exhibited at one of the windows of the market-house; at four it is thrown down into the street, where it is seized by several hundreds of people. The parties who contend for bearing away the prize, are the inhabitants of Castle-street and Broad-street, against those of Old-street and Corve-street. A scene of great tumult succeeds, till one of the parties become successful in dragging the rope to the extremity of one of the wards. This uncouth and dangerous amusement, it is said, was adopted by the corporation in contempt of the unjust execution of two bailiffs of the town, by the royal party, during the contention of the houses of York and Lancaster. A short mile from Ludlow, on the road to Leominster, occurs Huck's-barn, said to have been the residence of the uncle of George Barnwell; and a plot of land near it is still called Barnwell's-green, from his waiting there to rob his uncle as he returned from Leominster-fair. Near to this green is a wood, or thicket, in which he perpetrated the horrid act of murder. The house bears the appearance of

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
18	Lufenhaleham	Herts.	Stevenage5	Baldock5	Buntingford5	32	....
32	Luffenham, Northpa	Rutland	Uppingham5	Oakham6	Stamford9	95	447
32	Luffenham, Southpa	Rutland . . . . .	..... 6	..... 8	..... 8	96	273
5	Luffieldext pa dis	Bucks & } Northamp }	Buckingham5	Sto. Stratford9	Brackley7	62	10
11	Luffincottpa	Devon	Holsworthy6	Launceston7	Oakhampton16	211	92
17	Lugwardinepa	Hereford	Hereford3	Ledbury12	Bromyard13	134	662
21	Lullingstonepa	Kent	Foots Cray6	Seven Oaks7	Dartford7	20	40
10	Lullingtonpa	Derby	Burton on T.7	Ab. Bromley14	Ashby8	124	548
34	Lullingtonpa	Somerset	Frome3	Bath10	Bruton13	108	145
38	Lullingtonpa	Sussex	Seaford4	East Bourne5	Lewes9	59	49
42	Lulsleyham & cha	Worcester	Worcester8	Bromyard5	Gt. Malvern6	119	128
12	Lulworth, East*pa	Dorset	Wareham7	Dorchester16	Weymouth16	117	345
12	Lulworth, West†cha	Dorset . . . . .	..... 9	..... 15	..... 14	119	360

the time of James I. From these incidents Lillo formed the ground-work of his excellent tragedy. The principal Inns, are the Crown, and Angel, Broad-street, for families, and are posting-houses; Elephant and Castle, and Feathers, Bull-ring; White Horse, Sun, George, Red Lion, Castle-street; Compasses, Corve-street; Golden Lion, Old-street. A bowling-green adjoins the Castle, a coffee-room and billiard-room are at the Angel-inn. In winter there are dancing and card assemblies every three weeks; card and oyster clubs at the inns. Races in the month of July, for two days.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, Monday before February 13, and Tuesday before Easter; Wednesday in Whitsun week, for horned cattle, horses, wollen and linen cloth, and pigs; August 21, September 28, and December 6, for ditto, hops, and fat hogs.

* **LULWORTH, EAST.** Lulworth-castle, a noble building, and the temporary residence of two exiled kings of France, is situated in a park, four miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by an embattled stone wall, upwards of eight feet high, and commanding a fine view of the sea, and also an extensive prospect of the adjoining country. This stupendous pile, which occupies the site of a more ancient castle, is an exact cube of eighty feet, with a round tower at each corner, thirty feet in diameter, and rising sixteen feet above the walls, which, as well as the towers, are embattled; the rooms are exceedingly lofty, being in general eighteen feet high. The door is supported by four pillars of the Ionic order; and on each side, in niches, are the statues of Music and Painting. About four miles from the castle are the remains of Bindon-abbey, which was founded in 1172, for monks of the Cistercian order. The abbey church was a very extensive and magnificent structure, of which only a small fragment at present remains, though a considerable portion of it was standing as late as the year 1770. Cardinal Weld, the present proprietor, has been at the expense of clearing away the rubbish, and erecting a building, the style of which corresponds with the ruins, for the convenience of parties who may occasionally visit this retired spot. Near the abbey, a building has been fitted up by the Cardinal, for the accommodation of emigrant monks of the order of La Trappe, several of whom have taken refuge here from France, and practise all the austerities of their order; in the intervals of their religious duties, they cultivate a piece of ground which this munificent proprietor has granted them.

LUDLOW.

Remains of
a Cistercian-
abbey.

† **LULWORTH, WEST.** Here is a remarkable curiosity, called Lulworth Cove; it is a kind of natural basin, into which the sea flows through a wide gap in the cliff, sufficient for the entrance of vessels of eighty tons burden, and is surrounded by lofty rocks, several of which have been undermined by the sea, which pours through them with a tremendous roar; alterations in their appearance daily take place, and the depth of the sea within the cove is continually increasing. About a mile from the cove is an arched rock, which projects into the sea, having an opening in the middle, formed like an arch, about twenty feet high, through which the prospect of the sea has a singular effect.

Remarkable
curiosity.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
45	Lumby .....to	W. R. York	Ferrybridge..5	Sherburn...3	Leeds .....13	182	202
13	Lumley, Great .....to	Durham	Durham .....6	Chester leSt. 2	Sunderland ..9	264	2301
13	Lumley, Little .....to	Durham ....	.....5	.....3	.....10	263	393
22	Lund.....ham & cha	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....3	Preston.....6	Garstang ....9	223	....
46	Lund .....pa	E. R. York .	Beverley.....7	Gt. Driffield .8	Mt. Weighton8	187	370
46	Lund.. .....to	E. R. York .	Selby .....3	Howden.....7	York .....14	186	551
11	Lundy, Island of*	Devon	Hartland P. 12	Tenby.....32	Swansea....44	245	....
43	Lune Dale .....to	N. R. York .	BarnardCas. 11	Brough ...10	Appleby....17	257	291
22	Lunt .....to	Lancaster...	Liverpool...8	Ormskirk'...7	Prescot....11	208	67
11	Luppit .....pa	Devon	Honiton ....4	Collumpton.10	Axminster..12	153	702
40	Lupton .....to	Westmorlnd	Kirkby Lons. 3	Burton .....4	Kendal.....9	255	282
38	Lurgershall.....pa	Sussex	Petworth ...5	Midhurst...6	Haslemere ..5	47	718
24	Lusby.....pa	Lincoln.....	Spilsby ....4	Horncastle...6	Boston .....15	132	140
41	Lushill.....ti	Wilts	Highworth...3	Cricklade...5	Swindon.....7	80	....
11	Lustleigh.....pa	Devon	Chudleigh...6	MoretonHam.3	Exeter ....11	183	361
34	Luston ....pa	Somerset....	Yeovil.....3	Ilchester...4	Crewkherne .8	125	23
17	Luston .....to	Hereford....	Leominster .3	Ludlow ....10	Hereford....16	133	421
3	Luton† .....m t	Bedford.....	Dunstable...5	Hitchin ...9	Bedford ...20	31	5693

Remarkable
island.

* LUNDY, Island of, a small island belonging to the hundred of Braunton, situated in the midst of the Bristol Channel. It is about three miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, encompassed everywhere with inaccessible rocks, except at one place where the passage is so narrow that two persons can scarcely go abreast. Here were formerly a fort and a chapel; but this sea-girt spot is now the residence of one family, engaged in agriculture; and here are horses, swine, sheep, goats, rabbits, and fowls; the chief business of the islanders depending on the sale of fowls and eggs, with which they supply the people of North Devon. In the reign of Henry VIII., one William Morisco having been frustrated in an attempt to assassinate the king at Woodstock, fled with his accomplices in the conspiracy to this island, which they fortified, and for some time supported themselves by their piratical depredations; but they were at length attacked in their strong hold, taken, and executed.

Dreadful
inundation
of rain.

† LUTON, a market-town pleasantly situated between two hills, not far from the source of the river Lea; hence it has been conjectured by some that its name is a corruption of the term Leatown; while others maintain that its original appellation was Low-town. This place is mentioned in a charter of Offa, King of Mercia, in the eighth century, as forming part of the endowment bestowed on the abbey which he founded at St. Alban's. On the 8th of July, 1828, the town suffered great damage from a very extraordinary inundation of rain, which fell in such immense torrents, and continued so long, as to lay many small buildings under water, and to undermine the foundations of several which were larger and more substantial, to such an extent, as to render it necessary that they should be taken down and re-erected. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though many persons were endangered by the rapid and unexpected increase of the deluge. The church is a fine Gothic edifice, with an embattled western tower, surmounted at the angles by hexagonal pinnacles, and ornamented with chequer-work in flint and freestone; the western doorway displays handsome arch mouldings. One of the windows contains a representation of St. George and other figures, in stained glass. Within the building are ancient monuments of the Wenlock family. Sir John de Wenlock flourished in the reign of Henry VI. He was constable of Bamburg-castle, and chamberlain to the Queen. Having amassed great wealth, he furnished his royal master with the loan of £1033. 6s. 8d. for which he received an assignment of the fifteenth and tenth, granted by Parliament in the year 1456, and was soon after rewarded with the order of the garter. In the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, he at first loyally supported the cause of the latter, and was dreadfully wounded at the first battle of St. Alban's. He afterwards joined the Duke of York, and was in consequence, in 1459, attainted by the Lancastrian Parliament. He distinguished himself in Towton-field, and was recompensed by the conqueror,

Sir John de
Wenlock
born here.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
3	Luton Hoo.....ham	Bedford.....	Luton.....2	Market St. .3	Dunstable...7	29	....
23	Lutterworth*.....m t	Leicester...	Rugby...8	Harborough.13	Leicester...13	89	2262

for all his former losses, with several important offices ; was created a baron, employed in several embassies, and appointed lieutenant of Calais. Notwithstanding all these favours, he again revolted, and joined the Earl of Warwick, in his attempt to restore the deposed Henry. At the fatal battle of Shrewsbury, he was appointed by the Earl of Somerset, the general of the Queen's forces, to command the middle ward of the army. The Earl himself led the van, and made a furious attack on the enemy ; but, finding himself unsupported, and returning enraged to discover the cause, he found Lord Wenlock, with his troops, standing in the market-place. Whether a panic had seized him, or whether, through a mutability of disposition, he had meditated a new revolt, is unknown ; but the earl, unable to repress his fury, rode up, and, with one blow of his battle-axe, cleft the head of the supposed traitor. The town is a long, irregularly-built place, the streets diverging from the area in which the market-house stands, so as to form a figure, bearing a general resemblance to the Roman letter Y. Luton is particularly distinguished for the straw-plat manufacture, furnishing abundant employment for females. The Rev. John Pomfret, a popular English poet, who died at an early age in 1721, was a native of this place. Thomas Pomfret, the father of the poet, was first curate, and then vicar of Luton. John Pomfret was born in the year 1668. His father taught him the first rudiments of learning ; after which he sent him to the University of Cambridge, where he finished his studies. He entered minutely into the respective branches of polite literature, and imbibed the sentiments of the finest Greek and Roman classics, without losing sight of the pastoral office, for which he had been designed by his parents. Having taken his degrees, and entered into holy orders, he was presented to the living of Malden, in Essex, where he distinguished himself by a conscientious discharge of every duty incumbent on him as a minister of the Gospel, and as a strenuous asserter of civil and religious liberty. In 1699, he published the first edition of his poems ; and in 1703 he was presented to a considerable living in Bedfordshire, and came up to London for introduction to Bishop Compton ; but that prelate having taken some offence at four lines in one of his poems, called "The Choice," Mr. Pomfret was detained so long in town, that he was seized with the small-pox, of which he died, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. The lines which gave offence to the bishop were the following :-

“ And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
Should take upon him all my worldly care,
While I did for a better state prepare.”

It had been insinuated to the bishop, that Mr. Pomfret's intimation in the above lines, was that he preferred a mistress to a wife, but the writer was at that time actually married to a woman whom he loved with the utmost tenderness. The bishop was at last convinced that he had been imposed upon ; but not till it was too late for poor Pomfret, who had fallen a victim to the ravages of an epidemical distemper. The sexual designation, in the third line, it might have been thought, would have prevented the suspicion of a mistress. On an eminence, about two miles eastward of the town, is Luton Hoo-park, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, the grounds of which are ornamented with noble plantations, and watered by the river Lea, which, in its passage through them, forms two fine pieces of water, the largest containing several small islands, covered with trees and underwood.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 18, and October 18, for cattle of all sorts.

* LUTTERWORTH, a market-town situated on the little river Swift,

LUTON.

Death of
Wenlock.

Birthplace
of John
Pomfret.

Luton Hoo-
park.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
42	Lutley.....ham	Worcester ..	Worcester..22	Kiddermins.12	Birmingham .8	117	131
19	Lutton.....pa	Hunts & } Northamp }	Oundle . ....6	Stilton . ....6	Huntingdon.13	72	171
24	Lutton Bourne ....ham	Lincoln.....	Lincoln.....57	Holbeach....5	Wisbeach ..11	104	....
46	Luttons Ambo	E. R. York .	New Malton 10	Gt. Driffield 11	York . ....28	207	350
34	Luxborough	Somerset....	Dunster . ....4	Minehead....6	Taunton....20	161	381
8	Luxulian.....pa	Cornwall ...	Lostwithiel .4	Bodmin.....8	St. Austel ...5	238	1288
33	Lydbury, North ....pa	Salop	Bishops Cas. 3	Ludlow ....12	Clum.....6	147	955
21	Lydd*.....m t	Kent	Romney	Rye . ....8	Tenderden..16	71	1357
21	Lydden	Kent	Dover	Canterbury .11	Deal.....9	66	224
32	Lyddington.....pa	Rutland	Uppingham .3	Rockingham .4	Oakham ....10	84	653
17	Lyde	Hereford....	Hereford ....3	Leominster .10	Bromyard..14	140	....
34	Lydford, East.....pa	Somerset....	Castle Carey.4	Somerton...6	Wells .....11	117	166
34	Lydford, West ....pa	Somerset ...	.....6	.....5	.....10	119	357
33	Lyddham.....pa	Salop.....	BishopsCastle2	Montgomery .9	Shrewsbury.17	161	207
34	Lydiard, Bishops†...pa	Somerset....	Taunton .. .5	Bridgewater 10	Wellington ..7	146	....
34	Lydiard, St. Law- rence .....pa }	Somerset....	Wiveliscombe5	.....12	.....8	149	654
22	Lydiat.....to	Lancaster...	Ormskirk....4	Liverpool...10	Prescot.....11	208	770
12	Lydlinch	Dorset.....	Sherborne ...9	Sturminster..4	Dorchester..18	115	365
21	Lydsing.....ham	Kent	Chatham ....5	Maidstone ..4	Rainham ....3	34	....
17	Lye	Hereford....	Presteign ....7	Ludlow ....10	Leominster .9	146	....
4	Lyford.....to & cha	Berks	Wantage ....4	Abingdon...7	Faringdon ..8	63	131
9	Lyham.....to	Northumb ..	Belford.....4	Wooler.....6	Alnwick ..16	324	....
7	Lyme Handley .....to	Chester ...	Macclesfield .7	Stockport ...8	Cha. le Frith 8	171	222
12	Lyme Regis†. m t & pa	Dorset.....	Bridport.....9	Axminster...6	Dorchester .23	143	2621

LUTTER-
WORTH.

Trade in
farming
stock.

Residence
of John
Wickliff.

about a mile eastward of the Roman road, called Watling-street, which divides the county of Leicester from that of Warwick. The streets display some regularity of arrangement, and the principal buildings are of brick, roofed with tiles; but the greater number of the houses are mud-walled cottages, thatched with straw. The manufactures of Lutterworth are of trifling importance, and are confined to flax-dressing and making hosiery: the town being situated in the midst of a rich grazing country, the principal trade carried on is in farming stock and the produce of the dairy; and at the fairs especially are sold considerable quantities of cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. This town was formerly noted for a peculiar vassalage of its inhabitants; all of whom were obliged to grind their malt at one particular mill, and corn at another. This custom of feudal tyranny was continued even to the year 1758, when the inhabitants obtained a decision at the Leicester as sizes, to erect mills, and grind where they thought proper. Lutterworth is celebrated as having been the residence of John Wycliffe, or Wickliff, professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of this parish in the fourteenth century, who wrote against some of the doctrines of the Catholic church, and particularly opposed the pope's supremacy, for which he was prosecuted by his ecclesiastical superiors, but being supported by John of Gaunt and some of the nobility who had personal disputes with the clergy, he was suffered to retain his preferment, and propagate his opinions till his death in 1384: his works, however, were condemned at the Council of Constance in 1414, and in pursuance of the sentence pronounced against him as a heretic, his bones were dug up and burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river Swift. Since this country has become Protestant, Wycliffe has been regarded as the forerunner of the Reformation, and his memory highly venerated; and at Lutterworth his picture occupies a conspicuous place in the church, and his pulpit, his table, his gown, &c., are carefully preserved as genuine relics of so extraordinary a personage,

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Thursday after February 19, Thursday after March 10, Thursday after April 15, Thursday after July 23, Thursday after October 10, Thursday after November and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* LYDD. *Market, Thursday (disused).—Fair, last Monday in July, for cattle, &c.*

† LYDIARD, BISHOP'S. *Fairs, April 5, for bullocks, horses, and sheep; and September 8, for all sorts of toys.*

‡ LYME REGIS, a market, borough, and seaport-town, situated at the south-western angle of the county, at the mouth of the little river

Lyme. This place stands partly on the declivity, and partly at the base of a steep hill; and the neighbouring shores are rugged and precipitous, parts of the rocky cliffs frequently falling from being undermined by land-springs, and subjected to the violence of the waves. Off this port the English fleet, under Lord Howard of Effingham, made its first attack on the famous Spanish Armada, sent by Philip II. to invade this country in 1588. In the civil war, under Charles I., Lyme was garrisoned for the Parliament; and the town, being besieged by the king's forces, in 1644, was gallantly and successfully defended by Colonel Blake, the governor, afterwards highly distinguished as a naval officer, who, having withstood the assaults of the royalists during two months, obliged them to raise the siege. Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, fled hither in disguise, hoping to have obtained a passage to France, but he was disappointed; and, after a narrow escape from discovery, he withdrew elsewhere. The last historical event which occurred here, deserving of remark, was the landing of the Duke of Monmouth, in the prosecution of his disastrous attempt to overturn the government of James II., June 11, 1685. Accompanied by Lord Grey, a Genoese count, and some other officers and gentlemen, and bearing arms and amunition for about 400 or 500 men, the duke, after having been nineteen days at sea, landed on the Cobb, at eight o'clock in the evening; and, having erected his standard, read his declaration in the market-place. On the following morning the duke mustered his army, consisting of nearly 4000 men, and being joined by two young gentlemen of the name of Hewling, Colonel Joshua Churchill, and some other persons of repute, he commenced his march towards the west. The fatal battle of Sedgemore almost directly took place, and the duke and his adherents were involved in the greatest calamities. Jefferies and Kirk commenced their operations, and, after having executed inhuman barbarities as they advanced, at length came to Lyme. Here the twelve following unfortunate persons were executed:—William Hewling, Christopher Battiscombe, Esq., Colonel Holmes, the Rev. Sampson Lark, Dr. Temple, Captain Marders, Captain Robert Matchet, Captain Kidd, Josiah Askew, John Hays, Leonard Jackson, and Henry Watts. William Hewling, mentioned before as having joined Monmouth's standard, was, with his brother Benjamin, who was executed at Taunton, the son of a Turkey merchant residing in London. He had lost his father early, and been educated in Holland, where he imbibed a zeal for the Protestant religion, which urged him to assist the deposing of James II.; and to accomplish this, he joined Monmouth's army, and bore the rank of Lieutenant, at Sedgemore, where he conducted himself with great valour. After the defeat of their army, he attempted, with his brother, to escape to Holland; but being driven back by contrary winds, and seeing no prospect of escape, they surrendered themselves, and were taken to Exeter-prison. They were afterwards removed to separate prisons; and Benjamin, aged twenty-two, was executed at Taunton, while William, not yet nineteen, suffered at Lyme. Speaking of the transactions which occurred at this time, Hutchins observes, "Of all the unhappy victims that died in the west, none were more pitied than these two brothers. Their youth, their beauty, their being the only sons of their mother, and she a widow, their extraordinary piety, resignation, even excessive joy, at their approaching fate, made all men look with horror at a throne, which, instead of being that of mercy, was not only that of severe justice, but excess of cruelty. The people, as if to reflect upon the flintiness of the sovereign's heart, strove who should most express their pity and regard for them whilst living, and when dead; and when the body of the subject of our memoir was deposited in Lyme church-yard, it was attended by 200 persons, accompanied by some of the most fashionable young women in the town; though it was only the day following his untimely death, and no invitation or preparation made.

LYME
REGIS.

Attack on
the Spanish
Armada.

Battle of
Sedgemore.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Lymington* . . m t & bo	Hants	Lyndhurst .. 8	Christ Ch. 11	Southampt. 16	88	3371
LYME REGIS.	Birthplace of John Case.	The dignity and acquiescence in God's providence under these misfortunes, and the cruelty of their deaths, made a great impression upon all sober men ; and the outrages committed in the west, more than any thing, con- tributed to overthrow the throne of a tyrant, which he had discoloured with the blood of so many of his subjects, to gratify an insatiable cruelty." The charter granted to the people of Lyme by Edward I., was confirmed or renewed by Edward II., Edward III., James I., Charles I., and William III. The corporation consists of four aldermen, twelve coun- sellors, mayor, and burgesses. Lyme is much frequented, during the season, for sea-bathing, for which the beach is conveniently adapted ; and there are a number of lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors. Among the distinguished persons who have resided, or been born here, may be mentioned John Case, Thomas Coram, and Sir George Sommers. The date both of the birth and death of Case is unknown, but he is said to have been living in the reign of Anne. He was, however, a native of Lyme, and practised for many years in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed, and which he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends. He is said to have got more by this distich, than Dryden did by all his works :—					
		" Within this place Lives Doctor Case." He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes :— " Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence, Enough in any man's con-sci-ence." He was the author of " The Angelical Guide, showing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life," in four books, 1697, 8vo. Thomas Coram, the first patron of the Foundling-hospital, was born here in 1688. He was bred to the sea in the merchants' service, and from frequent residence in the eastern part of London, where he often witnessed the lamentable situation of deserted children, he was induced to project the erection of the present asylum, called the Foundling-hospital. To effect this, he aboured with incredible diligence for seventeen years, and at length had the happiness of seeing it accomplished. He was also the author of an establishment formed in North America, for the education of Indian girls. By these and other benevolent schemes, Mr. Coram ex- pended all his property, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons. He died in 1751, and was buried in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital. Market, Friday.—Fairs, February 13, and October 2, for cattle.					
First patron of the Foundling Hospital born here.		* LYMINGTON, a market and borough-town, seaport, and chapelry, in the parish of Boldre, forming a distinct liberty, in the east division of the New Forest. It occupies the declivity of a gentle eminence, on the western side of a creek or inlet, called Boldre-water, which opens into the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight. A charter of incorporation was granted to the inhabitants by James I. ; but Lymington being a borough by prescription, the corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve counsellors. Petty sessions for the New Forest, east division of the county, are held here every other Saturday. The town consists chiefly of a long spacious street, containing many well-built houses ; the roads in the vicinity are extremely good, and well repaired. Such houses as stand nearest to the sea have the advantage of beautiful prospects over the scenery of the Isle of Wight. The harbour					
	Petty sessions held here.						

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
16	Lyndhurst*....vil & to	Hants	Southampton 8	Romsey ....10	Lymington...8	83	1236
32	Lyndon†.....pa	Rutland	Oakham ...5	Uppingham..5	Stamford ...9	94	102
31	Lynehamti	Oxford	Burford ...6	Chip. Norton 5	Oxford ....20	75	237
41	Lynehampa	Wilts	WoottonBass. 4	Calne .....6	Devizes....14	93	1030
13	Lynesack,.....to	Durham	Barnard Cas. 8	BishopsAuck.8	Durham ....18	254	795
27	Lynn, North.....pa	Norfolk.....	Lynn Regis ..1	Swaffham .16	Norwich ...43	97	54

will admit vessels of 300 tons burden ; and there is a convenient store-house and wharf, which, however, is private property. The commerce of this place is not very considerable, the imports being principally confined to coal from the north of England ; and the exports consisting of salts, manufactured from sea-water. Salt-works appear to have been established here at a very early period ; but they have greatly declined in importance, owing to the manufacture of sea-salt in other places, and the abundant supplies afforded from the saline springs, or wiches, in Cheshire and elsewhere. Epsom salt (sulphate of magnesia), and Glauber salt (sulphate of soda), are both prepared at Lymington, as well as the common culinary salt (muriate of soda). This place, of late years, has been much frequented in the season for sea-bathing, and commodious baths have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. About a mile from the town are traces of an entrenched camp, called Buckland-rings, or Castle-field, supposed to be of Roman origin.

LYMINGTON.

Much frequented for sea-bathing.

Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 12, and October 2, for horses, cheese, and bacon.

* **LYNDHURST.** The village is delightfully situated near the centre of the forest, of which it has always been regarded as a kind of capital ; and here was the tribunal of the chief justice in Eyre, south of the Trent, previously to the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the feudal jurisdiction of that officer became virtually extinct. The New Forest is a district about forty miles in circumference, supposed to have anciently included many towns, villages, and churches, the destruction of which is attributed to William the Conqueror, by whom this tract was originally depopulated for hunting-ground, or its limits vastly extended. The forest is divided into nine walks, each having a keeper ; besides which, there are a bow-bearer, two rangers, a steward, and keepers, all subordinate to the lord warden. At Lyndhurst are still held all the forest-courts, under the jurisdiction of the verderers, both the courts of attachment and of swainmote ; the former thrice a-year, on particular days appointed by the presiding judges ; and the latter annually in the month of September. A building here, styled the King's-house, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Charles II., is the official residence of the lord warden, during his visits to the forest ; and there is a spacious structure of the same date, called the King's-stables. About four miles from this village is a monumental pillar, erected in 1745, by Lord Delawar, with an inscription, stating, that on this spot formerly stood an oak tree, against which glanced the shaft, which pierced the breast of William Rufus, whose accidental death in this manner, by the agency of Sir Walter Tyrrel, is related by historians to have taken place on the 2d of August, in the year 1100. In the inscription, it is recorded that a peasant, named Purkiss, drove the cart which conveyed the royal corpse to Winchester for interment ; and it is not a little remarkable that two families of that name occupied cottages near the spot in the last century, as their descendants probably do at present ; and an axle-tree was shown by one of those cottagers as a relic of the carriage on which the body of the Norman prince was borne to its place of sepulchre. This place gives the title of baron to the family of Copley.

Monumental pillar recording the death of Rufus.

† **LYNDON.** The church is a small Gothic edifice, with a neat tower. In the burying ground, the remains of Mr. Whiston were interred, covered

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
27	Lynn Regis* .....m t	Norfolk....	Downham ..12	Swaffham...15	Norwich ...42	96	13370
27	Lynn, West .....pa	Norfolk....	Lynn Regis ..1	.....16	.....43	97	396
41	Lynt .....ti	Wilts	Highworth...2	Lechlade ....3	Cricklade....7	75	....
17	Lyon's Hall .....pa	Hereford....	Kington .....3	Weobley ....7	Hereford....18	149	880
16	Lyss, Tunney .....cha	Hants	Petersfield ..4	Farnham ...12	Winchester.20	50	663

LYNDON.

with an humble sod, but with a head-stone inserted in the wall, on which the following inscription appears :—

“ Here lieth the body of
The Rev. William Whiston, M. A.
He was born Dec. 9th, 1667,
And died Aug. 22, 1752,
In the 85th year of his age.
His writings shew,
His unwearied study,
And extensive knowledge
In various parts of Literature ;
His sufferings for conscience sake
Prove his sincerity.
After a life spent
In piety towards God,
And benevolence and charity
towards man,
He rests in hope
through the merits of Christ
Of a joyful and blessed resurrection,
to eternal life.”

Charter
granted by
King John.

* LYNN REGIS, or King's Lynn, a large sea-port, borough, and market-town. This place stands on the eastern side of Marshland, and of the great fen level, and principally on the east bank of the Ouse, which here communicates with the German Ocean. It seems to have been a place of some importance, as a commercial port, in the reign of William the Conqueror, when the burgesses, or townsmen, enjoyed the right of levying certain duties, or tolls on goods imported, or brought thither by land for exportation. King John, in his contests with the barons, was constantly supported by the people of Lynn, whose misdirected loyalty he rewarded with a charter of privileges, and appointed a mayor for the government of the town, whom he girded, on that occasion, with his own sword, which, together with a gilt cup, the gift of the same royal patron, is said to be still preserved by the corporation. When that unhappy prince had by his tyranny excited a general revolt, and his kingdom was invaded by Prince Lewis, of France, in 1216, he thought it necessary to remove his crown and treasures, which he had kept at Lynn, to some stronger fortress ; and in his passage across the sands, between this place and the Lincolnshire coast, his escort was overtaken by the sudden rising of the tide, when his valuable property was swept away by the waves, and the king himself with difficulty escaped to the castle of Newark, where he died. The people of Lynn seem to have lost their charter after the death of John, but it was restored or renewed by Henry III., in 1221, as a reward for their devotion to the royal cause. When war broke out between Charles I. and the Parliament, this place was garrisoned by the royalists ; and in 1643 it sustained for three weeks the attacks of a large body of the Parliamentary forces, but being obliged to surrender, the inhabitants were compelled to pay ten shillings a head, besides a month's pay to the soldiers, in order to save the place from plunder. Charters were granted to the town by several kings, the last, prior to the Corporation Reform Bill, being that of Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen counsellors. Among the chartered privileges are the rights of admiralty over a considerable extent of river above and below the town ; and criminal jurisdiction in all cases except treason. Sessions for the town and borough are held quarterly ; a court-leet is held once a-year, for the appointment of constables and head-boroughs ; and a court of requests takes place monthly, in which sums

Surrendered
to the Par-
liamentary
forces.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
38	Lythe .....cha	Sussex	Midhurst ....6	Haslemere ...6	Petersfield ..6		48	....
22	Lytham *.....pa & to	Lancaster...	Kirkham ....5	Poulton .....8	Preston.....13		230	1523
40	Lythe .....ham	Westmorlnd	Kendal.....7	Bowness.....9	Burton .....9		260	....
43	Lythe ....pa & to	N. R. York.	Whitby ....4	Guisborough16	York .....47		240	2110
54	Lythian's, St. ....pa	Glamorgan..	Cardiff.....6	Cowbridge ..9	Llandaff ...6		166	118

may be recovered under forty shillings ; all these courts sit in the guild-hall. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, originally conventual, was founded by Herbert de Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the beginning of the twelfth century ; and the present edifice, which has been reckoned one of the largest parochial churches in England, had a spire 193 feet in height, which was blown down during a tempest in September, 1741, by which the body of the church was greatly injured, but it has been since rebuilt. That dedicated to St. Nicholas is a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's ; it was erected about 1350, and is a handsome Gothic structure, with a bell-tower surmounted by an octangular spire. The town is a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, consisting of two principal streets and several of less importance, which are narrow, but well paved and lighted ; and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from the Gawood river, raised by an engine into a reservoir between thirty and forty feet above its level. Through the town run four small streams, over which there are several bridges. The principal public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the guild-hall, or town-hall, an ancient structure of stone and flint, containing several apartments, in which are portraits of the Walpoles and others ; adjacent to it, is the bridewell, or house of correction, a neat stone building ; the custom-house, erected in 1683, at the expense of Sir John Turner, thrice mayor, and many years member of Parliament for Lynn, a handsome freestone building, with a front of ornamental architecture, and a statue of Charles II. placed in a niche ; it was originally designed as an exchange for merchants ; the market-place, an area of about three acres, in the centre of which is a market-cross of freestone, with sculptural and other embellishments. The harbour of Lynn is capacious, but the approach is rendered difficult and hazardous by the numerous and perpetually shifting sand-banks, occasioned by the tides and storms acting on the light silt and sand which forms the bed of the river, whence it is deemed dangerous for vessels to enter or quit the harbour, except under the guidance of experienced pilots. The estuary of the Ouse, opposite the town, appears to be about the same width as the Thames at London-bridge, and it is capable of containing about 300 sail of merchant ships. The spring-tides rise about eighteen feet perpendicularly ; and when a strong wind from the north augments their force, they come in with such violence and rapidity as to drag the vessels from their moorings. The trade of this port is considerable.

Market, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 14, for wearing apparel, and all sorts of goods from London, lasts six days by charter ; a week after Old Michaelmas, for cheese, two days.

* **LYTHAM.** The Pool of Lytham, about a mile to the east of the village, is a basin formed by nature, sufficiently extensive to receive a fleet of men of war ; and at its northern extremity is a small graving dock, for building or repairing ships. This place has become one of the principal stations for sea-bathing on the coast of Lancashire ; and being frequented in the summer season by numerous and respectable visitors, great improvements have been made here within a few years past, by the erection of many good houses, especially on the beach, for lodgings ; the beach has also been levelled, and an esplanade formed along it, affording a fine view of the southern, or opposite shore of the inlet on which Lytham is situated.

LYME
REGIS.

Spire blown
down.

Capacious
harbour.

Excellent
bathing
place.

RIVERS.

Name.	Rises.	Falls.	Name.	Rises.	Falls.
Laden.....	Herefordshir	Froom.	Llanvern	Merionethsh	Pemble Mere.
*Lambourn.....	Berkshire...	Kennett.	Lloger	Carnarthens	Bristol Channel.
Langdon.....	Durham	Tees.	Lloyd	Montgomerys	Severn.
†Lea.....	Essex.....	Thames.	Llue	Merionethsh	Dee.
†Leam.....	Northampt .	Ouse.	Loddon :	Hants & } Berks..... }	Thames.
Leam, New.....	Cambridgesh	Wisbeach.	Loder	Westmorlnd	Eymot.
Ledder	Carnarvonsh	Conway.	§Looe	Cornwall ...	British Channel.
Leman	Devonshire .	Ex.	Lostock	Lancashire..	Yarrow.
Leven	Lancashire .	Irish Sea.	Lune	Westmorlnd	Irish Sea.
Leven, Black ...	Cumberland	White Leven.	Lune	Durham	Tees.
Leven, White...	Cumberland	Kirksop.	Lydden.....	Dorestshire .	Stour.
Levenant	Cardiganshir	Dovey.	Lyne.....	Staffordshire	Trent.
Levenny	Carnarvonsh	Irish Sea.	Lyne	Northumberl	German Sea.
Levenny	Denbighshire	Clwyd.	Lyne	Nottinghams	Trent.
Liner	Cornwall ...	Tamer.	||Lynher	Cornwall ...	Tamar.
Llanveder	Merionethsh	Irish Sea.			

Singular
fiction.

* LAMBOURN, a river in Berkshire, rising near the above town, and after a short course of eleven miles, falls into the Kennet about a mile below Newbury. This small river has been much celebrated for a circumstance that seems to have no foundation it truth ; viz. for its being always fuller in summer than in winter : the fact is, the current of the stream is nearly the same at all times ; and the reason why it does not materially increase in winter, seems to arise from the paucity of neighbouring eminences, by which alone the current could be swelled.

† LEA, a river in Essex, which rising near Luton, in Bedfordshire, and running south-east by Wheat-Hempstead in Hertfordshire, then east through Hertford and Ware, and afterwards south, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall ; from this river a short canal has been cut to the Thames near Limehouse.

‡ LEAM, a river in Northamptonshire, rising from a spring at Helliden, called the Little Down, flows by Catesby and Staverton in Warwickshire, where it gives name to the two Lemingtons, and discharges itself into the Ouse.

§ LOOE RIVER, Cornwall, is composed of two branches, one of which descends from the high lands of St. Clear, and taking a south course, flows about a mile west of Liskeard : the other rises in the parish of St. Pinnock, and is sometimes called the Trelawney river. They unite at some distance below Trenant-park, and flowing between the towns of West and East Looe, empty themselves into the British Channel.

Rapid
current
during
winter.

|| LYNHER, a river in Cornwall, deriving its source from the hills of Alton parish, and flowing to the south-east, passes within one mile of Callington, and thence winding through a varied country, continues its course between the parishes of Cheviok and St. Stephen's. Soon afterwards it receives the waters of the Tidi, and between Trenenton-castle and Anthony, spreads into the form of a lake, named Lynhercreek, which empties itself into the Tamar, about a mile below Saltash. The stream of this river is very small during the summer months, but during the winter remarkable for its inundations and rapidity, frequently overflowing its banks, sweeping away with its impetuous current ricks, barns, houses, and other objects opposing its passage.



